The worldwide fight for the freedom of the press:

The story of the OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA

The Overseas Press Club Foundation

An Instrument of the Overseas Press Club for Increasing the Effectiveness of Foreign Correspondents and for Widening Public Appreciation of Their Role in Interpreting International Affairs.

THE PURPOSE

In February 1961 the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club approved incorporation of the Overseas Press Club Foundation as a tax-exempt vehicle for carrying out objectives of the OPC.

The governors instructed the newly elected Foundation trustees to undertake projects that will increase the effectiveness of foreign correspondents and widen public appreciation of their role in interpreting international affairs.

During the past two years the trustees have outlined the specific projects the Foundation will sponsor. With plans now completed, the Foundation is seeking funds to carry out these projects.

THE PROGRAM

The Foundation will sponsor five major programs:

1. Freedom of the Press Center.
2. International Press Room.
3. Conferences and Seminars.
4. Publications and Films.
5. Foreign Correspondent Fellowships.

1 Freedom of the Press Center.

The Foundation will provide permanent offices for the OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee in the OPC headquarters building. These offices will make the Committee more effective in its fight to preserve freedom of the press against such violations as arrest of correspondents, imposition of censorship and suppression of publications.

Since its organization in 1945, the Freedom of the Press Committee has fought hundreds of battles on behalf of American newsmen abroad and on behalf of correspondents who are nationals of various foreign countries. As an example, when Associated Press Correspondent William Oatis was imprisoned in Prague for two years, the Committee was one of the most influential groups working for his release. The Committee sent frequent cables to the Czech government and constantly reminded newspapers and press groups that Oatis was still in prison. Most importantly, the Committee repeatedly prodded the State Department for reports on official action aimed at securing Oatis' release. Those pressures eventually caused the Czechs to return Oatis to the free world.

Similar Committee action has been instrumental in obtaining the release of Richard Applegate, correspondent for NBC, from prison in Red China; of Leonard Kirschen, of the Associated Press, from jail in Rumania; and of Matt Kenny, of the United Press, from confinement in Havana. Recently, an OPC protest to the Brazilian government saved Copley News Service Correspondent Louis Stein from losing his accreditation.

As far as foreign governments are concerned, the Freedom of the Press Committee is probably the most respected voice of the American Press. They hear it as the unified voice of a free press. They hear it more often than that of

any other American press group. They respect the Committee's strength.

The Committee has operated without offices, without files, and usually out of the hat of a transient chairman who is also busy earning his own livelihood. As a result, the Committee has been forced to ignore about as many infringements of press freedom as it has acted upon.

With permanent headquarters and a full-time coordinator, the Committee will at last be in a position to act upon all cases which come to its attention. Its files will house permanent records of violations of freedom of the press, along with the records of the Committee's actions and results. With permanent offices, the Committee will persistently seek to relieve chronic situations where censorship and other measures inhibit news coverage, and will set up standards of press freedom for various parts of the world. With organized documentation available, the Committee will be in a far better position to pressure governments to alter oppressive policies that restrict reporting and consequently reduce the U. S. citizen's understanding of foreign countries and international affairs.

2 International Press Room.

In conjunction with the Freedom of the Press Center, the Foundation plans to establish a working press room and, adjoining it, a professionally staffed reference library. (The Foundation also plans to rebuild and maintain the present OPC Memorial Library.)

At present, there is no location in New York City where press facilities are available to all journalists for press conferences and interviews with visiting heads of state and other important dignitaries from abroad. The International Press Room will fill this vacuum by providing press room,

transmission equipment, radio and television facilities and library.

In addition to OPC members, the International Press Room will be available to all visiting journalists upon their application for a guest card. Free lance writers will find the work space and reference library useful. Returning U. S. foreign correspondents whose organizations do not have New York offices can make the press room their New York headquarters.

3 Conferences and Seminars.

The OPC Board of Governors has directed the Foundation to sponsor conferences and seminars aimed at interesting exceptional journalists in specializing in foreign affairs, and at widening the working press's expertise in foreign reporting. These projects will include annual high school and college editors' conferences, frequent Latin American seminars and regular seminars on communications.

For five years the OPC has organized annual college editors' conferences under the financial sponsorship of leading U. S. magazines. Each year 225 top students from all over the country have traveled to New York to discuss journalism and particularly foreign reporting with top newsmen. Through this program a number of outstanding students have entered international journalism. It is the responsibility of the Foundation to ensure the continuity and continuation of this program.

In another program, 150 high school editors and 50 faculty advisors from the New York area met at the OPC to explore with professionals the possibilities of careers in journalism. The Foundation underwrote the project and assembled speakers; without this assistance there would

have been no conference, and without future Foundation sponsorship there will be no more.

The Inter-American Affairs Committee of the OPC brought together 35 Latin America experts, from the U. S. and South America, for a two-day forum to discuss mutual interests and problems. The sessions were open to the press and highlights and key speeches have since been published to further broaden the forum's usefulness. Foundation support will guarantee continuation of this program.

Of special usefulness was the OPC seminar on communications. This seminar stressed the complexity of cable costs which, in turn, inhibit the flow of news from abroad. This was the first and only seminar of its kind ever held in New York, though the city is the news communications headquarters of the world. Although the seminar was valuable to participants, the OPC has since lacked resources to hold another communications seminar. The Foundation plans to revive these seminars on an annual basis.

4 Publications and Films.

The Foundation will collect and distribute material which describes the tools, techniques and experiences of foreign correspondents for the guidance of persons entering the profession and for working journalists who wish to expand their horizons.

Initially, the Foundation will publish yearly the Directory of Foreign Correspondents which the OPC has issued every five years. In addition to the present listing of OPC members, the directory will include all foreign correspondents in all cities.

Plans call also for publication of a booklet suggesting the best route to follow and the best training for the journalist who is considering becoming a foreign correspond-

ent. Later, the Foundation plans to publish a college textbook on foreign correspondence. The textbook will be compiled from experiences of OPC members.

Also planned is a film for distribution to journalism schools. It will be designed to interest students in foreign reporting by showing foreign correspondents at work. It will also depict problems reporters face and suggest academic preparation which will help equip students to handle them.

5 Foreign Correspondent Fellowships.

The Foundation recently awarded a $1500 fellowship to a young journalism student so that he could work for a year on the Bangkok *World*. The $1500 grant covered travel and initial living expenses.

The Foundation intends to expand and guide this program. Six fellowships a year will send young reporters to various foreign countries to work on newspapers, magazines or broadcast media. The purpose is to help ensure the continuing "recruitment" of future foreign correspondents particularly those who will specialize in areas of the world that are least familiar to the American public.

INITIAL GOAL

Initial goal of the Foundation is $100,000 for the Freedom of the Press Center.

Proceeds from the 1963 OPC awards dinner will go to the Foundation for that purpose. The Foundation plans a series of film and theater premieres, balls and other special fund-raising events. A third source of funds will be contributions from large philanthropic organizations and individuals.

ORGANIZATION

To oversee work of the Foundation, the OPC governors elected 21 trustees to three-year terms, with one-third of the terms expiring each year. The trustees are:

Edward Barrett	Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University.
Charles Campbell, Jr.	Press consultant, German Information Center; chairman, OPC Bulletin Committee.
Henry Gellerman	Director, public relations, Bache & Co.
Quincy Howe	Television commentator, ABC.
Dickson Hartwell	Editor, *The Arizonan.*
Matthew Huttner	Publisher, Pyramid Books; treasurer, Overseas Press Club.
William Laurence	Science editor, New York *Times.*
John Luter	Director of advanced international reporting courses, Columbia University; former president, Overseas Press Club.
Kathleen McLaughlin	United Nations correspondent, New York *Times.*
Joseph Newman	Editorial writer, New York *Herald Tribune.*
Will Oursler	Author.
Willis Player	Vice president, American Airlines.

Quentin Reynolds	Author and lecturer.
Inez Robb	Columnist, United Features.
Madeline Ross	Free lance journalist.
Harrison Salisbury	Director of national correspondence, New York *Times*.
Vincent Sheean	Author.
Lowell Thomas	Radio-television commentator and journalist.
Spencer Valmy	Director, public relations, Colgate-Palmolive; secretary, Overseas Press Club.
John Wilhelm	Director, McGraw-Hill World News; former president, Overseas Press Club.
Will Yolen	Books and magazine editor, Hill & Knowlton; president, Overseas Press Club.

The trustees, in turn, elected the following officers:

President	Lowell Thomas
Vice Presidents	Dickson Hartwell John Luter Inez Robb
Secretary	John Wilhelm
Treasurer	Matthew Huttner

Contributions may be sent to:

Overseas Press Club Foundation
50 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

(All contributions are tax deductible.)

(Published by American Airlines
as a contribution to the freedom of the press.)

5-A-23/24

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

54 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, *Phone*: 212 LW 4-3500. *Cable*: OVERPRESS

PRESIDENT: Barrett McGurn
SECRETARY: Will Oursler
TREASURER: Matthew Huttner

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Will Yolen
Hal Lehrman
Lin Root
Bruno Shaw

February 3, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Dr. Jonas Salk
6001 La Jolla Scenic Drive
La Jolla, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my privilege and honor, as Secretary of the Overseas Press Club, to inform you that you have been unanimously elected a life member of the Club, in appreciation not only of your contributions to the Club over many years, but also because of your important contributions to journalism and, above all, to the cause of the unhampered dissemination of news.

Speaking personally, as well as for all those who voted for this special honoary classification, I would like to say that your accomplishments set a standard both of courage and judgment in the presentation of news -- truth -- and in helping and guiding others assigned to get the story fully and acurately.

It is as a tribute to these high standards and also because of the warmth and pride all of us feel in the fellowship we share with you in our profession and the Club, that we are happy to send you this notice and the enclosed card.

Sincerely yours,

Will Oursler

Will Oursler
Secretary

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
George B. Bookman, Lawrence G. Blochman, William F. Brooks, Whit Burnett, Henry C. Cassidy, Dickey Chapelle, John de Lorenzi, Henry Gellermann, Merrill Mueller, Joseph Newman, Victor Riesel, James R. Sheldon, Ansel Talbert,

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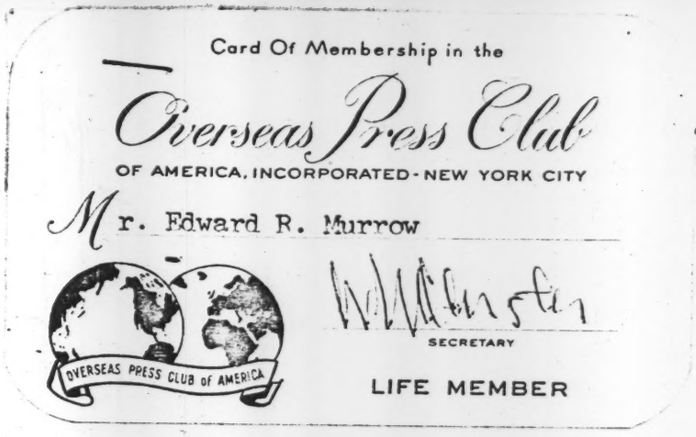
ACTING MANAGER: Roger Durgee



Jolla Farms Road
, California
, 1964

Dear Mr. Oursler:

My husband had hoped to reply to your letter long before now, but the period of recovery from his operation has been much longer than we had expected. He has asked me to write and thank you and, through you, the members of the Overseas Press Club for having made him a life member of the club. He hopes that he will soon be back in New York and able to take advantage of this new status.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Will Oursler, Secretary
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
54 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

JM:apa

OPC

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from the Overseas Press Club of America.

I would say you my thanks for a most pleasant association, and wish the Club all success in the future.

Very truly yours,

Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York City, New York

Overseas Press Club.

February 19, 1959

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35, East 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in enclosing Mr. Murrow's check for $25.00 reserving two places at the Awards Dinner on March 28.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. check $25.00

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York, *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Thomas P. Whitney
SECRETARY: John Luter
TREASURER: John Wilhelm

VICE PRESIDENTS: Henry C. Cassidy
John Wilhelm
Inez C. Robb

February 20 1959

Memo from: Annual Awards Dinner Committee

The receipt of your check for $ 25.00 is hereby acknowledged.

Enclosed please find tickets 364-365

N. F. Allman, Vice Chairman

P.S. PLEASE LET US HAVE NAMES OF YOUR GUESTS PROMPTLY SO THAT THEY MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE SEATING LIST.

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ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT: James H. Sheldon
MANAGER: James V. Foley

Yes!

The President,
Officers and Members
of the

Overseas Press Club of America

request the pleasure of your company at the

Twentieth Annual Awards Dinner

Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria
Saturday, the twenty-eighth of March
Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine
eight o'clock

Black tie

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Ansel E. Talbert
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Matthew Huttner, William L. Ryan, Ralph H. Major, *Alternates*

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Wythe Williams, *Founder President* (deceased)

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O.P.C

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

no

called May 7.

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Wilfred May's telephone call to your office this morning concerned the attached communication - which I hope you won't mind keeping in confidence for the moment. It is a joint project of Ken Giniger (Hawthorne Books publisher) and myself, because of concern for the impact of the amendments now proposed to the O.P.C.

Our sentiments about the amendments as drawn are expressed in the letter. We plan to get it into the mail by Friday, and since Ken is away, I am under pressure to obtain about five or six signatures in all, among which I hope you will be willing to have yours included.

Unless you are too rushed to be able to make a decision, could you have someone telephone me at the Times bureau at the U.N. - telephone as above - to say whether you would or would not care to sign the letter with us? We should both be very grateful for your help, and quite understanding, if you feel you would rather not, for any reason.

Just for the record, no expense on your part is involved. Ken and I agreed to share the expense of circularizing the active members.

Have a good trip, wherever you are headed.

Sincerely,

Kathleen McLaughlin

May 7-1958

P.S. - If we are lucky, we hope to get in addition to yourself, Bob Considine, Inez Robb, Will Oursler, and/or a couple of the past Presidents.

New York City
May 9-1958

TO ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

With a keen interest in the healthy future of the OPC, the undersigned active members invite your serious consideration of two proposed Constitutional amendments, about to be submitted to you for a mail ballot. We believe that these measures, which were hastily drafted by a group of members during the recent election campaign, are confusing and imply some dangers in their implementation, for these reasons;

1 - By making a contest for every office mandatory instead of permissive at each election, they guarantee that the Club will be thrown into political turmoil year after year. As demonstrated in two of the last three elections, the present petition method of nominations has proved effective in providing for a change in leadership if the majority wish such a change.

2 - The proposed changes in procedure would deprive the Board of Governors of some of the Club's most active members. They would impose a minimum of twelve nominations for officers, only six of whom could be elected. The runners-up, who would certainly have been selected from among outstanding members, would be lost to the Club leadership for the ensuing year.

3 - The OPC is today a good-sized business, requiring able administration for its successful operation. An election procedure that encourages familiarity with Club management is imperative. These proposals would disrupt continuity of management. Any system which puts a premium on change for the sake of change cannot be tolerated in any business, especially one in which officers serve only part time, on a voluntary basis, in acquiring their needed experience.

4 - Immediate problems are posed by these amendments. For example, they do not say that officers and Board members may not be nominated for more than two consecutive terms. They do say that they shall not serve more than two terms consecutively. The relevant amendment, if passed, would challenge the legal status of any officer or Board member elected last month, who has already served two or more terms consecutively. With such winners held ineligible, some vacancies and the upsetting of results of the April election would be inevitable.

We urge you to take these factors into consideration, and to vote against these proposed amendments. It is our view that these are not properly matters for the Constitution, but for the By-laws, which can be more easily altered when required.

SIGNED:

January 13, 1958

Dear Cecil Brown:

Many thanks for your wire.

I regret very much to say that due to a previous commitment, I will be unable to come to the Club this evening to hear President Truman.

Sincerely,

Mr. Cecil Brown, President
Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York, New York

fc

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

RECEIVED
1958 JAN 10 PM 12:47
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NEW YORK NY 10 1221P

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO ADDRESS OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB JANUARY 13TH 630 PM SUBJECT FREE PRESS IN A FREE WORLD AT DEDICATION OF PAINTING OF CLUBS FOUNDER PRESIDENT HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND AS OUR GUEST I AM COUNTING ON YOU FOR THIS WONDERFUL EVENING CORDIALLY

CECIL BROWN OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

1232P

13 630 PM..

O.P.C.

May 1, 1957

Dear Will:

Thanks for your letter of April 23rd.

This is just a note to tell you that much as I would like to serve on your committee, I'm afraid that my crowded schedule just won't permit me. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Will H. Yolen
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street
New York 16, New York

fc

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Wayne Richardson
SECRETARY: Will Yolen
TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

VICE PRESIDENTS: Cecil Brown
Ansel E. Talbert
Lawrence G. Blochman

April 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Club, one of our active members, Mr. Bill Berns of NBC and consultant to the State, outlined the plan whereby the Club would receive 50% of the opening night's gross receipts of "Show Boat" on June 27th, at Jones Beach, with a potential of $8,000.00 as the Club's share. The proposal was unanimously adopted with the understanding that an outstanding committee of Overseas Press Club members would be formed as the nucleus for developing this Club special event.

I have been delegated to call upon you as one of our prominent members to serve actively on this committee and to lend your name and valuable advice toward the advancement of this Gala Club event. In addition to the financial advantages to be derived by the Overseas Press Club, the occasion promises to be one of the major spectacular important events of the OPC summer season.

Because we need names on the special letterhead, and because we need a fast start on this project which is planned for June 27th, will you be good enough to indicate as soon as possible your availability to serve on this special committee.

Attached you will find reprints describing last year's Show Boat.

This project was made available to the Club, as I said previously, by Mr. Bill Berns and through the generous cooperation of the Long Island State Park Commission and Guy Lombardo, Producer of the Jones Beach Marine Theatre shows.

Fraternally yours,

Will H. Yolen

Will H. Yolen, Chairman
Show Boat Committee

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
John Barkham, Thomas Curran, Emanuel Freedman, Ben Grauer, Ruth Lloyd, John Luter, Kathleen McLaughlin, Will Oursler, Madeline D. Ross, Cornelius Ryan, Thomas P. Whitney, John Wilhelm, Helen Zotos.
ALTERNATES: Reavis O'Neal. Harold Lavine, J. C. Dine, Elizabeth Fagg,

PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley.

Journal American NEW YORK
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957

'Show Boat' to Toot 2d Year At Jones Beach Marine Stage

The Long Island State Park Commission and Guy Lombardo today announced plans for a second season of the celebrated musical "Show Boat."

Opening Thursday, June 27, at the Jones Beach Marine Theatre, the production once again will be under the personal guidance of Guy Lombardo and Oscar Hammerstein, with Lombardo and his "Royal Canadians' providing the music.

John Kennedy will stage the outdoor spectacular featuring a cast of more than 200 performers.

SIGN ANDY DEVINE

Producer Lombardo also announced the signing of Andy Devine, screen and television personality, to portray the starring role of Capt. Andy in this year's production.

Devine has an outstanding record as a comedian, appearing in well over 100 motion picture films.

Originally planned for one season only, public demand has been so great for the return of "Show Boat" that it was decided to repeat it this year.

RECORD GATE

Almost half a million people from 48 States and visitors from foreign countries saw Show Boat at Jones Beach in 1956.

The members of the Commission, Robert Moses, Herbert Bayard Swope and Angier Biddle Duke said:

"The Park Commission was particularly happy about the outstanding success enjoyed by 'Show Boat' last year. The 1957 production will provide an opportunity for new audiences to witness this popular show, along with the many thousands who have expressed a desire to see it again."

"Show Boat" is the second Jones Beach production by Lombardo in association with his brothers Carmen and Lebert. Their production of "Arabian Nights" ran for the 1954 and 1955 seasons, following the two-year run of Michael Todd's "A Night in Venice" which opened the new theatre in 1952.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Monday, April 8, 1957

'Show Boat' Again to Run At Jones Beach Theater

By Bert McCord

"Show Boat" will be staged again this season at the Jones Beach Marine Theater. For the new production, Andy Devine will be brought on from Hollywood to star as Captain Andy, the role taken last year by Paul Hartman.

The Kern-Hammerstein musical, which was adapted from Edna Ferber's novel, will again be produced for the Long Island State Park Commission by Guy Lombardo, and the latter's Royal Canadians will provide the music. The show will open Thursday, June 27.

John Kennedy, who will stage the outdoor spectacular, said yesterday most of the principals in the cast of 200 have indicated a desire to return this summer. Only Hal Le Roy and Geoffrey Holder appear to be in doubt at this point, according to Mr. Kennedy, and they too may be back in the fold by the time rehearsals begin on June 10.

Among the principals expected to return are Helena Bliss, David Atkinson, Gloria Hamilton, William Smith, Helen Dowdy and Helen Raymond.

The dispatch from the park commission announcing a second summer for "Show Boat" notes that "travel to Jone Beach has been facilitated by the completion of the $40,000,000 parkway improvement, including rebuilding of the Southern State Parkway from the New York City line to the Meadowbrook and Wantaugh Causeways, extending the Meadowbrook from the Southern State Parkway to the Northern State Parkway and widening of both causeways."

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957.

"Show Boat" is getting ready to dock again for the summer at the outdoor Jones Beach Marine Theatre.

The Long Island State Park Commission and Guy Lombardo, producer of the project, announced yesterday they would bring back the Oscar Hammerstein 2d-Jerome Kern musical for another season beginning June 27. During its run last summer, the production was seen by a half million persons representing every state in the country.

The cast this year will be basically the same as last season. As of yesterday, only one important change had been made. Andy Devine, who has played a long list of roles before motion picture and television cameras, has been signed for the part of Cap'n Andy. Last summer, the role was played by Paul Hartman.

The settings in the amphitheatre will be the same as they were last year — docks and levees built along a lagoon separating the stage from the audience and a specially-constructed show boat for use as a floating stage.

In announcing the re-opening yesterday, the members of the Long Island State Park Commission—Robert Moses, Herbert Bayard Swope and Angier Biddle Duke—said:

"The Park Commission was particularly happy about the outstanding success enjoyed by 'Show Boat' last year. The 1957 production will provide an opportunity for new audiences to witness this popular show, along with the many thousands who have expressed a desire to see it again."

Newsday

Mon., April 8, 1957

LAUNCHING 'SHOWBOAT.' Guy Lombardo, left, co-producer of the hit musical adaptation of "Show Boat," signs contract with Robert Moses, right, head of Long Island State Park Commission, which is sponsoring the production this year for the second time at Jones Beach. Looking on are Liebert Lombardo, left, and brother Carmen.

'Show Boat' to Steam Back To Jones Beach Again in June

Babylon—If you were left waitin' at the boxoffice levee last summer, you'll get another chance to see the musical adaptation of Edna Ferber's "Show Boat" when it moves into its second season June 27 at the Jones Beach Marine Ampitheater.

Guy Lombardo and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd, co-producers of the 1956 extravaganza, have signed a 1957 contract with the show's sponsor, the Long Island State Park Commission.

Originally produced by Hammerstein as a hit Broadway musical, "Show Boat" was a sell-out last year when it drew a crowd of nearly a half million people to the outdoor amphitheater.

Because of the heavy demand for tickets at the end of the 1956 season, the Park Commission decided to sponsor the show for a second season. And last year's show grossed just under $1,000,000.

In signing the contract with Lombardo, Park Commissioner Robert Moses said "The Park Commission was particularly happy about the outstanding success enjoyed by 'Show Boat' last year. The 1957 production will provide opportunity for new audiences to witness this popular show, along with many thousands who have expressed a desire to see it again."

Andy Devine, Hollywood's throaty funnyman and character actor, has ben signed to play the role of Cap'n Andy. Other starring roles have not yet been cast.

The most spectacular phase of last year's production was the actual show boat. Billed as the largest show boat in the world, the Jones Beach version of the "Cotton Blossom" is specially constructed to provide the amphitheater audience with closeup scenes. The opening number is sung from the decks of the show boat as it steams into the lagoon between the audience and the island-stage.

"Show Boat" is the second Jones Beach production for Lombardo. His "Arabian Nights," which ran through the 1954 and 1955 seasons, grossed over $1,250,000. Mike Todd's spectacular "Night in Venice," which ran 22 weeks in 1952 and 1953, grossed $1,000,000. With "Show Boat's" gross already close to the $1,000,000 mark, it is expected that the two-year run will break all Marine Theater records.

TEL. JUdson 6-8220

CABLES: PAULMEDIC

aptowitzer, Willi

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Philadelphia, Pa.

March 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a bit disappointed as I did not think that you would take so long to react to my request of meeting with you again.

When discussing the PAUL EHRLICH INSTITUTE with you I had the definite impression that you were genuinely interested and therefore took your invitation to call on you "at any time" literally.

It is unnecessary to stress that our work is of greatest importance to Israel and I consider you one of the greatest friends our country has in the United States.

Hoping that you will take some time out as soon as possible in order to meet me at any time you might suggest.

Yours very sincerely,

Willi W. Aptowitzer
WILLI W. APTOWITZER
Executive Vice-President

WWA:hs

O.P.C.

October 23, 1956

Dear Miss Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of October 11th.

I regret to have to tell you that due to the pressure of my radio and television schedule, I shall be unable to write the article you suggest.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Barbara J. Bennett
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, New York

fc

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Wayne Richardson
SECRETARY: Will Yolen
TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

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Lawrence G. Blochman

October 11, 1956

No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Wouldn't you like to write some recollections of your stay in London - just some rambling thoughts as they occur to you regarding this interesting phase of your life? No research is required and you could just pick up a dictaphone or grab your typewriter and jot down the first things which you remember about this period of your life.

We are attaching a copy of the Overseas Press Bulletin of October 6 with the two-page article we carried by Darrell Berrigan, associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin correspondent in Bangkok. Our plans are to run a major article on this order in each issue of the Bulletin to fall into the categories of "A Day in the Life of a Foreign Correspondent," "Recollections of a One-Time Foreign Correspondent," "News Coverage Problems Abroad," and other especially noteworthy articles related to the field of foreign correspondence (can be reprints).

We would be most honored if you would join the top-flight writers whose articles are scheduled to appear in the Bulletin. Your article need not be more than 2,000 words and may be written just from the top of your head (if you can't remember a fellow's name, just say so in the article). It will be carried in the November 17 issue of the Bulletin.

We would be most grateful for this article and your fellow members of the OPC will delight in reading your story.

May we receive your copy by November 2?

Sincerely,

Barbara J. Bennett

Barbara J. Bennett, Managing Editor
Overseas Press Bulletin

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The Overseas Press

BULLETIN

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA
35 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

Vol. 11, No. 34 — October 6, 1956

OVERSEAS TICKER

MOSCOW

Six U.S. correspondents, among the first group of Western newsmen to visit the Communist bloc's joint Nuclear Research Institute last week included B.J. Cutler, N.Y. Herald-Tribune, *Irving R. Levine*, NBC; *Harold Milks*, AP; William Jordan, N.Y. Times; *Whitman Bassow*, UP; and *Charles Klensch*, INS. Armed with still and movie cameras, candy bars, and peanut butter sandwiches, they voyaged with 30 other newsmen including Eastern Europeans in two red and yellow buses to the village of Dubna, 100 miles north of Moscow.

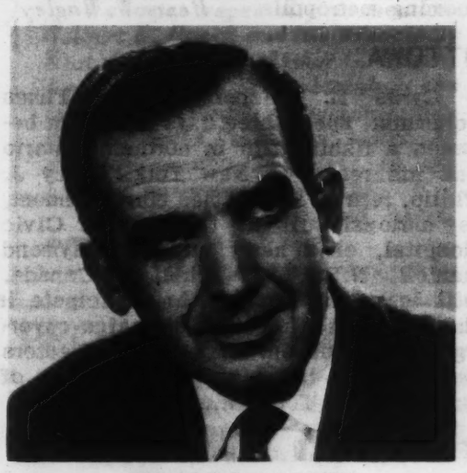
After three and one half hours of bouncing along at an average of 30 m.p.h., we arrived at our destination and immediately were rushed off to inspect the installation, despite cries protesting our inability to absorb atomic information on empty stomachs. Guided by the deputy director of the Institute, Professor Valentin Putukhov, correspondents were shown the world's largest proton synchroton, the size of a small football stadium, due for inauguration the middle of 1957, and a smaller cyclotron whose powerful magnet almost pulled our cameras, hands, nails and shoes. After tramping through miles of equipment, we were finally fed at 6:30 p.m. - at our own expense. Then we were rushed off to a press conference, and finally returned to Moscow at 1:30 a.m., sleepy, exhausted and confused by nuclear jargon.

Daniel Schorr, CBS, just returned from a vacation in Western Europe and coverage of the Poznan Trial...William Moore, Chicago Tribune, and his wife U.S. bound on home leave...Look's *Edmund Stevens* and visiting staff photographer Phil Harrington planning South Russian trip...*Henry Shapiro*, UP Bureau manager, entertained the publisher of the Portland Oregonian, Edward Newhouse, and his wife among many other visiting American and European editors and news men. *Whitman Bassow*

SAO PAULO

J.K. Van Denberg, McGraw-Hill, N.Y., recently was in Rio and Sao Paulo on a business survey assignment...Paul Sanders, in charge of AP's foreign news

(Continued on page 2)



EDWARD R. MURROW

OPC Forum Debut: Ed Murrow & Suez

Edward R. Murrow and a panel of journalists will discuss how "A Reporter Looks at Suez" on Tues., Oct. 16, at 8:30 p.m. at the club. It is the first of a new OPC Forum series about "Responsibility in Communications."

Mr. Murrow, just back from Egypt and a session with President Nasser, will do a "See It Now" report on the Suez crisis Oct. 7 on CBS-TV.

The Press Club Forum series, reports *David Shefrin*, Chairman of the Special Events Committee, will concern matters of professional interest to club members: the broad field of communications, including newspapers, magazines, broadcasting and other media.

Club Calendar

Tues., Oct. 9 - Open House - *Herbert L. Matthews.* Also Dr. Andres Revesz. Cocktails, 6.00 p.m. Buffet Supper.

Tues., Oct. 16 - OPC Forum - *Edward R. Murrow*. 8:30 p.m.

Thurs., Oct. 18 - Luncheon - Avery Brundage, President, International Olympic Committee. 12.30 p.m.

Tues., Oct. 23 - Regional Dinner: Sweden. Cocktails, 6.30 p.m. Dinner, 7:30 p.m.

Wed., Oct. 31 - Semi-annual meeting of OPC membership. 8:00 p.m.

BOARD VOTES CUT IN OVERSEAS DUES

ROBBINS WILL HEAD MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Board of Governors has approved a cut in dues of overseas active members as part of a drive for foreign correspondents now abroad to join the Overseas Press Club.

The dues for all OPC active members overseas will be reduced from $20. to $15. per year, effective Oct. 1, 1956, under a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Governors last Monday night. This will be payable in semi-annual installments of $7.50.

Those members who have already paid dues in this category will have any excess payment credited against future dues, according to *A. Wilfred May*, Club Treasurer.

It was pointed out to the board by *Charles Robbins*, Chairman of the Overseas Members Liaison Committee, that the entire character of the OPC is based upon the Club maintaining a strong membership overseas. Members abroad receive very little benefit directly with the exception of the Overseas Press Bulletin, which they receive by airmail, and the use of the Placement Service.

Mr. Robbins observed that the lowered dues will cover the cost of these two services. He stated that it is estimated there are perhaps some 500 to 600 American foreign correspondents abroad, and that the club membership embraces only 143 of these.

He stated that it was most important that the Overseas Press Club continue to represent the majority of these foreign correspondents.

His proposal received the almost unanimous support of the Board of Governors. Mr. Robbins will announce detailed plans for his membership drive in the next issue of the Bulletin.

It was expressly stated in the motion that the cut would be limited to full-time qualified foreign correspondents now stationed abroad, and that Robbin's committee would secure lists from all major news agencies in order to approach the right correspondents on overseas duty.

STEVE ALLEN *Phelan*

ALLEN'S RECIPE --

LOTS OF SLEEP; STAY OFF THE TREADMILL

Steve Allen, NBC's Sunday night answer to Ed Sullivan, was both principal speaker and newest prospective member at a luncheon at the OPC Sept. 27.

Allen, who is a triple threat man — comedian, master-of-ceremonies and writer (he has written a novel, a book of short stories and a book of poetry) — explained to the membership that he does his regular night-time shows as well as his special Sunday night shows and his other chores, with a minimum of effort because he gets from nine to ten hours' sleep each night.

His quips on the dais were directed not only at his own network, but at other network rivals as well. He mentioned the recent executive shake-ups at NBC with the story of the NBC executive on his way to lunch who told his secretary: "If my boss calls, be sure to get his name."

He disagreed with the late Fred Allen's description that television is the "treadmill to oblivion." Everyone's job, said Allen, indeed all life, could be a treadmill to oblivion depending on how one handles it.

At the conclusion of his informal and off-the-cuff talk to more than 100 members, Allen signed an application for membership, proposed by OPC President *Wayne Richardson* and seconded by *Will Yolen.*

A Club Within A Club...

No dues required to join the Saturday Division of the OPC (only a hearty appetite and a positive opinion). All you can eat every Saturday in the bar, from 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., from the Buffet table.

OVERSEAS TICKER

(C't'd from page 1)

distribution from New York, visited Rio and Sao Paulo in a swing around South America. On his Sao Paulo visit, he was accompanied by *Fred Strozier,* AP Business chief for South America, stationed in Rio...Tad Szulc, N.Y. Times Correspondent for South America who makes his headquarters in Rio, arrived in Sao Paulo late in September to do stories on this booming metropolis. *Henry W. Bagley*

OTTOWA

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N.Y. Times columnist, spent three days in Ottawa between a fishing trip in northern Ontario and his return to New York...Percy J. Philip, retired N.Y. Times correspondent, is seriously ill at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, of a heart ailment...Raymond Daniell, N.Y. Times chief in Canada, will leave his territory to participate in the N.Y. Times election campaign coverage. Mark Ridgeon, formerly with Reuters in London, has joined the staff of British UP in Toronto... *Tania Daniell*

TOKYO

The Press Club in Tokyo can go simmering back to Ike vs. Adlai arguments, now that club elections have decided who will preside over our own White House on what used to be called Shimbun Alley.

Top honors - president - went again to Marv Stone, INS, who was re-elected to a second term

The new Entertainment Committee is wrestling with the program for France Night, the autumn pickup in the popular series of international nights that last year honored Scandinavia with smorgasbord, Mexico with *tequila,* Hawaii with a *luau,* Japan with rawfish, Australia with mutton and passion fruit, and Texas by Texas dirt flown in for the occasion(only to be ordered out, by the authorities, burnt and buried as unhygenic). The Mess and Bar Committees have slashed prices and offer Sunday brunch with honey, muffins, pancakes, eggnog, kingsize Champagne cocktails at the Un-American price of 42 cents. Lots of vodka, even in milk. The Library Committee brags that it has the best "clip joint" in Tokyo, and that The Club's new clipping service for members is terrific. The Membership Committee chortles: 100 regular; 400 associates. Everyone wants to bend elbows with the working press, and the little club is bulging at its reinforced concrete seams. The cash reserves are up; membership is up; prestige is up, and the newly-decorated rugs are down again. The logs are blazing in the hearth; the air-conditioner is silent. The Club looks forward to a hilarious fall and hysterical winter. *Stuart Griffin*

CAIRO

The Suez crisis has brought in a big crop of correspondents: Arch Parsons, Jr., N.Y. Herald-Tribune; *Sam Pope Brewer,* N.Y. Times; Reynolds Packard N.Y. Daily News; Ed Shanke, AP; *Lynn Heinzerling,* AP; Tom Masterson, AP; Joe Fromm, U.S. News and World Report; *John Mecklin,* Time; Keith Wheeler, Time; *Louis Cioffi,* CBS; Bob Hewitt, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; and Bill Landrey, UP.

Above are in addition to regulars in Cairo: Wilton Wynn, AP; Peter Webb, UP; Charles Arnot, INS; Frank Kearns, CBS; Osgood Caruthers, N.Y. Times; Geofrey Godsell, Christian Science Monitor; and others. *Wilson Hall*

THE BOARD

The meeting of the Board of Governors of the OPC was called to order at 7:00 p.m. Oct. 1 by President *Wayne Richardson.*

Upon motion by *Cornelius Ryan* and second by *Will Oursler,* the Board approved the adoption of a Club credit system "in principle" for "those who want it" and appointed a committee of five to work out machinery for the operation of the plan, subject to final approval of the Board.

Reports were heard from the Secretary, Treasurer and the following committees: Executive, Budget, Admissions, Membership, Overseas Members Liaison, Bulletin, House Operations, Program, Regional Dinners, Luncheon, Foreign Journalists Liaison, Radio-TV, Dinner, Open House and Special Events. A report on the recent OPC South American tour was also made to the Board.

The Overseas Press Bulletin is published weekly by The Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., 35 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y. Tel.: MU 6-1630.

John Wilhelm, Chairman, Bulletin Publication Committee

Committee: Dave Ballard, Gilbert E. Busch, Walter Davenport, Robert L. Dunne, Mary Hornaday, S. R. Kan, Larry LeSueur, Ruth Lloyd, Ralph H. Major, Paul Miller, Dave Murray, Larry Newman, Joseph Ruffner, William Ryan, Ben Wright.

Editorial: Issue Editor, Paul Miller. Managing Editor, Barbara J. Bennett.

Correspondents: London, William Coughlin; Paris, Curt Heymann, Bernard Redmont; Bonn, Joseph Grigg; Berlin, Gerhard Schade; Tokyo, Stuart Griffin; Moscow, Daniel Schorr, Whitman Bassow; Bangkok, Darrell Berrigan; Taipei, Geraldine Fitch; Manila, Don Huth; Caracas, Everett Bauman; Ottawa, Tania Daniell; Mexico City, Robert Benjamin; Washington, Jessie Stearns; Sao Paulo, Henry Bagley.

Advertising: Gilbert E. Busch, Director; Kurt Lessen, Arthur G. Milton.

JAPAN THROTTLING FOREIGN NEWSMEN?

The N.Y. Times reported this week that Japanese newspaper publishers and editors were told that Japanese Government sources were throttling the coverage of official news by foreign correspondents. And the president of the Japanese press association said Japanese newspapers were showing dangerous irresponsibility in exercising Japan's new postwar freedom of expression.

The Times continued that "Marvin Stone, president of the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club, told the publishers and editors that 'many newsmen are finding it more and more difficult to get to sources of information that would enable them to report more accurately and in depth' on Japanese affairs."

Nagataka Murayama, president of the Japanese Newspaper Publishers & Editors Assn. warned that sensationalism in news treatment might invite a return of government controls, and suggested that the Japanese press impose a voluntary code of ethics in reporting.

BARBARA J. BENNETT NAMED

John Wilhelm, chairman of the Bulletin publication committee, has announced the naming of Miss Barbara J. Bennett as managing editor of The Overseas Press Bulletin.

BARBARA J. BENNETT

She will handle the news, mechanical and copy preparation work for the Bulletin as well as advertising and billing responsibilities.

She has assisted in editing three textbooks, and most recently was employed in the Graduate School of Business development program of Columbia University.

Miss Bennett was formerly on the staff of the Bethesda, Md., Record, and served with the European Motion Picture Service in Germany.

She will work daily in the new Bulletin office of the club from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. five days a week.

TREASURER'S REPORT

A. Wilfred May, Treasurer, reported to the Board of Governors a new income of $802 in August against income of $3,294 in the corresponding month of 1955. He ascribed this decline to a disproportionate payroll rise, an increase in the food cost ratio from 41% to 51%, and to expanded committee activities.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Fellow Members:

We of the Overseas Press Club take great pride in inaugurating a new Overseas Press Bulletin format.

At the same time, we want to praise highly the efforts of Chairman John Wilhelm and his staff in making this possible.

We want especially to mention Gilbert E. Busch and his associates Kurt Lassen and Arthur G. Milton, for their work in obtaining the increased advertising which makes this expanded Bulletin so welcome-at a reduction in costs in the over-all operation of the Club.

A job well done, and again, many thanks.

Wayne Richardson, President

PEOPLE & PLACES...

Don Huth, chief of AP bureau in the Philippines, has been elected president of the Manila Overseas Press Club for the 1956-57 term...*Wilbert Ely*, N.Y. manager of European edition of the Herald-Tribune, leaves next week for Paris, Rome, London, Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran on business...*Sid Latham* recently returned from three months in South America on assignments in Columbia, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela...*John Goette*, King Features, to London and the Continent...Beryl Kent, in Hollywood for *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, on lecture tour...*George E. Masters* just returned from tour of Whittier, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kotzebue (Above the Arctic Circle) and Nome, Alaska...Peter Terranova, husband of *Jeanne Toomey Terranova* of Journal-American, on Governor Harriman's Committee to investigate narcotics problem in N.Y. State - post is honorary unsalaried; he recently retired as Deputy Chief Inspector of N.Y.C. Police Dep't. to become Chief of Security for Bull Steamship Co...*Poppy Cannon's* "A Gentle Knight - My Husband, Walter White" due Nov. 1...Lane Bryant, whose PR Director is *Jerome Klein*, was one of 10 national companies to receive the Public Relations News Annual Achievement Award for 1955...*Robert H. Wood*, PR and Advtg. Ass't. to president of McDonnell Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, to Washington as editorial director of all American Aviation publications in Washington D.C. Before he went to St. Louis, Bob was founding editor of Aviation Week, McGraw-Hill...*Graciella Levi Castillo* in Chicago for the Democratic Convention; writes she enjoyed it but only thing wrong was too many policemen everywhere - "same as in the Dominican Republic!"...*Cornelius Ryan*, Collier's, returned from an assignment in Europe to find his cover story on the Andrea Doria (Five Desperate Hours in Cabin 56) had sold out the issue; it was bought by Reader's Digest; it would be dramatized on TV (NBC's Armstrong Circle Theatre Oct. 16); and several movie companies were after it. To cap everything, 48 hours after his return, wife, Kathryn (Ass't ME of Time Inc's House & Home), presented him with a 7 lb., 9 oz daughter, Victoria Anne... Robert Hotz, editor of Aviation Week, in England and France for their Air Shows... *Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.*, formerly editor of Foreign News Service, Inc., appointed Chief, Int'l. Branch, Office of Research & Intelligence, U.S. Information Agency...*James W. Ivy*, editor of The Crisis, back from Paris and First Congress of Negro Writers and Artists... *W. Moscrip* (Bill) *Miller*, at Morristown, N.J., Memorial Hospital after tractor accident, died Wednesday... *Max F. Roden* back after a four-month visit to West Germany and Austria...*Ruth Lloyd* starting a weekly theatre column syndicated to 50 newspapers in U.S. and Canada.

OPCer's BOOK HONORED

Foreign Minister, by *Leo Lania*, was the choice for discussion at the first OPC Book Evening of the season Sept. 27.

The discussion, well supported by members and guests, was led by *Hal Lehrman*. Participants were *A.A. Berle, Jr.*, Jan Papanek, Daniel de Luce, William Otis, and *Ruth Lloyd*.

News and Finance

Almost every major story has economic overtones and implications which must be explored, evaluated and, in many cases, interpreted.

Bache & Co. is offering its news facilities as a source of financial information to newspapermen in the United States and overseas.

Our Public Relations Department is in a position to help you dig out and sift through the financial facts behind today's news. This help can be channeled to you from our American branches all over the country... and from others in London, Paris, Mexico City and Toronto. Call on us at any time we can be of help.

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Through Darkest Bangkok, or...

A DAY IN THE ADVENTUROUS LIFE OF DARREL

by Darrell Berrigan

BANKOK,

It would be less than kind of me to plant more seeds of dissatisfaction in the souls of those condemned to home-side beats than already nightly sprout at Blake's and Costello's were it not that circumstances demand it. Youth must be served and I can no longer ignore, even to save the feelings of those chained to the newsrooms of American journals, the thousands of letters piled here upon my desk demanding that I speak out for the sake of the rising generation. The tenor of all these letters is as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Berrigan, I have just read your article in the Moribund Evening Post entitled, 'I Dined With the Cannibals of Hoho Humbo.' It was terrific. How can I possibly become as famous as you are and live a life so rich in adventure and romance...?" The second half of these letters, reading, "....and still make money?" we will leave to a separate article to be written as soon as I've discovered the answer.

My reply is, Young man! Come! Come East! Go West! It matters not which direction you take the shape this world is in. But, before you move, examine your conscience. Look deep inside yourself and ask, Norbert! Are you really up to the demands such a life of romance and adventure would make upon you? To help you in finding the answer to that question within yourself, it is best that I describe for you the strenuous days that awaits those who choose the life of a foreign correspondent. I feel that I am qualified to speak, for I have travelled these many years to innumerable ports and encountered kings and prime ministers and many other strange people. I have been privileged to make my own small contribution to history (how many times have I recorded for posterity the dramatic passage of John Foster Dulles!). I have followed the tide of contemporary events in countries thickly coated with the dust (ah-chew)! of history. Even now, broken in body but still strong of spirit, with the hair of my youth clinging to the public combs of hotels from Shanghai to the Champs Elysees, I cannot break from the lure to adventure nor resist the call to romance. Here in this exotic tropical paradise I continue to pursue the adventurous. Here, in Bangkok the incomparable, where golden temples glitter in the tropical sun and Buddhist priests pass in their saffron robes begging the day's repast from the pious---here, to the music of gay sarongs swishing about the brown legs of graceful maidens, I still stagger after the sweet illusion of romance. And therefore, at the risk of being accused of reckless innovation at my age, it occurs to me that perhaps the young, aspiring journalists of America might learn more by following me through a typical day in my life here. In the anthologies of journalistic experience to which it will undoubtedly be appended in future, I would suggest the following be entitled: "A Day In The Life Of A Correspondent."

I live at the edge of Bangkok, in a corner of paradise, as it were, where canals that we call *klongs* pour their delicately dun-tinted waters onto rice paddies and palm trees lean out from grassy banks to contemplate their fronds in the puce depths. Here are orchards where *mangoes, papayas, rambutan, mangostenes, durian* and other exotic fruits grow in profusion. Beneath these, one may lie idly slapping murderous red ants waiting for the fruit to fall into his lap. Then one may pay its owner an exotic price and dine sumptuously upon its juicy pith. Here Siamese cats, sylph-like upon the fences, torment the liquid night and Siamese hounds quarrel romantically from dawn to dusk. Here, too, is my house, into whose sanitary facilities we need not delve, but beneath whose quaintly leaking roof I live the gracious life for which I was obviously made. Droves of servants pad about on bare feet at my beck and call ---well, at my call---or, more commonly, lie upon the dining room table snoozing. Here it is that I awake each glorious, salmon-pink morning to hear the dulcit wailing of a local singer multiplied upon my and my neighbors' radios, turned high that the servants may not miss a single tremulous note as they go about raiding the icebox. And it is from here that I, invigorated by a cold bath, my skin tingling from an equally cold shave, depart upon my day.

If you young men and women think that a foreign correspondent does nothing but play, how wrong you are! For instance, upon this day we are discussing, the Prime Minister was holding a press conference which I must attend. There were rumors that a coup was brewing. The Foreign Minister had granted me an interview about that tricky Japanese war reparations problem. And the Toronto Tailbearer had ordered two thousand words on the mysterious murder of pretty Miss Bo by her lover, Than, an itinerant buffalo herder. Most urgent, of course, was a letter from good old Joe Wortle, an expatriate in Washington, D.C., informing me that Mr. & Mrs. Wilbert Globb---"Swell people and I know you'll hit it off famously"---are spending this day in Bangkok and he knows I'll "show them all the sights." Now, old Joe is swell people himself and I think enough of him to send all the swell people I meet his way with instructions for him to show them the Washington Monument, the Capitol building, and, well, you know, things like that. So, naturally, I'm anxious to see that Mr. & Mrs. Globb have a good time in Bangkok.

Therefore, it was an early hour upon this typical day when I waded down my lane to the highway, put my shoes back on, and caught a taxi into town. We sped along under the flame of the forest trees, stopping only every two or three seconds when the traffic piled up, for somehow when my romantic back was turned, Bangkok accumulated as many cars per inch as the Hollywood Freeway. But there is much to see and the delay was really a delight. For my road passes through the swamplands known as Shrimp Paste Flats, or Bangkapi, where the elite among us foreigners live within their islands of tropic verdure, spending the long tropic evenings in gay banter over cocktails, saying goodbye to one of their number going home and welcoming a new member to their midst. Even now, as we pass, their pregnant American cars, two-toned and winged, were emerging from the narrow lanes with their red-eyed occupants nodding behind the chauffeurs, usually their hastily scraped together wives. With this bit of local color to occupy me, it was, therefore, almost a disappointment, an hour or two later, to be extricated from the traffic by

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Darrell Berrigan is an associate editor of The Saturday Evening Post covering Southeast Asia. His articles have appeared in many national magazines. Originally foreign correspondent for the UP, he is noted for his articles on weird and exotic places.

ELL BERRIGAN

a policeman whose directions were loud but fortunately, being in Thai, unintelligible, and find myself before the Trocadero Hotel, within whose friendly if aged walls the Globbs were even now awaiting my arrival.

The Globbs greeted me with genuine enthusiasm in the Troc lobby, where a group of touring school teachers from America were being briefed by a harrassed looking professor from the University of California. Mr. Globb slapped me on the back and heartily announced to the interested multitude---who had their notebooks poised for something greater---that good ol' Joe, back in Washington, D. of C., ast him to ast Berry to wrap up one o' them brownskin babies and ship 'er back to 'im! And while the two of us roared over good ol' Joe's undiminished sense of the ridiculous, Mrs. Globb looked out from under a forest of fly legs and said very nicely that she just felt she knew me, Joe had told her so much about me. And, of course, she'd read everything I'd ever written for Life, a magazine within whose covers I have never had the honor to appear.

Mr. Globb, who immediately became Wilbert, was wearing a Hawaiian shirt tastefully decorated with crimson pigs' livers scattered over a background of cabbage leaves. Over this he wore three cameras, a light meter, six lens cases, and an assortment of other leathern cases, giving him the appearance of a plowhorse with harness dangling ready for the plow. His complexion was somewhat florid, a condition which was at its peak upon a spatulate nose that stood like some Babylonian ruin at the verge of a desert that edged upward to a fringe of forest behind his ears. As for Mrs. Globb, whom I was privileged to address as Irene, she wore a suit of some light material that was not so long that it obstructed a comprehensive view of well-shaped legs, nor so loose that it obscured the admirable outline of hips and what, these days, one can but hope were breasts. Despite her more than 40 years, Mrs. Globb had so repaired what we delight in calling the ravages of time, that no sign of wear could be discerned beneath her porcelain shell. True, she had left little room within which to stretch a smile, but it was enough to know that she would have had she been able.

"Well," I said, after the tingle had left my shoulder and I had retired out of reach of Wilbert's enthusiasm, "now just what is it you want to see first in this (chuckle) paradise?"

"Jus' give us the package tour!" Wilbert roared genially, stabbing at my ribs with a plump finger. "Temples and things. You know, all the places where tourists don't usually go."

"And shopping," Irene put in sweetly, "That gorgeous Siamese silk."

Well, we started with the temple and things, and specifically with the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. That royal shrine glittered the way the guide books said it would and its golden *stupas* and jewelled walls shimmered indulgently beneath the upturned bowl of Ming porcelain sky the way it always does. Irene was enchanted. So was Wilbert. She posed at every angle of the temple and Wilbert busily recorded her presence in every nook and cranny.

"Terrific!" he rumbled with somewhat diminished energy.

"Nice," muttered Irene impatiently. "Let's go now, dear."

By the time we had reached the Marble Temple, I was carrying Wilbert's paraphernalia, with the exception of a movie camera which he clutched absently in his hand. Irene's porcelain exterior was beginning to dissolve, so I led them quickly down a cool corridor which circles a court and along which are huge figures of Buddha collected and selected from the profusion of the ages by a long-gone king. Behind us, as we examined these, was a covey of pretty Thai girls from Chulalongkorn University who tried to keep their giggles exclusive to their set, although our foreign appearance made it almost impossible.

"My feet hurt!" Irene whimpered touching her nose carefully with a tiny handkerchief. "Haven't we seen enough now?"

"Aw, honey," Wilbert bawled amiably, his spirits reviving in the shade. "Let's look around. Look at this guy now," and he pointed a finger at an Indian Buddha. "Look at that nose!" Irene looked without much interest, although the nose was indeed as prominent as her husband's.

"And lookit the pot on this one!" Wilbert roared, slapping the indicated Buddha on the bulging tummy. "What a corporation! Must be a banker in Nirvana! Haw! Haw!"

"Irene is tired," I said with a wan and sympathetic smile. "What do you say we wander on back to the hotel for a drink?"

"Yeah," Wilbert grinned, "I could sure stand a drink. A cool cool drink in the evenin'!" he sang as I led Irene along.

"Kon American?" one of the Thai girls asked as we passed.

"Kon Russia," I replied, always eager to give Dulles a helping hand. After all, he can't be everywhere.

After I had dropped them off at the Troc I stopped in at the bar there for a coffee laced with brandy, thinking that I'd try to wake up long enough to check on the press conference I'd missed and prepare myself for my interview with the Foreign Minister. A foreign correspondent's job is like that, no real time for rest. In the bar also having coffee laced with brandy and for the same reasons were two of my friends, the correspondent for an American news agency and an Englishman who travels for a London newspaper.

"What happened at the press conference this morning?" I asked the agency man.

"I dunno yet," he said dully. "Couple of clients---he's editor of a newspaper in Oklahoma or some place--had to see the floating market. You heard anything?"

"I've got some swell people in tow too," I said. "How about you?" I asked the Englishman. "What did Pibul have to say?"

"Couldn't go," the Englishman said. "Some perfectly delightful friends of a friend in London are on tour. Frightfully keen on *wats*. . . ."

So we laced coffee with brandy and I called the Foreign Office to receive their condolences for the sudden illness that had come upon me.

(Continued on page 6)

another photograph by Henry Ries

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MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

ACTIVE

Wade L. Bingham, staff cameraman, CBS Television News, from Nov. '53 to present (Asia), Telenews Productions, Inc., Nov. '50 to Oct. '52, (Korea). Proposed by *Robert C. Pierpoint*; Seconded by *Dan Kurzman.*

Leon Crystal, presently UN Corres. & Editorial Writer, Jewish Daily Forward; Corres. for Jewish Daily Forward—May to Oct. '32 (Warsaw, Berlin, Paris). Sept. to Nov. '51 (Israel), Dec. '51 to March '52 (Paris), April '52 (Nurenberg, Germany), Sept. to Dec. (53 (Iceland, London, Paris), Aug. to Nov. '54 (Morocco & Tunisia), June to Sept. '55 (Israel), Feb. and March '56 (U.S.S.R., Poland), Proposed by *Franz Weissblatt* seconded by *Joseph C. Peters.*

Milburn McCarty, U.S. Marine Corps, Combat Corres., Sept. '42 to Oct. '45 (mostly Pacific war areas, including landings at Bougainville, Philippines, Okinawa); The New Yorker Mag., Jan. '37 to Aug. '38, (NYC); N.Y. Herald Tribune, Sept. '36 to Jan. '37, (NYC). Proposed by *William F. Brooks;* seconded by *Charles Lanius.*

Merle Miller, presently free-lance; The Daily Iowan, Sept. '39 to June '40: The Philadelphia Record, June '40 to Dec. '41; Yank Magazine, July '42 to April '43 (Honolulu, etc.); Aug. '43 to July '45 (France & Germany); New York, July to Oct. '45. Time Magazine, Oct. '45 to April '46 (NY); Harpers Magazine, April '46 to July '49 (NY); Argosy Magazine, August '50 to June '51, contributor (France, Italy, North Africa). Proposed by *Edward J. Cunningham;* seconded by *John B. Danby.*

Louis Richard Rukeyser, presently editor, The Stars and Stripes from June '55

DARRELL BERRIGAN *(C't'd from p. 5)*

Later, I maneuvered the cloud I rode up the alley to the office and, ever conscientious, opened my mail. Invitation on the tenth to say goodbye to Montmorency Paterbom of USIS (good old Montmorency, what would we do without his parlor tricks!). Invitation to a cocktail party on the eleventh to introduce Elbert Grumbledoop of USIS (who was to replace good old Monty). Invitation to a cocktail party to bid farewell to Hilda Popplewaith of USOM. Invitation... But, lo! A letter from that old louse Bob Smothermouse! Hadn't heard from him for ages!

"Dear Berry: Sorry I haven't written you this last year. Been busier than hell. You know how it is here in New York. Boy, do I envy you out there with nothing to do but cover an occasional story. This is a grind! Wouldn't be writing you now, in fact, if it wasn't that some friends of mine—swell people—are going to be out your way...."

(Darmstadt, Germany); The Standard-Star, April '49 to June '50 (NY); The Daily Argus, July to Sept. '51, (NY) July to Sept. '52; NY Herald Tribune, March '52 to March '54; Baltimore Evening Sun, July-Oct. '54, Proposed by *Thurston Macauley;* seconded by *John R. Starkey.*

Abelardo Valencia, presently Philippine News Service; Corres. The Associated Press, April '45 to January '47, Manila Bureau. Proposed by *Wayne Richardson;* seconded by *David Bernstein.*

Peter Weaver, Bureau Chief, McGraw Hill World News from July '55 to present (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); Cleveland Plain Dealer, June '48 to June '54; Business Week, June '54 to July '55. Proposed by *John Wilhelm;* seconded by *Russell F. Anderson.*

ASSOCIATE

Richard Carroll, Editor-in-Chief, Fawcett Publ. from 1950 to present; NY News 1922 to 1927; Liberty Magazine 1927 to 1931 (the world); Fox Filch Corp, 1931 to 1934 (Calif.). Proposed by *William C. Lengel;* seconded by *Douglas S. Kennedy.*

Helen Firstbrook Hector, Associate Editor, Reader's Digest from 1939 to present; Belmar Coast Advertiser, 1937-38; Asbury Park Press, 1938-39. Proposed by *Grace Naismith;* seconded by *Will Oursler.*

Ronald Krikbride, Story Magazine, 1936-38 (NY); Sports Illustrated, 1938-40 (NY); Town and Country 1941 (Europe); Douglas Air Magazine 1943-45; Paramount Studios, 1945-47; Fox Studios 1940. Proposed by *Stuart Griffin;* seconded by *Peter Kalischer.*

NEW MEMBERSHIPS

The Chairman of the Admissions Committee announces the election to membership of the following candidates:

ACTIVE

Russell N. Braley, New York Daily News
Lee Carson (Boudreau), (re-instatement) free-lance
Karl Detzer, The Reader's Digest
Robert Faherty, UNESCO
James Patrick O'Neill, Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Alfred Wagg, Pictures
Ward Walker, free-lance

ASSOCIATE

S. Ralph Cohen, International Air Transport Assoc.
William J. Kelly, Crowell-Collier Publ. Co.
Bernard S. O'Hara, Doremus & Company
Bart Sheridan, Good Housekeeping Mag.
Mason Rossiter Smith, Tribune-Press, Gouverneur, (NY)

BERLIN

Bob Abernethy, NBC London, who has been pinch-hitting for Frank Bourgholtzer in Bonn, has returned to England. Bourgholtzer is expected back at his post this week.

PLACEMENT

The Placement Service is now filling jobs from its files. Members interested in *jobs, better jobs* or *freelance assignments* are urged to make certain that they are on record in the *master card* as well as the *resume file.* Please use the Bulletin return card or drop us a line to assure active status. If you have a job opportunity or know of one, please telephone, write or jot a note on the Bulletin The. card Placement Service is *strictly confidential* for both employers and applicants.

Permanent

No. 77 *N.Y.* Woman publicist, late 30's, writing, placing, research for trade assn. in product field To $8000.

No. 78 *N.Y.* Asst. R/R Dir., industrial male, thirties. $6/7000 per year.

No. 68 *Chicago.* Public Relations, good newsp some P/R bkgrd. About $10,000.

No. 70 *Toledo.* Man, 30's copy-writing ability, large agency exp., for expanding agency. Start $7500, grow.

Freelance

No. 73 *Paris.* Corresp.-stringer for European coverage, features and pix scientific angle for U.S. popular magazine in mechanics field. Take own or know how to get good pix, deliver 6-8 complete packages per year. Annual stipent, depending.

No. 74 *N.Y.* Advt. rep. for leadung engineering journal in India. Part-time, commission basis at first possible additional assignments from other Indian publications. Letter.

No. 75 Features wanted on international affairs for syndication in U.S., Europe; if Am. published, must be free for distribution in Europe. Also feature material from comparatively uncovered territories of world for U.S., Europe placement.

No. 76 *N.Y.* Magazine, newsp. writer, ex. radio-tv, app. $9,000 annually or $50 per diem.

Applications for jobs accepted from OPC members only. Address: Placement Com., (Mrs.) Janice Robbins, Exec. Sec'y., or call Club 9:30-5:30 Tues., Wed. & Thurs.

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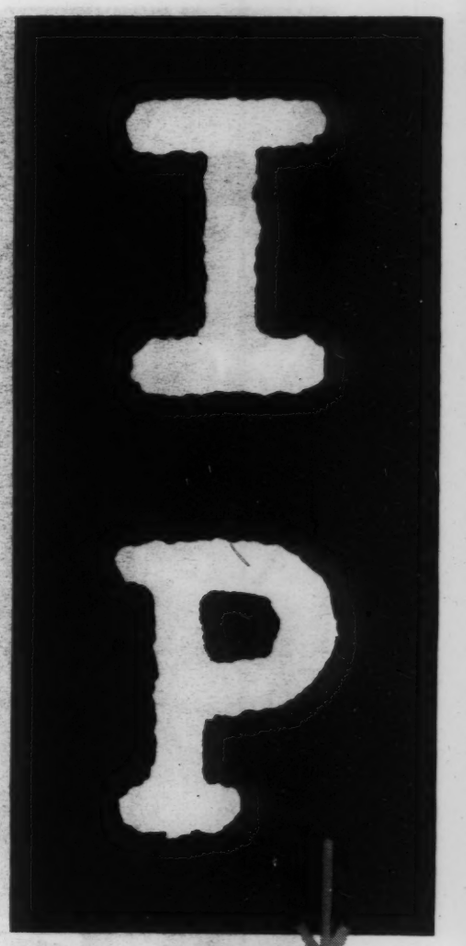

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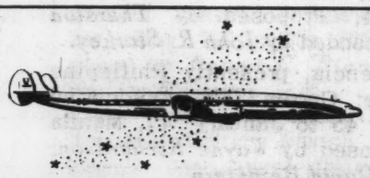

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OPC

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

JOHN F. DAY *Director of News*

October 16, 1956

Dear Bill:

This is to confirm that I will accept, on behalf of the CBS News correspondents, your invitation for an appearance at an Overseas Press Club luncheon Friday, December 28.

The overseas men will not arrive here until December 26, and our show this year is on December 30, so we will have a minimum amount of time to prepare. I do believe, however, that last year's appearance at the Press Club was so successful, all of the correspondents would want to accept the very kind invitation to participate again.

Yours sincerely,

jfd/jp

Mr. William L. Safire
Chairman
Luncheon Committee
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, New York

cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

OPC

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

October 4,1956

from: Dave Shefrin

I am sorry I learned about your change in plans too late to stop the printing of the Overseas Press Club Bulletin appearing this week with the announcement that you would take part in the Suez forum.

We shall have to make a correction in the next issue and I wonder if there is anything you would particularly like included in it.

Incidentally, I wonder if you have seen the September 20th issue of B.B.C.'s "The Listener" in which the television critic, Reginald Pound, reviewing a showing of your "Report From Africa," comments: "We saw Colonel Nasser and, although we know that the television cameras can lie and, too, that there are risks in amateur physiognomy, we were not drawn to him as an obvious paragon of the given word. Like Makarios, he smiles with his teeth."

O.P.C.

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Wayne Richardson
SECRETARY: Will Yolen
TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

VICE PRESIDENTS: Cecil Brown
Ansel E. Talbert
Lawrence G. Blochman

July 3, 1956

cannot be there

Memo to "Louie" Lochner Fund Contributor:

I hope you can be at the OPC Club on Tuesday, July 10, at 6 P.M., when "Louie" Lochner will be presented the cash gift from members of the Board and Fund.

Sincerely,

Kathryn

Kathryn Cravens

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
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TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

VICE PRESIDENTS: Cecil Brown
Ansel E. Talbert
Lawrence G. Blochman

May 31, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your prompt response!

Louis is in California and will be back in about ten days or two weeks and as soon as we know the definite presentation date, we will notify you.

Sincerely,

Kathryn

Kathryn Cravens

KC/cs

P.S.
We have # 520.00

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May 18, 1956

Dear Kathryn:

I am not sure the "Traveling Fund" is a happy precedent to establish, but here is my check.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Kathryn Cravens
"The Lochner Fund"
Overseas Press Club
35 East 39 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

$100

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

May 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear ~~Edward~~:

Would you like to contribute towards a "Traveling Fund" gift to Louie Lochner to show our appreciation for what he did for the OPC during his year as President?

I am asking only the Officers of the Club and the Officers of the Correspondents Fund who served during his administration. If you care to send a check will you please make it out to the Overseas Press Club and address it to "The Lochner Fund" at the club. I will notify you when the presentation will be made.

Sincerely yours,

Kathryn

Kathryn Cravens

KC/cs

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W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

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LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
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NEW YORK 20

April 3, 1956

Dear Ed:

Here is our letter. Let's hope it works. Thanks and regards.

Bill

New York City, April 2, 1956

To our fellow Active Members of the Overseas Press Club:

This is the month of the OPC's annual election, and under new voting rules you will receive your ballot, and may cast it, by mail. Since there are more candidates than usual--and many new members--there is an unusual need for information. Thus we believe you will welcome this note about the nominee we support for the Club presidency, Bruno Shaw.

Two candidates are on the presidential ballot. We believe that both are good men who desire to promote the welfare of the Club. The reasons for our choice may be found in Bruno Shaw's record, both professionally and in the affairs of the OPC.

You can find an impartial summary of his career in Who's Who in America: As a journalist overseas, he was an editor (Hankow Herald), a foreign correspondent (Associated Press) and a magazine writer (Associate Editor of the China Weekly Review). Later he was general manager of Trans-Pacific News Service, an executive in the Far Eastern Division of OWI, a radio commentator (WJZ, WQXR, WNEW) and a writer and producer of newsreels. He has twice won Freedoms Foundation Awards. He is now a free lance; Collier's will carry his latest article next month--a report written after a recent trip to the Far East.

We believe that Bruno Shaw's career qualifies him to understand and represent the interests of virtually all of the members of our Club, in whatever media they may work. It is also extremely important--in fact, essential--that he has the time to give to the increasingly demanding work of the presidency.

As for his record in the OPC, Bruno Shaw has served as a member of the Board of Governors and as a Vice President, but his committee activities are perhaps the soundest measure of the idealism and public service which have identified his efforts.

He was the founder and first chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press.

He headed the first Awards Committee more than a decade ago, and was its chairman again this year.

He was chairman of the Club's first Budget and Finance Committee, later helped to draw up the first blueprints for operation of the Memorial Press Center and served on the Executive Committee while the Memorial Press Center was being built.

He is a trustee of the Club's charitable auxiliary, the Correspondents Fund.

As presidential nominee, he was the unanimous choice of the seven-member Nominating Committee.

In short, we believe that Bruno Shaw is eminently well qualified to preside over the affairs of the Overseas Press Club--to chair its meetings, to direct its manifold activities honorably and impartially, to protect and build its resources, and, above all, to preserve the principles and ideals which have brought the OPC its present eminence and prestige. We hope you will mark your ballot, as we shall, for Bruno Shaw.

Fraternally yours,

Louis P. Lochner
John Barkham
Norman Cousins
John Daly
Richard de Rochemont

Emanuel R. Freedman
William P. Gray
Eugene Lyons
Herbert L. Matthews
Kathleen McLaughlin

Edward R. Murrow
Inez Robb
Walter Rundle
Otto D. Tolischus
Egbert White

OPC

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

March 20, 1956

Dear Ed:

It is our sincere hope that you will honor us by joining our distinguished guests and other club members on the Dais at this year's Annual Awards Dinner on April 3rd. I would personally feel the Dais incomplete without you. May I look forward to your prompt and affirmative response.

Yours sincerely,

Spencer C. Valmy
Chairman
Annual Awards Dinner

P. S. "I like Ike" buttons may be worn at your own risk.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

John Day accepted

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
Norwood F. Allman, John Barkham, Seymour Berkson, Lawrence G. Blochman, Cecil Brown, Emanuel R. Freedman, Ben Grauer, Ruth Lloyd, Kathleen McLaughlin, Gabriel Pressman, Charles Robbins, Madeline D. Ross, Cornelius Ryan.
ALTERNATES: Fleur Cowles, Walter Rundle, Helen Zotos.

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W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

O.P.C.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

December 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Annual Awards Dinner Committee will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, December 21st, at 6:00 p.m. in the Club. This will be the first and one of the most important meetings of the Dinner Committee, at which many important policy matters must be resolved.

Although it was understood when you accepted to serve on this Committee, that we could not expect you to have too much time to devote to it, I nevertheless felt it my duty to inform you of this meeting.

Minutes of the meeting will be kept and sent to you, to keep you fully informed as to our activity.

Meanwhile, it would be greatly appreciated if you could let me have any thoughts you may have concerning our Annual Dinner, which I might bring to the attention of the Committee at the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Spencer C. Valmy
cpl

Spencer C. Valmy
Chairman

SCV/cpl

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PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

November 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I can't tell you how honored I felt when you accepted my request to permit your name to be included on the Dinner Committee list of the Overseas Press Club Annual Awards Dinner now scheduled for early April, 1956.

Although I may bother you just once on policy matters involved with this important Club function, I promise that you will not be expected to devote any of your valuable time to the details.

My own thanks and I am sure, the thanks of all of us here at the Club.

Sincerely yours,

Spencer C. Valmy

Spencer C. Valmy
Chairman
Annual Awards Dinner
per cs

SCV:cs

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OPC

RECEIVED
1955 NOV 10 PM 8:20
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU052 PD

KL NEW YORK NY NOV 10 NFT

MR AND MRS EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK

THE SUPPER PARTY AFTER THE NBC-OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB TELEVISION PROGRAM WILL BE HELD MONDAY EVENING. NOVEMBER 14TH AFTER 10:00 PM, AT THE CLUBHOUSE OF THE PRESS CLUB, 35 EAST 39TH STREET

LOUIS LOCHNER PRESIDENT OPC ---BLACK TIE RSVP

TO LARRY BLOCHMAN MU 6-1630

812P

14TH 10:00 PM 35 6-1630..

CLEARACK52

OPC

RECEIVED
1955 NOV -8 PM 6:04
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU043 DL PD

KL NEW YORK NY NOV 8 NFT

ED MURROW

AM DEVOTING COLUMN AND PORTION OF RADIO SHOW TO THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB SPECTACULAR ON "PRODUCERS
SHOWCASE" MONDAY NOVEMBER 14 8:00-9:30 PM SALUTE
BY EMCEE WILLIAM HOLDEN AND GREER GARSON MILTON BERLE
PEGGY LEE JANET BLAIR JOHN WAYNE IRVING BERLIN
JOHN STEINBECK ROBERT FROST AND OTHERS TO PRESS CLUB
CORRESPONDENTS FOR THEIR UNEDXXX UNENDING STRUGGLE
TO MAINTAIN A FREE PRESS IN A FREE WORLD HOPE YOU CAN SEE
YOUR WAY CLEAR TO GIVE THE COLOR TELECAST
WHICH SALUTES THE DIGNITY OF THE AMERICAN REPORTER
SOME ADDITIONAL SPQCEXXX SPACE MY THANKS
BOB CONSIDINE

605P..

Ope

WU018 PD

NEW YORK NY NOV 3 1237P

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RECEIVED
1955 NOV -3 PM 1:18
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

DEAR ED EVERYONE IN THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB IS DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR YOUR MONUMENTAL EFFORTS WHICH RESULTED IN THE CLUB HOUSE AND IN THE SUCCESSFUL TELEVISION SHOW LAST YEAR ON THAT BASIS WE CERTAINLY HAVE NO RIGHT TO ASK ANYTHING FURTHER OF YOU I'M SURE YOU APPRECIATE HOWEVER THAT THIS YEARS SHOW LACKING THE ELECTRIC EXCITEMENT OF THE FIRST SHOW NEEDS ONE MAJOR SIGNIFICANT SEGMENT WHICH WILL BE A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS AND TO ITS HEROES WE HAD HOPED THAT THE FIFTEEN SECOND SPOTS FROM SIX OF OUR MOST FAMOUS CORRESPONDENTS WOULD BE THE JEWEL OF THE PROGRAM FRANKLY WITHOUT YOU NBC WILL NOT DO THE SPOT IF YOU WOULD BE GOOD ENOUGH TO RECONSIDER YOUR DECISION WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO FILM YOU ANYWHERE AND AT ANYTIME ALL WE WANT OF YOU IS FOR YOU TO SAY THIS IS LONDON AND THE FIRST TWO SENTENCES FROM ONE OF YOUR TYPICAL HISTORIC BROADCASTS FROM THERE WE CERTAINLY HOPE YOU CAN DO THIS WITH THANKS ED AND BEST WISHES

BOB CONSIDINE JOE DINE

118P..

O.P.C

NOVEMBER 3, 1955

MR. JOE DINE
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

TERRIBLY SORRY BUT IT'S IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME

TO DO IT STOP I AM DEEPLY REGRETFUL AND

HOPE I HAVE NOT UPSET YOUR PLANS.

ED MURROW

414-3

OPC

October 17, 1955

Dear Louie:

Here is a memo from our Legal Department on the proposed contract. As I read it the "legal eagles" agree with me, which is surprising.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Lochner
Overseas Press Club
35 East 39 Street
New York, New York

rh

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. OPC F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Evans

cc: Mr. Brauner

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 17, 1955

Thanks very much for your most informative memo regarding the Overseas Press Club. I am deeply grateful to you for taking the time to deal with this extra-curricular activity.

E.R.M.

rh

OPC

4

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

Fair Haven, N.J., October 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS, New York.

My dear Ed:

I must leave town for a few days to attend a meeting in St. Louis, but shall be back on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, however, the meeting of the Board of Governors at which both current business will be transacted and the agenda for the semi-annual meeting discussed, has been set for Friday, October 21.

It would be a great help to me if, at least in broad outline, your objections as those of a prominent member of the Club and of an expert in the Radio & TV field whom I took the liberty of consulting, could be spelled out. I would naturally not make mention of the fact that CBS attorneys, too, were gracious enough to examine the proposed contract unless you specifically authorized me to do so.

One reason why I hope you will give me a concise bill of particulars is the fact that I understand from our attorney, Frank Wachsmith, who feels as you and I do about the contract, that a payment down of One Thousand Dollars was made which some members of the Board may be hesitant to return, as will have to be done in case there is no meeting of minds. I feel that the return of the Thousand Dollars is a bagatelle compared with what we are letting ourselves in for in case we sign the present document.

Meanwhile please accept my thanks for the very great and real service which you rendered the Club (and incidentally me) by preventing a mistake of the first order.

Cordially, Louis

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Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OPC F.502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Brauner

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 5, 1955

This is a proposed contract for the Overseas Press Club. It is an absolute dog. Would you please let me impose upon you to the extent of having one of your boys write a memo saying what's wrong with it.

Thanks.

E.R.M.

rh

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

September 30, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Ed:

Here is the contract about which I spoke to you. I'm the guy who must sign it for the Club in order to make it effective. Unfortunately, I'm not versed in the lore of Radio & TV. The Committee headed by the hard-working Matt. Huttner is, as far as I can see, also not equipped to answer all the questions that bother me.

In a nutshell they are: 1. is the compensation offered commensurate? I am aware we are a bunch of amateurs and this thing may or may not succeed, but if it should, is it proper that the pay scale remain as it is?

2. What of the long term -- ten years? I am aware that Matt. Huttner has been trying for six years to get a sizable contract for us, and that he and his committee are mighty happy to have found a producer. Do you see any objection to my committing the Club for so long a period?

3. What of the commercial products angle involved? Should we give our name as unreservedly as the language of the contract stipulates?

That's why I'd be happy if you (and I think you said somone on your legal staff would kindly give this the once-over) could advise me as to whether or not I am right in signing the document.

The producers are pressing me, saying every day counts. So, if you can soon let me have your opinion, I'll be more than grateful to you.

Cordially,

Louis

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Overseas Press Club

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

August 1, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

We were awfully sorry that you and Cliff Stark could not be present during the Luce Luncheon where plaques were given to 10 members who especially distinguished themselves in connection with the Fund raising for the Memorial Press Center. This plaque is waiting for you. I hope that you can arrange to come to one of our luncheons in September, so that it may be presented to you publicly.

If your commitments are such after you return from a well-deserved vacation that you simply cannot make it, I shall count it a pleasure to visit you and hand you this addition to your large collection of awards.

Be that it may, I should very much like to sit down with you at your convenience to tell you what has been done in and by the Club since I have had the honor of being elected to the presidency. I do want you to know--hence my desire--to report to you that we are trying to live up to the noble purposes which the money was solicited for.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:k

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O.P.C.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC. HELD ON THURSDAY, JUNE 16th, 1955 IN THE CLUBHOUSE

The meeting was called to order at 7:15 P.M. by President Lochner with the following present:

President Louis P. Lochner
Vice President Kathryn Cravens
Vice President Hal Lehrman
Secretary-Treasurer A. Wilfred May
Governors
Norwood F. Allman
John Barkham
Lawrence G. Blochman
Cecil Brown
Emanuel Freedman
Ben Grauer
Ruth Lloyd
Gabriel Pressman
Charles Robbins
Madeline D. Ross
Cornelius Ryan

Alternates
Henel Zotos
Past Presidents
Burnet Hershey
Chairmen
J. C. Dine
David Murray
Wayne Richardson
Joseph Willicombe, Jr.
Spencer Valmy
Attorney Frank Wachsmith
Other Lloyd Stratton (Invited to attend)
Staff
James V. Foley
Eunice K. Jones

Mr. May reported a quorum was present with the following excused: Kathleen McLaughlin, Dr. Gainza Paz.

Lloyd Stratton, President of the Correspondents Fund, was present following the invitation of the Board of Governors. It was moved and seconded that the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted as mailed.

Mr. May reported that an arrangement is contempleted whereby the minutes of the OPC will be sent to the Correspondents Fund trustees and they will send their minutes to the OPC governors. Approved.

Mr. May reported on an Executive Committee meeting held by telephone regarding the Paris trip of Wythe Williams. The report follows: "Shortly before Wythe Williams left as delegate to the Evian Conference on Freedom of Information, with authority from the Board to set up a party of some sort for the Paris Members of our Club, many of whom had complained that they were no longer receiving the BULLETIN, he informed the President that he could not afford to risk becoming suddenly stranded in a foreign country because of unforeseen contingency. He therefore asked that he be given $250 from the treasury of the OPC as an advance on account, with the understanding that this was merely a cushion against a possible emergency, but that he fully expected to bring back all of it except as far as the expense of the party he was authorized to set up was concerned.

The president thereupon took a poll of the Executive Committee, as there was no time to wait until today's meeting of the Board of Governors. There was no dissenting vote. The advance was approved.

Accordingly, the treasurer issued a check in the requested amount, entering it as an advance which is to be accounted for by Mr. Williams upon his return.
Louis P. Lochner, Pres."

It was moved by Mr. Blochman and seconded by Ruth Lloyd that the report be accepted. So carried.

Mr. Blochman asked for information as to previously-mentioned reciprocity agreement proposals with the National Press Club of Washington. Mr. May replied that nothing further had come in. Miss Lloyd recommended that we move as quickly as possible for exchange privileges with this club.

Mr. Barkham reported the death of John Graham Dowling, of Time Magazine and moved that this Board formally express its condolence to the family of Mr. Dowling and that the proper steps be taken to add his name to the roster of fallen correspondents in the Overseas Press Club and that a copy be sent to Time, Inc. This motion was unanimously carried. (Letter sent by the Secretary.)

Mr. May read the Treasurer's report as follows: The Club showed net income of $1,244 for May compared with $2684 for April. Before crediting income from membership dues there was a net loss of $4,236 for May compared with a similar net loss of $2,576 for April. The credits for income from membership dues amounted to $5,480 in May and $5,260 in April.

Operating department results disclosed a net departmental profit of $692 for food as against similar food profit of $1,318 fpr April. This decline in food profit was principally due to a decrease in receipts of 20¢ per cover and also due to an increase in expenses, mainly from outside private functions. (In accordance with my recommendation, as approved at last meeting, the costs and pricing of outside functions is being brought to the consideration of the Budget Committee, in consultation with our accountants. (De Rochemont off to London, Brown chairman in lieu).

The beverage department's profit in May declined to $1,864 from $2,125 in April.

Unapportioned expenses for May increased to $5,754 from $5,044. Of this increase, house expenses (repairs) accounted for $516, and Bulletin for $261 (bill now running at minimum rate of $307 per month).

Mr. May reported that there was scheduled a Budget Committee meeting next week with Cecil Brown, and the auditors to explore the general picture as well as urgent specific matters. Mr. Ryan asked if a more complete Treasurer's report could be sent with the minutes. Mr. May replied that timing precluded this for the current month's tentative figures but that he would send out a recap of final monthly figures prior to the Governors' meetings. The Treasurer' report was then unanimously accepted.

Mr.May reported on the members delinquent in their dues and said that the first letter had been sent to all so delinquent, as prescribed by the By-Laws. At the present time 19% of the entire membership is in arrears -- about the same as in previous periods.

Mr. May reported that, due to accumulated work in the office, another employee is needed, and moved that one be employed. Mr. Barkham seconded this. Miss Lloyd moved that this employee be hired on a temporary basis. Seconded by Mr. Ryan. This was so carried with Mr. May's assurance that the Budget Committee would consider this problem.

Mr. Lochner then introduced Mr. Lloyd Stratten, president of the Correspondents Fund. Mr. Stratton said that, due to his length of membership and his overseas experience, he felt himself to be as much a member of the Overseas Press Club as any member present and was as much interested in its welfare as any, and therefore could not understand that any differences of viewpoints should exist. He pointed out that the Fund and the Club have the same goal in view and are striving for the same ends. He assured the Board of the cooperation of the Fund in the future operation of the Club.

Mr. Valmy told Mr. Stratton that he understood that the Fund is doing a big job but he had never known the specifics, and asked Mr. Stratton if he could give more information concerning the Fund and get a little more information to the members.

Miss Ross suggested that the Fund publish in the Bulletin occasionally a statement of their activities. Mr. Brown suggested that the Bulletin could carry a one column account of the accomplishments of the Fund.

Mr. Blochman stated that the Fund is a charitable arm of the Overseas Press Club.

Mr. Lochner's report as President follows:

1. Most committees are now complete.

Mr. Lehrman asked for delay in appointing his Liaison Committee until after the President of the Fund, Lloyd Stratton, could come to inform the Club on his plans, etc.

One of the most important chairmanships, that of arrangements for the Annual Dinner, which must work in close harmony with the Program Committee, was happily solved, the President believes, by the appointment of Spencer Valmy. He will naturally need some time to pick his committee, but understands that this committee must function through the summer, going over lists, addresses, etc.

2. Two ad hoc committees, not envisaged in the Constitution, should be established and the president empowered to appoint them;
a. Revision of the Constitution. It is imperative that this Committee finish its labors so early that action on its proposals can be taken at the semi-annual general meeting. The Constitution decidedly needs overhauling, as became evident at our Annual Meeting. The time to amend it is during the mid-year meeting.
b. Benefits. This Committee should explore the possibilities of benefit performances, such as Movietone pre-views or first nights that we used to have when still on Times Square. Questions of taxation enter which should first be explored. Then, when a benefit performance has been agreed upon, the whole organization of promoting the sale of tickets, etc. needs devoted attention. This is a function which neither the Hospitality nor the Program Committee should be saddled with, but the carrying out of the mechanics of such benefits should be under the direction of the proposed committee.
3. Weak spots of the moment:
A major press conference is in the offing July 6, when U Nu of Burmah will hold his only one in New York in our Club. This approaching event high-lights the necessity for getting the proposed News Room, from which the loud machine has already been removed, set up. The president expressed hope that approximate action would be taken tonight.

It is urgently necessary that the Budget Committee get to work. The outgoing Board of Governors and the Annual Meeting handed on to the Board a detailed report of the Budget Committee headed by Bruno Shaw which should be acted upon or used as basis for drawing up the Budget. The various Committees whose work entails major expenses must know what it can have at its disposal. The Constitution is rather emphatic about early action by this committee.

Our administrative machinery must be overhauled. Mr. Foley cannot be expected to handle the professional journalistic side of our Club affairs. He is responsible for the running of the Club House. In due time we shall need, parallel to and, of course, cooperating with him, a paid executive.

We need badly to know who of the members with advertising experience can counsel with the Bulletin and the Who's Who committees so that these may know where to expect revenue from and how much. If we don't get started quickly on the Who's Who, the first since my administration five years ago, our membership will rightfully get restive on that point.

4. The Club is winning recognition with organizations whose purposes coincide in part with ours. The president was requested to sit on the dais for the Awards Dinner of the Art Directors' Club, June 6, Awards Dinner of Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion June 6, Luncheon in honor of German journalists who flew on first Lufthansa Flight June 9, and 15th Anniversary Luncheon of Publicity Club of New York, June 15. (Complaint: increasing waist line). Side result: Joe Grigg signed up as Bonn reporter for BULLETIN during Lufthansa party, thanks to Dave Murray.

5. The president held long, fruitful conferences with Mr. E. J. B. Rose, director of the International Press Institute at Zurich, and the Committees on Freedom of the News and Inter-American Relations, raided by the Hospitality Committee, improvised a cocktail party for Mr. Rose, during which he could make concrete suggestions for the cooperation of the OPC with his Institute. The suggestions are now in the hands of the two committees.

Dr. Gainza will no doubt wish to report on a suggestion for a possible Forum in our rooms for the discussion of Inter-American Affairs.

Another project will be that of offering entertainment to a group of about 25 editors from 16 nations who will come here in November under auspices of the I.P.I. to study the workings of the UN. The president suggested that this matter be made the special function of the Committee for the Entertainment of Foreign Journalists.

6. The president expressed his concern over the absence of our past presidents at our functions and meetings. He suggested that the Board express its opinion the advisability of his giving a special luncheon or dinner to all the past presidents in order to explain the policies of the present Board and wipe out some misunderstandings that seem to have arisen. The President's Report was unanimously accepted.

Miss Lloyd suggested that the Dinner Committee and the Benefits Committee be one and the same. Mr. Valmy said that the Dinner Committee was for the Annual Dinner only and Mr. Lochner asked for permission to appoint a Benefits Committee. This was unanimously approved.

Mr. Allman suggested that the Club might need additional executive help on non-housekeeping matters, and who can give a lit of time to committee chairmen and their work. This was referred to the Budget Committee.

Mr. Ryan reported for the Program Committee. He said their first program was on July 7th with Clare Booth Luce as speaker. He asked the Board for a vote of thanks to the outgoing committee with special emphasis on the work that Bill Safire did. This was so moved. He suggested it might be fitting to say thanks to say thanks at the time of the committee's last lunch on June 24th. Mr. Ryan further reported his committee meets weekly and have set the following program: July 7th - Clare Booth Luce; the week of July 14th - Mayor Robert F. Wagner; a general luncheon for journalists returning from the Four Power Conference scheduled for July 18th or 23rd. Nothing scheduled for August unless something important happens. September 1st - Bedell Smith; September 7th or 14th - General Romula; end of September - Justice Douglas; October 7th - Mr. Hollister; end of October - General Sarnoff; October or early November - Dick Tragaskis; November - possibly "preview of movie "To Hell and Back".

As the Clare Booth Luce Luncheon will be a sellout, the possibility of using special TV equipment was explored to bring the voice and picture to members on other floors. Also of limiting attendance to members only. It was the concensus of the Board that the affairs be held in the Clubhouse and that the attendance be limited to members only, without equipment for the Luce Luncheon as a trial. This as an experiment for future decisions.

Mr. Stratton then resumed the floor. He first spoke in answer to Mr. Valmy's question and said that he was taking away a great deal from tonight's meeting and also that the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Correspondents Fund had been turned over to President Lochner and that minutes of future meetings would be turned over to members of the Board of OPC. He said that being just seated as President he was not familiar with all phases of the operation of the Fund but would make it his business to become familiar with them very soon, and could then better answer Mr. Valmy's question. He assured everyone present that in instances requiring cooperation from the Fund they would not find anyone lacking.

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Stratton about the proposed charter amendments. Mr. Stratton replied that Mr.McGovern had prepared two paragraph amendments to the charter to be considered at the Fund meeting scheduled for June 28th.

In extended remarks Mr. Stratton read a quotation from the minutes of the Fund's previous meeting specifying the conditions prerequisite to his acceptance of the Presidency, as follows:

"Mr. Stratton said that he gathered from the conversation previous to the election of officers that there had been named some sort of a "liaison committee', with which he was not acquaited and did not know what might be the purposes of the committee; however, enough had been indicated in the way of referring various matters to this committee to cause Mr. Stratton to put his feelings on the record as to what he judged would be the function and the position of the office and the trustees of the Fund in administering the Fund's business. Mr. Stratton stated:

"It may be unnecessary for me to say anything about the matter, as I could easily be wrong in understanding what I have heard mentioned regarding the object of this liaison committee--whether it refers to one from the OPC or

one from the Correspondents Fund--but in all conscience I am compelled to let the trustees clearly know what would be my attitude and procedure in considering any matter that appeared to me to be strictly the business of the Correspondents Fund and without regard to any other reference. You should know this before you vote. I would not be disposed to try serving this office, as could no one else with any efficiency or practicality, if it meant that every time the Fund felt an action should be taken that first it needed to be referred and discussed in extenso. I emphasize that on matters which corporately or otherwise represented administration of the Fund's strictly own affairs, you would expect from me a determination that such actions would be conducted solely by the trustees of the Fund.

"On the other hand, if the object of these Committees would be in behalf of collaboration, cordiality and mutuality on such affairs as would be appropriate between the two groups, then I believe some of you have known me long enough to be convinced of my ability to cooperate (my business life was brought up on that word) and to extend such sentiments, sweetness and light that genuinely expressed my feelings on any occasion suitable to that atmosphere, social or working. But I want it distinctly and simply understood that I would draw a very sharp line between the affairs of this Fund and those affairs that properly were in the cooperative area."

Those trustees present elected Mr. Stratton president by acclamation.

He warned the Governors of the Club to be mindful of their legal responsibility for all actions taken.

He pointed with pride to the physical equipment of the Club.

Mr. Barkham and Mr. Lehrman then spoke on the advisability of Mr. Stratton appointing a Liaison Committee for the Fund to meet with a like committee of the OPC to discuss matters that would rightly come in the area of cooperation between the two groups. Mr. Stratton said that he personally would act as a one-man Liaison Committee from the Fund. This was vigorously objected to. After further questions and answers, Mr. Lehrman moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Stratton. This was unanimously approved.

Mr. Richardson, Chairman f House Operations Committee, then requested approval of the following items which his committee recommended:

1. Increase for Chef of $10.00 per week
2. Additional personel of 1 waitress, 1 pantry man and 1 bartender

Mr. Blochman moved that these be approved. Seconded and so carried with Mr. May voting against on the ground that this should first be explored by the Budget Committee.

Mr. Richardson then asked approval on his committee's recommendation that the size of the drinks served in the bar be increased from 1¼ oz. to 1-3/4 oz. with no increase in price and that a "Club Shorty" of 1 oz. be sold at 15% less. This to apply only in the main bar of the Club, and for a three months' trial period. In opposition, Mr. May read the following statement: Food and beverage financial results cannot be considered out of context with the Club's overall operations; including items of General Administration. This must be completely explored by the Budget Committee in close consultation with the accountants and their data.

As a matter of fact no emergency exists about lowering prices, because even with the former expenses which did not include the additional employees, our beverage profit in comparison with similar clubs, is below the average. (Including the food sales).

Also, the beverage prices must be considered in conjunction with the Club's rental arrangement with the Fund; as well as with expenses for projected expanded activities in several educational and professional directions. David Murray moved that the recommendation be approved. This was seconded and so carried with Mr. May voting against.

Mr. Blochman then reported for the Hospitality Committee that they were planning to continue the Tuesday night Open House Cocktail parties for the months of July and August but were planning to discontinue the regional parties with the exception of a United Nations party. He reported that the Prime Minister U Nu of Burma had definitely accepted the invitation for July 6th. Open House. He spoke of a reception on this night with invitations going to the officers and directors of the Club and people of the press. He requested an appropriation for printing and other expenses for this reception. It was moved and carried that this Committee be empowered to hold this reception.

Mr. Richardson then asked guidance on the policy of renting private rooms to outside groups where a speaker (such as Mr. Buttinger) might not be approved by the Club and where the Club's name might be involved. Mr. Lehrman said this did not matter where the Club was not sponsoring the party and the speaker, and the Club was just renting the room. This seemed to be the consensus of most of the Board.

Mr. Lehrman then asked that number 11 on the agenda (Special Awards Committee) be one of the first items on the agenda of the next meeting. Mr. May said this would be done, with Mr. Ryan's attention to it in advance.

Mr. Blochman reported that we have agreed to the exchange of privileges with the San Francisco Press Club and arrangements have been completed with them for these privileges.

In the absence of Chairman Huttner, Mr. May reported for the Radio and Television Committee (of which he is a member): 1. Mr. Huttner has had several conversations with the law firm of Jaffee & Jaffee who, on behalf of Kenyon & Eckhart are handling the implementation of the spectacular for the OPC. (Mr. Jaffee said they are committed to another OPC spectacular, probably in November.) However, there are a number of hurdles to overcome, including clearances. They are to meet the following week with Club Attorney Wachsmith and himself to try to work out some financial arrangements. The Committee will come to the Board with a concrete proposal just as soon as possible, pending which Mr. Huttner would ask the Board to maintain an open mind.

2. Mr. May passed around an elaborate presentation booklet on our contemplated dramatic Italian show, "Foreign Correspondents". Sponsors are being contacted and production and promotion work are beind carried on in earnest.

3. Mr. May has contacted Krishna Menon to appear as guest at a July TV show with revised format to include Club atmosphere rather than a mere "reporters' roundup".

Meanwhile, there may be a show with CPC Correspondents at the UN Anniversary in San Francisco co-sponsored with Ted Gronick -- to be arranged through Pauline Frederick.

Mr. May then submitted the resignations of Harry B. Ellis and Rodney Campbell. These were accepted.

Mr. Lochner then read two letters from Miss McLaughlin regarding the membership application of Commissioner Patterson. The decision of the previous meeting concerning Mr. Patterson was then reaffirmed by the Board.

Mr. Murray then reported that he had on his desk a report of the Correspondents Fund which he received several weeks ago and had not published to date because he wished to give it all the space it deserved and which he hoped to have in the near future.

Meeting was adjourned at 11:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Wilfred May
Secretary-Treasurer

ANNUAL MEETING, CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

May 25, 1955

The annual meeting of the Correspondents Fund was called to order by President William P. Gray. The Secretary produced the notice of the meeting and said that it had been mailed in adequate time as provided by the Constitution to all members. The notice was ordered filed with the minutes of the meeting. Mr. McGovern, the Fund counsel, then announced the meeting was in order to proceed.

The Secretary called the roll and the following were found to be present: Wm. Gray, Lloyd Stratton, Richard de Rochemont, Otto Tolischus, John T. McGovern, Dickson Hartwell, Pat Hartwell, John Barkham, Wilfred May, Joseph Wurzel, Tom Johnson, Jules Frantz, Louis Lochner, Cliff Stark, Hal Boyle, Robert White and Mary Hornaday. This was declared a quorum, qualifying the meeting to proceed. Excused were Edward R. Murrow, Bruno Shaw, Lowell Thomas, Clyde Brown, John Daly, Bob Considine, Sanford Griffith and Lucien Kirtland.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with by action of the Board which voted to approve them as mailed to board members.

William Gray then made his farewell report as President, summarizing the growth of the Fund's assets and noting its increased use. (Copy attached). With Vice President Stratton in the chair the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote and a copy thereof directed to be sent to Mr. Gray:- "RESOLVED that the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., assembled in their 1955 Annual Meeting having taken notice of the disposition of our President to retire, desire to record our appreciation of the good fortune of the Correspondents Fund in having for its President over the recent most important years of its existence a man of the wisdom, devotion to work, persistence and intelligence required during these recent momentous years which have seen the tremendous expansion of our resources and abilities for increased services to humanity.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these Trustees on behalf of the Fund desire to have this resolution inserted in the minutes of this Annual Meeting and that a copy thereof be sent to retiring President William P. Gray to advise him of their everlasting gratitude, affection, appreciation and best wishes for a long and happy continuance of his life and important activities."

A motion was voted to include Mr. Gray's verbatim report in the minutes.

Mr. Gray then read a letter from Dean Carl Ackerman expressing his desire to resign as a trustee. It was moved by Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Lochner, to accept Mr. Ackerman's resignation. Acceptance was voted. It was then moved and seconded by the same persons to elect Walter Rundle, of the United Press, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Rundle was elected unanimously and called in to take his place at the meeting.

Mr. Wurzel presented the Treasurer's report, including the auditor's (Harris, Kerr, Forster and Co.) annual report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1955

(attached), showing a net equity of $25,142.19 in the general fund and $332,457.13 in the Memorial Building Fund, or a total of $347,599.32. The Treasurer also reported that the cash position of the two accounts as of April 30th, 1955 were as follows:

In the General Fund at the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bowery Savings Bank - $6,646.42

In the Memorial Building Fund at the National City Bank - $65,335.97

The Treasurer called special attention to the auditor's questioning of the adequacy of the $8,000 annual rental paid by the Overseas Press Club in relation to the Fund's total investment in the OPC building and contents, and the recommendation that this be reviewed by counsel "in the light of its ability to support a continuance of the Fund's tax-exempt status, as well as the deductibility by donors of contributions made to the Fund". Mr. May called attention to the fact that the reserve for depreciation as broken down in Exhibit C of the accountant's report does not represent the annual charge; and that the total annual figure is slightly less than the $8,665 stated therein.

On motion of Mr. Barkham, seconded by Mr. Frantz, the Treasurer's report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. White and approved that the decision on reinvestment of the funds from the F-Bond and AT&T Convertible Debentures be left to the Finance Committee.

The President announced that the Board of Governors of the OPC had sent him the receipt for the $16,150 paid by the Correspondents Fund for services connected with the TV show "Dateline" at the OPC dedication, thus acknowledging conditions set forth by the Fund's trustees. The President said the fund had been informed by the Club that it could meet at the clubhouse without rental, have space for its files and a plaque on the building.

Reporting for the Finance Committee, Lloyd Stratton, chairman, proposed that the question of overall Fund investment be turned over to specialists engaged in the surveying of investments for the purpose of the Correspondents Fund, at the minimum fee; the incoming Finance Committee to be authorized to study the firms in that business; to select the one considered most desirable and ask it to draw up an investment portfolio for the consideration of the Finance Committee, which in turn would make its recommendation to the Trustees. In presenting the proposal in the form of a recommendation, Mr. Stratton said that it should not be the obligation, responsibility or continuing requirements of people engaged as we are in our own businesses, to assume the professional and technical liability of investing funds, whatever may be the individual capacity in this tricky field of any number of members of the Fund or the Club; as a continuing professional experience of a scope none of us could be expected to have, put the responsibility in the framework of an organization whose life-time and purpose had been spent in studying and advising on this highly specialized type of fund investing, for the safest and highest form of yield; considering the quite nominal cost of commissioning such an account, it seemed that all of us

would be doing what came naturally by letting such an orgainzation give us the benefit of their knowledge, planning and suggested portfolio, the Fund trustees themselves then to act on whatever was deemed the best recommendation.

A resolution embodying the recommendation was moved by Mr. Stark, seconded by Mr. Barkham and passed unanimously.

Mr. Stratton then referred to his proposal that John T. McGovern and Frank Wachsmith be given an honorarium of $1,000.00 each, a proposal that had been unanimously approved by the Finance Committee and held over for consideration by the Trustees. In backgrounding and explaining the purpose of the proposal, Mr. Stratton said that he would like to read into the record the memorandum adopted by the Finance Committee, as follows:

"Gentlemen, I would like the privilege of proposing in connection with the receipt of this new revenue, that it might be appropriate to consider services rendered by some of our own -- specifically two of our colleagues who in recent years have given unselfishly of their professional advice. I mean a service in excess of that any of the rest of us might feel we had contributed.

"I am sure all of us in the pursuit of our respective businesses have been confronted at one time or another with the services of legal counsel. Some of us retain what is knows as 'house' counsel; others as the occasion may arise. I am certain that we are acquainted with the standards and fees that are thus involved. The Correspondents Fund for a long time has enjoyed and benefited from the advice of counsel. But the Fund has not been in position heretofore to consider even having a 'house' counsel, let alone any kind of token fee in compensation. I personally know that it would not be within the resources of the Fund to pay the true value of the services that have been given us. I also know that to the extent the Fund or the Club itself could show its appreciation in word and deed, that has been done in maximum sentiment and scope.

"But while we are discussing uses to be made of the Fund's account, it occurred to me that we might begin with those who are entitled to the gesture that we can now make. I am aware of the sacrifice to his firm that has been made both by Frank Wachsmith and Terry McGovern in giving so generously of their time and company expense; I say again beyond anything that, despite their devotion and spirit to this effort, any organization would have right to expect. I readily grant that anything we could offer would fall far short of their worthiness. Nevertheless, I submit my opinion that we could at least return to them a little of their pocket expense.

"The Fund and the Club, from the benefit of their labors, will prifit in ideals and dollars far beyond anything in sentiment and cents that would here be authorized. However, may I propose that the Committee set aside $1,000.00 as an honorarium each to Mr. Wachsmith and Mr. McGovern as a belated symbol of gratitude expressed in this fashion."

Mr. McGovern withdrew from the room and the matter was fully discussed. Thereafter, Mr. Boyle moved and Mr. Tolischus seconded a resolution that honorariums of $1,000.00 each be given to MR. McGovern and Mr. Wachsmith for the Fund's

appreciation of their valuable legal services, privided that such honorariums were judged to be legally allowable. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion made by Mr. Tolischus, seconded by Mr. Stark, the Finance Committee's report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Tolischus then moved and Mr. Stratton seconded a motion authorizing consolidation of the cash assets of the Correspondents Fund, now divided between the Memorial Building account and the general account, into one account. The motion was passed unanimously.

The trustees then proceededto the election of officers.

Mr. Tolischus moved and Mr. Lochner seconded the nomination by acclamation of Lloyd Stratton as president. Mr. Stratton arose to a point of privilege, before action could be taken, to state a position that he felt the trustees should clearly understand before voting in any fashion and to also state the reasons why he would feel obliged to accept, in view of the position he had previously expressed as concerned himself both to the Correspondents Fund and the OPC.

Mr. Stratton said that he gathered from the conversation previous to the election of officers that there had been named some sort of a "liaison committee", with which he was not acquainted and did not know what might be the purposes of the committee; however, enough had been indicated in the way of referring various matters to this committee to cause Mr. Stratton to put his feelings on the record as to what he judged would be the function and the position of the office and the trustees of the Fund in administering the Fund's business. Mr. Stratton stated:

"It may be unnecessary for me to say anything about the matter, as I could easily be wrong in understanding what I have heard mentioned regarding the object of this liaison committee--whether it refers to one from the OPC or one from the Correspondents Fund--but in all conscience I am compelled to let the trustees clearly know what would be my attitude and procedure in considering any matter that appeared to me to be strictly the business of the Correspondents Fund and without regard to any other reference. You should know this before you vote. I would not be disposed to try serving this office, as could no one else with any efficiency or practicality, if it meant that every time the Fund felt an action should be taken that first it needed to be referred and discussed in extenso. I emphasize that on matters which corporately or otherwise represented administration of the Fund's strictly own affairs, you would expect from me a determination that such actions would be conducted solely by the trustees of the Fund.

"On the other hand, if the object of these Committees would be in behalf of collaboration, cordiality and mutuality on such affairs as would be appropriate between the two groups, then I believe some of you have known me long enough to be convinced of my ability to cooperate (my business life was brought up on that word) and to extend such sentiments, sweetness and light that genuinely expressed my feelings on any occasion suitable to that atmosphere, social or working. But I want it distinctly and simply understood that I would draw a very sharp line between the affairs of this Fund and those affairs that properly were in the cooperative area."

Those trustees present elected Mr. Stratton president by acclamation.

On motion duly made, seconded and voted by acclamation, the following other officers were elected:

First Vice-President, Richard de Rochemont; Second Vice-President, Pat Hartwell; Third Vice-President, Edward R. Murrow; Treasurer, Joseph Wurzel; Assistant Treasurer, Bruno Shaw; Secretary, Mary Hornaday; Assistant Secretary, Clyde Brown. It was moved by Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. Barkham and voted, that in the event Mr. Brown was unable to serve, the incoming president be authorized to appoint an assistant secretary.

The trustees voted to give Fund officers authority to sign the printed forms provided by the banks for check-signing.

The retiring President raised the question, in connection with an application for aid, whether the Fund should participate in educating children of men memorialized in the Club house or otherwise. It was voted to inform the applicant that further study of the question was necessary and that no action could be taken at this point.

Reporting for the Charter revision committee, Mr. Stark, chairman, said his committee had held one meeting and while it was premature for the Fund to expand into broader activities, he recommended that Mr. McGovern be authorized to draw up proposed charter amendments authorizing the Fund to include educational activities in its operations. This recommendation was embodied in a motion made by Mr. Tolischus, seconded by Mr. Barkham and approved when Mr. McGovern agreed to draw up such amendments and submit them to the president.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Respectfully,

Mary Hornaday
Secretary

President's Report
Correspondents Fund
Annual Meeting
May 25, 1955

Tomorrow the Overseas Press Club will honor the memory of Gene Symonds, United Press manager for Southeast Asia, who was killed by Chinese rioters in Singapore, two weeks ago. A plaque bearing his name will be placed below those of some 80 other heroes of the American Press on the mural in our Memorial Library. This fitting tribute by President Lochner and other colleagues to the first correspondent to die since we dedicated the Memorial Press Center last December is also, to me, a dramatic reminder of the worthiness of the project which we undertook three years ago--and which is now completed. We would like to hope that our memorial list will not grow, but we know that it will, and there must be a sense of satisfaction in each of us that we have created the way to honor those who have died, and those who will yet, in the service of a free press. Tomorrow's ceremony is the final proof, if any was necessary, that we have done a proper job, within our limitations.

I would like today to say only a few words in summing up the work accomplished, because I have not only shared in the united effort of many people to build this living memorial, but as President first of the Club and then of the Fund I bore a considerable responsibility for whatever happened--for the problems and errors as well as the accomplishments. Beyond creating a memorial, we also had to raise money, make plans for a Club operation that would sustain itself if not prosper, and look to the security of the Fund's interests as a charitable institution with public responsibilities to discharge. The figures tell the story pretty well:

As of three years ago, the Overseas Press Club had a membership of less than 700; it now has nearly 1400. It then had about $15,000 in assets and a dues income of about $12,000 a year. It now has a cash balance of $72,000 and an income from membership fees and dues approaching $50,000 a year. Its operation appears to be self-sustaining or at least, overall, well in the black.

As of three years ago, the Correspondents Fund of the OPC had total assets of $21,150 in cash and investments. This figure has risen to $25,142 in the general fund as of April 30. In addition, the Fund owns, free and clear, a building in which it will have invested about $274,000 when all accounts payable are paid in the near future. Where formerly the Fund had no source of steady income, it now collects an annual net rental of $8,000 a year on the building under a 99-year-lease to the Club. The Fund also has a building fund surplus of some $65,000 remaining. Thus, it is evident that the Fund's assets have multiplied something over ten-fold. As an arm of the Overseas Press Club, the Fund has become a mature and substantial institution of which I hope every Club member can be proud.

It is also important to report that the Fund, with additional resources, has begun to increase its grants in aid. In the fiscal year 1952-53, grants totaled only $550--the modesty of this figure being due in part, of course, to the relative absence of emergency need in good times. Last year grants were $1,200. During the fiscal year just ended on April 1, our grants totaled $2,175, the largest in a single year, I believe, in the Fund's history. We have just recently made an emergency grant to the widow of one of the correspondents on the Memorial Library mural list, and today we have to consider among other things her application for assistance in the education of her two sons, whom she is trying to put through college on a modest salary.

I would like to conclude by thanking all of you for your support and friendship, and I would like to pay tribute impersonally but sincerely to all the scores and even hundreds of Club members who made possible the success of the effort to create this Memorial Press Center. In singling out a very few, I run the risk of doing an injustice by omission of others, but I think nobody will mind if I give a special word of thanks to Joe Wurzel, who served as Treasurer of the Club while I was President and then as Treasurer of the Fund. He has been a loyal friend and adviser, a stiffener of my backbone on vital occasions and a truly unselfish worker in this cause. I would also like to thank my neighbor and predecessor in the Club presidency, John Daly, for his counsel and support and for the tremendous work he did in creating the TV Spectacular which put the fund drive over the top. To my successor in the Club presidency, Cliff Stark, who had the mean job of fighting through remodeling and many other problems, also my special thanks. And to Pat Hartwell, who fought the good fight to get the Club decorated in time for opening, we must all be grateful.

There were many others who, like all of you here today, generously volunteered their services and gave freely of their time and influence to aid the cause--Otto Tolischus, Ed Murrow, Clare Boothe Luce, Wilfred May, Dick Hartwell, Lloyd Stratton, Bob Considine, Fleur Cowles, Louis Lochner, Frank Wachsmith, Terry McGovern--but here I run the risk of omission of many who deserve to be named. Thank you all. It has been a great honor to serve for two years as the Fund's President, and I am grateful.

William P. Gray

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway, New York 36, New York. *Phone:* LOngacre 4-0174. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: J. Clifford Stark. VICE PRESIDENTS: Mary Hornaday, A. Wilfred May, Edward R. Murrow. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Joseph J. Wurzel

March 9th, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will note, from the enclosed announcement, that you have been nominated to receive on the the Overseas Press Club's Annual Awards this year. Members of the Club are now voting on the Awards, and the results will be announced and the prizes awarded at the Club's annual banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on March 29th.

Since you may be one of the winners, the Club hopes you will make every effort to be present. If you are likely to be absent from New York on March 29th, please be sure to arrange for a representative of your employer to be present to receive any award you may win.

May I add that the Club warmly anticipates the pleasure of you company at the banquet.

Sincerely yours,

John Barkham

John Barkham, Chairman
Awards Committee

JB/cp
Encl.

Note: See all relating correspondence in the Awards 1954 — folder

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
John Barkham, Lawrence G. Blochman, John Goette, Hal Lehrman, Ralph H. Major, Jr., B. Mathieu, Herbert Matthews, Malcolm Muir, Jr., Wayne Richardson, Cornelius Ryan, Geraldine Sartain, Bruno Shaw, Ansel Talbert. ALTERNATES: Sanford Griffith, Leonard Smith.
PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

The Board of Governors

of the

Overseas Press Club of America

cordially invites you

to meet the Officers of the Club

and the

Trustees of the Correspondents' Fund

at a Donors' Reception

Preceding Dedication

of the

Memorial Press Center

Memorial Press Center
35 East 39th Street
New York, N. Y.

3 to 7 p. m.
Sunday, December 12, 1954

THE CORRESPONDENT

of the

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF

President

William P. Gray

Vice Presidents

Edward R. Murrow
Richard De Rochemont
Lloyd Stratton

Directors and Trustee

John Barkham
Hal Boyle
W. W. Chaplin
Robert B. Considine
John Daly
Ralph J. Frantz
Sanford Griffith
Dickson Hartwell
Patricia Hartwell
Thomas M. Johnson
Lucian S. Kirtland
Louis E. Lochner

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF

President

Robert B. Considine

Secretary-Treasurer

A. Wilfred May

Board of Governors

Norman F. Allman
Lawrence Blochman
Cecil Brown
Fleur Cowles
Kathryn Cravens
Emanuel Freedman
Hal Lehrman
Gabriel Pressman
Ansel E. Talbert

Alternates:

William F. Brooks
Henry Gellermann
Virginia Prewett Mizell

DENTS' FUND

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OF AMERICA, INC.

Treasurer
Joseph Wurzel

Assistant Treasurer
Bruno Shaw

Secretary
Mary Hornaday

Assistant Secretary
Clyde E. Brown

Trustees

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well
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ohnson
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ner

A. Wilfred May
John T. Mc Govern
Clifford J. Stark
Lowell Thomas
Otto Tolischus
Egbert White

OF AMERICA, INC.

Vice Presidents

John Barkham
Wayne Richardson
Bruno Shaw

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lbert

Charles Robbins
Walter G. Rundle
Cornelius Ryan
Chet Shaw

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Mizelle

Adele Gutman Nathan
Reavis O'Neal, Jr.

Overseas Press Club of America

Donor's Reception at the Memorial Press Center

35 East 39th Street, New York City.

December 12, 1954

Please present this card *Admit two*

Hicks, James L.

January 14, 1953

Dear Jimmie Hicks:

I am pleased and honored to propose you for membership in the OPC and enclose herewith my letter.

I am off this weekend for two weeks in Washington, but it would pleasure me to see you again when I am back. Let me know when you will be in town and free for lunch sometime after the first of February.

As ever yours,

Mr. James L. Hicks
~~Afro-American Newspapers~~
21-15 34th Avenue
Long Island City, New York

dm

January 15, 1953

Gentlemen:

I want to propose James L. Hicks of the Afro-American newspapers for Associate membership in the Overseas Press Club.

He is one of the best reporters I know. He has been with Afro since 1945 and was the first negro correspondent in Korea; he was there from July 1950 to January of 1951. Jim wants to lend a hand in raising funds for the Memorial. He would be, in all ways, a valuable addition to the club.

Sincerely yours,

Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway
New York, New York

dm

ABLISHED 1892

MEMBERS A. B. C

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

MORE AFRO-AMERICAN · WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN · PHILADELPHIA AFRO-AMERICAN · NEW JERSEY AFRO-AMERICAN · RICHMOND AFRO-AMERICAN · NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICES · 628 N. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MD

21-15 34th Avenue
Long Island City, N. Y.
January 5, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have long wanted to be a member of the Overseas Press Club of America but my wish did not become a will until I received the brochure from the OPC outlining plans for a permanent Memorial to correspondent casualties.

Two of these men, Albert Hinton of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and "Rosy" Rosecrans of INS, were close personal friends of mine. Hinton and I traveled all the way from Washington to Korea together and I was schedlued to have been on the MATS plane in which he died. As fate would have it I caught the plane ahead of him.

Today I went to OPC and picked up and application blank for membership. I note that an applicant must be proposed to the club by an Active member.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you if you will be kind enough to propose my name for an Associate membership and send me a letter of that nature to be submitted along with my application.

In order to refresh your memory in my case I am the correspondent who strolled with you and Bill Lawrence and some others into that Marine gun position in 1950 near Chinae after we had been flown to Japan by Major Gregory of the Fifth Air Force to pick up a bit of "morale" at Itazuki Airbase. I also came down to your office in New York after I returned.

I've been a reporter for the Afro since 1945. I was the first Negro correspondent in Korea, landing at Taegu July 26 the day on which Hinton was killed. I remained there until January 1951. Since that time I've covered the Atomic Blasts at Yucca Flats and am a member of Bob Considine's "Atomic Bomb Watchers Club", and more recently rode both campaign trains with Lawrence, Downs , Lavine Frank Coniff and the regular crowd.

I'd like to get right in the middle of this effort to raise funds and I feel that I can get considerable help from prominent Negroes, especially since the OPC remembered Hinton who was very well known and highly respected.

ABLISHED 1892 MEMBERS A. B. C

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

MORE AFRO-AMERICAN · WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN · PHILADELPHIA AFRO-AMERICAN · NEW JERSEY AFRO-AMERICAN · RICHMOND AFRO-AMERICAN · NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICES · 628 N. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MD

My publisher, Carl Murphy, who is chairman of the board of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, has instructed our editor, Cliff MacKay, to defray my expenses in joining the OPC.

I feel that since he is in this frame of mind it would be just one more step for him to ask the Negro publishers for a donation to the Memorial.

Then too, in scanning the list of donors I failed to note the names of such prominent colored men as Dr. Bunche, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, Dr. Fred Patterson of Tuskegee, Bill Trent of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, and many others I could name off hand.

Most of these men are grateful for what the press of the nation has done for them, they will also be impressed by the rightful inclusion of Hinton, and I think I personally can help in raising funds for the Memorial through them and others.

Would you be kind enough to favor me with a letter of proposal ? I'd like to get in OPC and go right to work.

Sincerely,
James L. Hicks
James L. Hicks

P. S. I caught the TV cast of the Korean pictures and commentary. It was beyond a doubt the most dramatic reporting I have ever seen. The wife and I are sending a letter to the Reynolds telling them how we felt about it.

JLH

OPC Board Dinner - Thing

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HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 411

TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

April 17, 1952

Awards

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I have the honor to inform you that, by vote of the membership, you have been selected to receive a 1951 Award of the Overseas Press Club of America for distinguished journalism and for the best consistent television presentation of foreign affairs.

You are hereby cordially invited to be a guest of the Overseas Press Club to receive your Award at a special Awards Presentation Dinner to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Wednesday May 7, at 8:00 P.M.

On behalf of the Board of Governors and the membership of the Overseas Press Club of America, as well as for myself personally, I extend you most sincere congratulations on having been named to receive this recognition for your distinguished services to American journalism.

Please notify us that you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

John Daly

John C. Daly
President
Overseas Press Club
of America

JCD:wds

ORC
SO

May 2, 1951

Dear Hal:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

As ever yours,

Yes called

Out of Town
speaking date

Mr. Hal Boyle
The Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

PL 7-1111.

4:00

May 2, 1951

Dear Bob:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

As ever yours,

Yes. called

Mr. Robert Considine
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York City

MU7-8800

3:30

May 2, 1951

Yes

Dear Mrs. Reid:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ogden Reid
The New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York City

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
829 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

May 7, 1951

Yes

Dear Ed,

I shall be delighted to have lunch with you on May 16 to make plans for the Overseas Press Club dinner that evening.

Best regards,

Quent

May 2, 1951

Dear Quent:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

As ever yours,

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
United Nations' World
319 East 44th Street
New York City

H. V. KALTENBORN
167 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-3344

Yes.

May 4, 1951

Dear Ed:

I will be happy to set you back for a luncheon on the sixteenth at 19 East 52nd Street.

But, unless you make it 12:30 - I will have to run away very early.

Sincerely,

HVK.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

May 2, 1951

Dear H.V.:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

As ever yours,

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

May 4, 1951

Yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of May 2. I am looking forward to seeing you on the 16th, and I will be glad to meet you for lunch at the Barberry Room at one o'clock that afternoon.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry Bingham (T.B.)

Barry Bingham

Barberry Room
OK 5/3

May 2, 1951

yes -

Dear Barry:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
Louisville Courier-Journal and Times
Louisville, Kentucky

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR
Evening
AND
THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Morning and Sunday

GIDEON SEYMOUR
VICE PRESIDENT
AND EXECUTIVE EDITOR

No

May 7, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have an unbreakable engagement here for the night of May 15 and since I can't get an overnight plane to New York I am coming in, for the Overseas Press club dinner May 16, on a plane that morning. It gets me to Idlewild airport at 2 p.m. EDT, and assuming it is on time I probably could get to the Barberry room by 3 o'clock. I will be glad to plan to do that if it sounds all right to you; it is the best I can do.

Cordially and sincerely,

Gideon Seymour

May 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Seymour:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gideon D. Seymour
Minneapolis Star and Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MAY 7, 1951

GIDEON SEYMOUR
MINNEAPOLIS STAR
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AFRAID LUNCHEON WILL BE OVER BY 3:00 TOMORROW. CALL ME WHEN YOU ARRIVE AND WE WILL ARRANGE TO TALK REGARDS

E.R. MURROW

The Christian Science Monitor
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

Office of the
Editor

No

May 4, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I very much wish I could lunch with you on May 16. But I won't be able to come to New York until late afternoon. This will leave me at a serious disadvantage concerning the ground rules, but I will be glad to get together with you if it is possible a half an hour or so prior to the dinner, to be brought up to date.

I'll do my best to carry out any role you and the others decide on at your luncheon.

Sincerely yours,

Erwin D. Canham

EDC:mb

Erwin D. Canham
Editor

May 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Canham:

About this Overseas Press Club dinner on May 16th, I suppose we ought to make a plan or two and set down the ground rules. Could you lunch with me at the Barberry Room, upstairs, 19 East 52 Street, at 1:00 PM on the 16th?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Erwin D. Canham
Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Massachusetts

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OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

HEADQUARTERS

CABLE ADDRESS:
OPCLUBAM
LONGACRE 4-0174

SUITE 411

TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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GERALDINE SARTAIN

ALTERNATES
MATTHEW HUTTNER
CORNELIUS J. RYAN

May 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are two tickets for the reception which will precede the annual Overseas Press Club dinner Wednesday. I hope very much you will be able to attend.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Josef C. Dine
Chairman of the Dinner
Committee

Enc:

P.S.: Kindly use Park Avenue elevators to the third floor West Foyer.

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st
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ALTERNATES
MATTHEW HUTTNER
CORNELIUS J. RYAN

HEADQUARTERS

CABLE ADDRESS:
OPCLUBAM
LONGACRE 4-0174

SUITE 411

TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

April 27, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I have the honor to inform you that, by vote of the membership, you have been selected to receive a 1950 Award of the Overseas Press Club of America for distinguished journalism and for the best radio and television interpretation of foreign news.

You are hereby cordially invited to be a guest of the Overseas Press Club to receive your Award at a special Awards Presentation Dinner to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Wednesday May 16, at 8.00 P.M.

On behalf of the Board of Governors and the membership of the Overseas Press Club of America, as well as for myself personally, I extend you most sincere congratulations on having been named to receive this recognition for your distinguished services to American journalism.

Please notify us that you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Louis P. Lochner

Louis P. Lochner,
President
Overseas Press Club
of America

LPL:lyw

DICTATION DRAFT - OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB - April 16, 1947

It would be churlish of me to come here today without acknowledging a debt to this organization and confessing that the debt has caused me considerable frustration. Sometime back in 1941 you presented me with a typewriter. It were a small silver plate which said something about exceptional or outstanding reporting of the first year of the second World War. This is my first opportunity to say my thanks and to confess that I have been unable to make any effective use of the machine. Each time I sit behind it I am so much impressed with the little silver plate, I feel that something of unusual distinction--something which might at least have merit in the eyes of my colleagues, ought to appear on the paper. It seldom does. What follows was not typed on that machine; a fact which may shortly become evident.

I have been listening.....

I have no fondness for quoting myself, and I am fully aware that there is no considerable market for original Murrow manuscripts, but frankness impels me to say that the rather ragged language I have just read to you was part of a broadcast I did more than two years ago while home on a brief visit. Now that I have become a so-called executive -- one who pushes papers from one side of the desk to the other while waiting for someone to come take them away, who occasionally makes a decision -- who has, in short, become one of a covey or clutch of vice presidents, I have had no reason to alter the sentiments expressed in that broadcast.

You have asked me to come here today to talk about radio and news. Let me begin by reading a single paragraph which, for the last year and a half, has formed an integral part of every news contract drawn by the Columbia Broadcasting System. You may regard the language as somewhat turgid, but at the end of this brief paragraph I shall try to use shorter sentences and blunter words. Here it is:

Most of you will remember the time when broadcasting occupied the position of a printer. It would print anything that was brought to it so long as the material was not libelous, obscene or slanderous. The sponsor was even allowed to choose the kind of type, or, to be precise, the voice to be used. The field of news broadcasting is rapidly assuming the position of a publisher rather than a printer. The network, or the station, is legally and morally responsible for what is broadcast over its facilities. It cannot escape that responsibility by attempting to assign it to an advertising agency, a sponsor, or an individual broadcaster.

Those who broadcast news should be employed by the broadcasting organization. The sponsor should obviously have no control—no influence over content. I have not yet encountered an instance where he has made an effort to do so.

For my own part, I deplore the practice of "grade labeling" broadcasters as liberals, conservatives, or reactionaries. In the course of gathering as fine a group of colleagues as any reporter could ever ask for, I do not recall a single instance where I questioned any one of them regarding his political, social, economic or religious beliefs. We were looking for men with intelligence, curiosity, integrity, industry and, not the least important, a degree of humility.

There should be, and there is, ample opportunity for the expression of personal opinion on the air, but no individual should have a monopolized opportunity to express opinion disguised as news. The distinction between personal opinion and ascertainable fact must at all times be clear and, insofar as is humanly possible, the broadcaster should refrain from the expressing of personal opinion or the advocacy of action. It will be a dangerous day for American broadcasting if we ever reach the point where they who have the most mondy are allowed to dominate the discussions in the market place of ideas.

It seems to me altogether fitting that a broadcasting system should exercise its editorial judgment in making or altering assignments. No individual broadcaster should have anything in the nature of a permanent lease on a given segment of time. It is equally proper and healthy that the broadcaster should be entitled to regard such editorial decisions as stupid and uninformed, made by unintelligent people out of the depths of their ignorance.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this Club is the Overseas Press Club of America.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTS

The objects of the Club are to bring together men and women whose past or present activities in the service of or for American journalism abroad have given them mutual interests; to provide facilities for the expression of those interests in order to disseminate democratic principles, achieve international understanding, and advance the national welfare; and to encourage and maintain the highest standards of independence and professional integrity and skill in the American overseas press service.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERS

SECTION ONE: *Active membership*: Admission shall be limited to those who have worked outside the United States for at least twelve (12) consecutive months, or for an aggregate of at least twenty-four (24) months, as accredited correspondents or staff reporters or staff commentators or staff photographers or staff cameramen for American newspapers, press associations, press syndicates, newsreels, broadcasting companies, magazines which contain articles and/or comment in the field of public affairs and general news, or Armed Forces publications. Full time employment by one of the above listed American information media and for the periods of time set down above, is required for active membership, except that an applicant who acted as a part-time employee (a "stringer") for several employers, whose employment in such manner was the principal activity while outside the United States, and whose chief occupation was the pursuit of a career in journalism shall be admitted to Active membership under the same conditions as those applied in the case of a journalist having one employer only.

SECTION TWO: *Associate membership*: Admission to this category, which at no time shall exceed one-half of the total Active membership, shall be limited to those who have worked outside the United States for at least six (6) consecutive months, or for an aggregate of at least twelve (12) months, as accredited correspondents or staff reporters or staff commentators or staff photographers or staff cameramen for American newspapers, press associations, press syndicates, newsreels, broadcasting companies, magazines which contain articles and/or comment in the field of public affairs and general news, or Armed Forces publications. Full-time employment by one of the above listed American information media, and for the periods of time set down above, is required for Associate membership, except that an applicant who served as a part-time employee (a "stringer") for several employers and whose employment in such manner was the principal activity while outside the United States, and whose chief occupation was pursuit of a career in journalism, shall be admitted to Associate membership.

SECTION THREE: *Sustaining membership*: Admission to this category shall be limited to owners, publishers, managing editors or chief executive officers of American information media who have responsibility for the assignment of American correspondents in foreign service and/or for the review and supervision of the gathering and dissemination of foreign news by American reporters, commentators, photographers and cameramen. By special invitation of the Board of Governors, Sustaining membership may also be extended to a limited number of persons not exceeding twenty (20) whose world-wide interests and regular contact with international journalism have especially qualified them to advance the objects of the Overseas Press Club of America as defined in Article II.

SECTION FOUR: *Honorary membership*: This classification shall be reserved for those who have rendered outstanding service to American journalism or who, for other reasons, shall be considered worthy of honorary association with the Club.

SECTION FIVE: *Guest membership*: *a.* Foreign Correspondents. Admission for this classification shall be limited to full-time foreign correspondents of other nations who are assigned to the United States and whose qualification for membership has been approved by the Admissions Committee.

b. American Journalists. Upon invitation to apply, extended by the Board of Governors, Guest membership may be granted to American journalists who, though not meeting the requirements for Active and Associate membership, are nevertheless by the nature of their professional work so closely akin to an overseas press correspondent that their association with the Overseas Press Club seems desirable to the Board.

c. Guest membership cards shall be issued only on a yearly basis and shall require reapproval by the Admissions Committee for each year they are extended beyond the first one-year period.

d. Guest members shall enjoy all the privileges of the Club except that they shall not be eligible to vote or hold office and shall not be entitled to any equity in the Club's property or other assets.

SECTION SIX: *Armed Forces membership*: Any officer of the Armed Forces of the United States, in active service as a member of the Public Information Office, and temporarily residing within the area of Greater New York or its environs including all that area in a circle whose radius is a line drawn fifty miles out from Forty-second (42nd) Street and Broadway in New York, New York, may be elected to membership by the Board of Governors and be entitled to all privileges of a Guest member. Payment of initiation fees shall be waived.

SECTION SEVEN: At least ten (10) members among the elected Officers and Governors shall be Active members who are currently employed by American general information media as defined in Article III, Section One of this Constitution, or are fully self-employed (free-lancers), as authors of books, magazine articles or columns dealing with current affairs or the relation of history to current affairs, or as commentators; or are retired according to the provisions of an established employer's retirement program.

SECTION EIGHT: All members shall enjoy equal privileges in the Club, except that only Active members shall be eligible to vote or hold office. The Board of Governors, in its discretion, may name members of any category to be Joint Trustees of Club property outside of Club quarters, and to membership on any Committees, except the Admissions Committee, but appointment as Joint Trustee or as member of a Committee shall not, *per se*, make the member an officer of the Club or change the member's classification.

SECTION NINE: No member shall receive any salary, emolument or profit from the funds of the Club, nor shall any member utilize or exploit in any way the name of the Club for personal, partnership, or corporate aggrandizement. The Board of Governors may, however, by a majority vote of its full membership, vote emoluments to a member who has rendered an outstanding contribution to the Club by professional journalistic activities.

SECTION TEN: Membership in the Club may be terminated by the Board of Governors as follows:

1. By voluntary resignation of a member in any class, addressed in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, provided that no resignation shall be accepted from a member indebted to the Club for any amount, including the dues for the fiscal year then current.
2. For failure to pay dues when they shall become payable, provided that notice of default shall have been made in accordance with Point Seven (7) hereof.
3. For failure to obey rules or regulations not inconsistent with this Constitution and By-Laws that may be promulgated by the Board of Governors.
4. The Board of Governors may suspend or expel any member of any class at any meeting by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present at a duly constituted meeting of the Board of Governors for a violation of the By-Laws or rules of the Club or for conduct which, although it may not constitute such violation, shall in the opinion of the Board be improper or prejudicial to the interests of the Club. The Board of Governors shall be the sole judge of what shall be conduct improper or prejudicial to the interests of the Club. A member may be suspended without prior notice, but before expulsion shall have the right to a hearing before the Board of Governors which hearing shall be held within one month after mailing of notice of suspension to member. Before any such hearing before the Board of Governors, the member shall receive in writing a copy of the charges which are the basis for dismissal, together with a notice of the scheduled time and place of the hearing. The suspended member shall have the right to bring witnesses to the hearing to testify on his behalf.
5. Charges made by any member against another member shall be in writing, and shall be addressed to the President of the Club.
6. No member, while under suspension from the Club for any cause, shall enjoy the privileges of the Club, nor be brought into the Club or allowed to attend any of its activities as a guest of another member.
7. Any notice required under this section shall be deemed to be sufficiently given, if sent by registered mail to a member not less than one month before the time of any hearing before the Board of Governors, at the member's address as shown by the Club records.

ARTICLE IV

ENTRANCE FEES AND DUES

The entrance fees and annual dues for all classifications of membership shall be fixed in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS

SECTION ONE: The government and management of the Club shall be confined to a Board of Governors consisting of all elected officers of the Club, thirteen (13) Governors to be elected in accordance with procedure set forth in the By-Laws, and ex-officio of all Past Presidents who are members in good standing, provided that only elected officers and governors shall be counted in determining a quorum, and provided the votes of Past Presidents shall not exceed a majority of the elected Board members present.

SECTION TWO: The Officers of the Club shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected annually in accordance with procedure set forth in the By-Laws.

A salaried Executive Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Governors. Such Executive Secretary shall not be a member of the Club, and shall serve under the direction of the Board of Governors.

SECTION THREE: The Board of Governors shall promulgate a code of By-Laws for the management for the Club's business, adopt rules for its own procedure and for the conduct of the members of the Club, define the duties of Officers, and appoint such Committees as it may deem proper, including specifically an Admissions Committee. The Board shall also act as Joint Trustees of the Club and have full control of its property, except that such property as is owned by the Club, or which hereafter may be acquired, shall not be sold, conveyed or otherwise disposed of without the consent of a majority of the Active members at a business or special meeting of the Club.

SECTION FOUR: Unexcused absence upon the part of an Officer or a Governor from three consecutive regular meetings of the Board shall be deemed equivalent to his resignation from the Board and may, at the discretion of the Board, be so accepted and shall be noted in its minutes.

ARTICLE VI

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION ONE: The Board of Governors shall, at a meeting held as soon as practicable following the Annual Meeting, elect from the Board of Governors two members to serve with the President, a Vice-President, and the Secretary-Treasurer as the Executive Committee of the Club.

The Executive Committee shall have the power and authority to act for the Board of Governors while the Board is not in session. The President of the Club shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall be governed by the provisions of the By-Laws with respect to its meetings and the transacting of business and by any rules or regulations which may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Governors, not inconsistent with such By-Laws or with the Constitution.

ARTICLE VII

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION ONE: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and the Board of Governors and, *ex-officio*, shall be a member of all committees. In the absence of the President from metings of the Club and of the Board of Governors, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside, taking precedence and rank according to the highest number of votes for that office received in the preceding annual election.

SECTION TWO: The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the roster and records of the Club, the minutes of all its sessions, and of the Board of Governors, and shall conduct such part of the official correspondence of the Club as the President directs.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall also be the custodian of the Club funds and from such funds shall pay all bills incurred in the ordinary course of the business activities of the Club. All extraordinary expenditures shall require authorization from the Board of Governors.

SECTION THREE: The Secretary-Treasurer shall submit a report on his stewardship to each business meeting of the Club and the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

SECTION ONE: The Board of Governors shall in each year after the Annual Meeting of the members elect an Admissions Committee, consisting of five or more members of the Club; the Chairman of the Admissions Committee to be a member of the Board of Governors. The Admissions Committee shall function as is provided for in the By-Laws and report its recommendations from time to time directly to the Board of Governors.

SECTION TWO: The President may, with the approval of the Executive Committee or the Board of Governors, appoint such additional committees as may be provided for from time to time in the By-Laws of the Club, or as may be necessary for the proper functioning of the Club.

SECTION THREE: The powers, duties and responsibilities of standing committees shall be prescribed by the Board of Governors and set forth in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX

VACANCIES

SECTION ONE: When a vacancy shall occur in the office of the President of the Club for any cause, the Board of Governors shall convene immediately and elect a successor from among the three Vice-Presidents, who shall serve until the expiration of the term for which the President was elected.

SECTION TWO: When any other vacancy shall occur in any office, the Board of Governors shall elect a member from among the remaining officers and the members of the Board of Governors to fill the unexpired term. Further vacancies on the Board of Governors shall be filled by alternates in the order determined by the highest number of votes received in the preceding annual election.

ARTICLE X

MEETINGS

SECTION ONE: The Board of Governors shall hold business meetings at least once each month, except during July and August, at times and places designated by the Secretary-Treasurer by and with the consent of the President.

SECTION TWO: The membership shall hold business meetings in October and April at a time and place designated by the Board of Governors. The April meeting shall be considered the Annual Meeting, at which the Board of Governors and the Officers shall be elected and inducted in accordance with procedure set forth in the By-Laws. Notice of these meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SECTION THREE: Meetings of the membership for the exchange and dissemination of information, to which speakers may be invited and at which guests of members may be present at the discretion of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Club, shall be held at times and places designated by the President.

SECTION FOUR: Special business meetings of the membership may be called by the Board of Governors at any time or upon the written request of twenty-five (25) Active members, addressed to the Board of Governors and submitted at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date on which the meeting is requested.

ARTICLE XI

QUORUM

SECTION ONE: Seven (7) members of the Board of Governors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the Board of Governors.

SECTION TWO: A quorum for the transaction of business at the Semi-Annual and Annual Meetings, or at any special meeting of the membership, shall consist of thirty-five (35) or more members qualified to vote.

ARTICLE XII

FINAL APPEAL

The Board of Governors shall have the right to make or amend rules for its own government and fix and enforce penalties for the violation of such rules, and may alter and amend By-Laws not inconsistent with or in contravention of this Constitution, provided, however, that by signed petition of fifty (50) Active members qualified to vote the interpretation of this Constitution by the Board of Governors may be contested at either the semi-annual or annual or a special meeting of the membership. A two-thirds majority of those members present and voting can then invalidate such interpretation.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution may be amended at any Semi-Annual or Annual Meeting of the Club at which a quorum is present, by vote in favor of amendment of two-thirds of the Active members present in person and qualified to vote, provided that proposed amendments have been submitted in writing to the Board of Governors by a minimum of twenty-five (25) Active members at least thirty (30) days prior to said meeting. It shall be the duty of the Board of Governors to notify the Active membership in writing at least ten (10) days prior to said meeting of any proposed amendments to this Constitution.

BY-LAWS OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

ARTICLE I

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The following shall be the order of Business at the meetings of the Board of Governors:

Roll Call
Reading of the Minutes of the previous session
Report of the Executive Committee (President's report)
Secretary-Treasurer's Report
Report of Committee on Admissions
Report of other Committees according to seniority
Balloting for any disputed applicants for membership
Unfinished Business
New Business
General Affairs of the Club
Adjournment

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION ONE: To make decisions on urgent business which cannot await a meeting of the Board of Governors, the Executive Committee shall convene at the call of the President, or upon call of any two members thereof, at such time and place as the President shall direct, provided that the President shall try to give twenty-four (24) hours prior notice of such meeting. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

The President may in his discretion invite all the Vice-Presidents to meet with the Executive Committee, and may invite the Chairman of Special Committees when in his judgment it is desirable to do so. Such persons thus participating will not be entitled to vote.

SECTION TWO: The Executive Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Committee and shall keep a complete record of the proceedings.

SECTION THREE: The Committee shall report its decision or recommendations to the next meeting of the Board of Governors for ratification.

ARTICLE III

BUDGET COMMITTEE

The President shall appoint a Budget Committee immediately after induction into office. This Committee shall, in consultation with the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, prepare an annual detailed budget covering all of the anticipated financial operations of the Club for the ensuing fiscal year. The Budget shall be considered in detail by the Executive Committee and when approved by it, shall be submitted to the Board of Governors for its consideration and action.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION ONE: The President shall submit each year, at least fourteen (14) days before the Annual Meeting, a written report of the affairs of the Club, including its financial condition, and shall cause a copy of such report to be mailed to each Active member.

ARTICLE V

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

SECTION ONE: The Admissions Commitee shall meet semi-monthly whenever possible, and at least once each month, and shall act upon applications for membership as prescribed under the section in these By-Laws titled Election and Rejection of Applicants.

SECTION TWO: The Admissions Committee shall report upon applications for membership to the regular meetings of the Board of Governors and, when requested to do so by the President, to special meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE VI

OTHER COMMITTEES

Working Committees shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Board of Governors or the Executive Committee, and their duties shall be defined by the Board of Governors provided, however, that the following Committees shall be standing Committees, and provided further that any expenditure of Club funds by any Committee or member of the Club must have prior consent of the Board of Governors.

1. *Awards*: to examine and pass upon the journalistic product of prospective candidates for the annual Overseas Press Club awards with a view to preparing the ballot submitted to the members for their final choice.

2. *Book*: to select and edit gmaterial and negotiate with publishers for the annual book written by members of the Overseas Press Club.

3. *Bulletin*: to assist, by editorial advice, proofreading and in other ways, the Editor of the Club's official organ, THE BULLETIN. The Chairman of the Bulletin Committee shall, by and with the consent of the President, appoint the Editor of THE BULLETIN. Such appointment shall be for the term of one year only, and for not more than two successive terms, provided, however, that any member may be re-appointed Editor after the lapse of one year following previous tenure.

4. *Dinner*: to prepare and arrange, in collaboration with the President and the Executive Secretary, the annual dinner of the Overseas Press Club.

5. *Freedom of Press and Information*: to keep a vigilant eye on all infractions of the traditional American conception of freedom of the press and information; to raise a warning voice whenever such infraction endangers the journalistic freedom of the Club members; and to recommend specific action to the Board of Governors to meet a given situation.

6. *House and Hospitality*: to arrange for informal entertainment in the headquarters of the Club, to greet and introduce new members, and to plan a program for fullest utilization of Club headquarters for the greatest good of the membership.

7. *Inter-American Relations*: to advance Inter-American solidarity by assisting and participating in such manner as may be practicable in the periodic gatherings of western hemispheric journalists, and by collaboration with the Reception of Foreign Journalists Committee in the entertainment of Latin-American and Canadian visiting members of the Fourth Estate.

8. *Lecture*: to assist members of the Club in obtaining lecture engagements.

9. *Library*: to keep the library of the Overseas Press Club in order and to augment it by watchful contact with publishers.

10. *Membership*: to invite membership by qualified candidates and urge upon the general membership to invite qualified candidates to apply.

11. *Placement*: to assist members who have lost their jobs or desire a change, by maintaining confidential files of applicants which will be placed at the disposal of personnel managers, and by keeping on the constant lookout for openings of interest to Club members.

12. *Public Relations*: to exploit all proper opportunities for bringing the work of the Club to the attention of the public; to devise ways and means for helpful publicity of the Club; and to prepare leaflets and other informative printed matter about the Club—especially such as may be useful for membership drives.

13. *Program*: to arrange, in collaboration with the President and the Executive Secretary, for luncheons, dinners, round table discussions, and other gatherings to which speakers are invited without compensation and at which guests of members may be present at the discretion of the President and Secretary-Treasurer; to devise other forms of entertainment and information for the Club, such as motion picture previews, visits to defense installations, industrial plants, etc.; to arrange for an annual picnic and occasional other forms of lighter entertainment for the relaxation of the members.

14. *Radio and Television*: to enter into negotiations for the sale of Overseas Press Club-sponsored radio and/or television programs, and to supervise the planning of these programs and the securing of talent for them.

15. *Reception of Foreign Journalists*: to welcome, where possible entertain, and be of professional assistance to foreign journalists visiting America and especially New York.

16. *Washington Liaison Committee*: to serve the Overseas Press Club in the nation's capital, explaining its aims and goals to government officials; to provide information from Government sources of particular interest to the Club; to assist in arranging speaking engagements before the Club of governmental and diplomatic personalities; and to maintain an informal liaison between the Club and its related Washington group, the Overseas Writers.

All committees shall serve until the next Annual Meeting of the Club or until their successors are chosen.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTION AND REJECTION OF APPLICANTS

(a) Candidates for all categories of membership except Honorary and Sustaining-by-Board-invitation must set forth on the Club's regular application form in satisfactory detail their qualifications for membership. Such applications must bear the signature of two members as Proposer and Seconder. Upon receipt of each application for membership, the Secretary-Treasurer shall cause it to be published in the Club BULLETIN and posted for a minimum of at least fifteen (15) days on the Club bulletin board. During this time any member has the privilege of registering complaints or recommendations in writing to the Admissions Committee. At the expiration of said period, applications, together with complaints and recommendations shall be submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer to the Admissions Committee. If no complaints have been lodged against an applicant, the Admissions Committee, after proper examination of the applicant's qualifications, is empowered to take final action by a majority vote of its members. If complaints have been lodged, or if the Admissions Committee is doubtful as to the applicant's qualifications, the Admissions Committee shall submit the application, together with its recommendations, to the Board of Governors, for action by a majority vote, which shall be final.

(b) Sustaining membership may be offered to eligible individuals after approval by a majority vote of the Board of Governors. All applications for Sustaining membership must likewise be approved by a majority vote of the Board of Governors.

(c) Honorary membership shall be bestowed — and may be withdrawn — only by unanimous vote of a meeting of the Board of Governors at which a constitutional quorum is present. Nominations for Honorary memberships shall be proposed in writing by at least twenty-five (25) Active members and shall be posted on the Club bulletin board for a minimum period of at least fifteen (15) days before being submitted to the Board of Governors for action.

(d) No member of the Admissions Committee shall propose or second a candidate for membership.

ARTICLE VIII

NOMINATION, ELECTION AND INDUCTION OF OFFICERS

SECTION ONE: Provided that a quorum of not less than thirty-five (35) Active members in good standing is present and eligible to vote, election and induction of Officers and Governors for the following year shall take place at the Annual Meeting in April, or, if no quorum is present, the next general membership meeting at which the required quorum is present.

At least eight weeks prior to the Annual Meeting, a Nominations Committee shall be appointed by the President, which Committee shall consist of a total of seven (7) members no more than three of which shall be officers of the Club or members of the Board of Governors. Thereafter and not less than seven (7) weeks before the Annual Meeting, the Nominations Committee shall present a list of candidates for officers and members of the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club, in good standing as members, which lists shall be published in the next succeeding issue of the Overseas Press Club weekly BULLETIN.

Additional nomination of candidates for office or the Board of Governors may be made by petition, and shall be postmarked within ten days of the mailing date of that issue of the BULLETIN which contains the Nominations Committee list of candidates. Such petition may be initiated by any Active member in good standing and must bear also the signatures of not less than five (5) Active members in good standing, provided, however, that any nominee for office proposed by such petition must have given his consent to such nomination in writing to the Executive Secretary, prior to the mailing of the ballots, before he shall be considered a candidate. Thereafter, the Executive Secretary shall have printed a ballot bearing the names of all nominees and the offices for which they are nominated; and shall cause to be published in the weekly BULLETIN not less than four (4) weeks before the Annual Meeting the complete lists of candidates for office and the Board of Governors.

Voting shall be by secret ballot at the Annual Meeting, provided, however, that any Active member in good standing not physically present in the area of Greater New York or its environs, including all that area in a circle whose radius is a line drawn fifty miles out from the midpoint of the intersection of Forty-second (42nd) Street and Broadway in the City of New York, in the State of New York, may vote by a mail ballot, sent to such member by arimail if necessary, provided that a request for such ballot is received in the headquarters of the Overseas Press Club not less than two (2) weeks before the Annual Meeting, and that a completed ballot is returned to the headquarters of the Overseas Press Club not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the convening of the Annual Meeting.

Mail ballots shall consist of lined, numbered forms upon which the Execuive Secretary shall inscribe the list of nominees for office and the Board of Governors presented by the Nominations Committee and nominated by petition according to the provisions here set down. With each ballot shall be enclosed a numbered return envelope, which number shall correspond to that on the enclosed ballot. The number of the ballot, together with instruction for voting, shall be at the top of the ballot form and must be easily detachable along perforation marks. When a member has designated his choice among the nominees he shall remove the top portion of the ballot beairng the number and voting instructions, enclose the remainder in the numbered return envelope, seal the envelope and mail it. Ballots received by the Executive Secretary which are not in sealed, numbered envelopes shall be invalid. All valid ballots, sealed and inviolate, shall be given to the inspectors of election appointed to count the elections at the Annual Meeting and shall be unsealed only after the balloting at the Annual Meeting has commenced. Thereafter the numbered envelopes shall be publicly destroyed under the supervision of the President.

Officers shall be nominated in the following order: President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Governors.

Following the closing of nominations for one office, the membership shall proceed to election to fill that office before closing the nomination and electing each of the other officers and the members of the Board of Governors.

No nomination from the floor may be made for the Presidency. However, nomination from the floor for other office may be made, provided that such nominee has failed of election to an office filled by previous balloting and was presented as a candidate for such office by the Nominations Committee or duly nominated by petition as provided herein. Any candidate who has failed of election to office in previous balloting may be nominated from the floor to be a member of the Board of Governors provided that he was a nominee for office presented by the Nominations Committee or duly nominated by petition as provided herein.

Voting for the Board of Governors shall be by a single ballot bearing the names of all authorized candidates. Each member shall vote for not more than thirteen (13) nominees. The thirteen nominees receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected, and the next succeeding four highest shall be declared alternates.

Election of all Officers shall be by simple majority. The Election shall be under the supervision of not more than nine (9) inspectors of election, appointed by the President, who shall collect all ballots voted at the meeting and shall tally same together with all valid mail ballots. In the event of a tie vote for any office, an additional ballot shall be taken to choose one of the two nominees who received equal vote.

SECTION TWO: A member shall not serve on the Board of Governors for more than two (2) consecutive terms, but may be reelected as a governor after the lapse of one (1) year following previous tenure.

SECTION THREE: A president shall not serve for more than two consecutive years, but may be reelected to the presidency of the Club after a lapse of one (1) year following previous tenure.

ARTICLE IX

ENTRANCE FEES AND DUES

SECTION ONE: The Entrance Fee shall be fifteen dollars ($15) for Active members and twenty-five dollars ($25) for Associate members, payable upon application. The Entrance Fee for Sustaining members shall be five hundred dollars ($500). No Entrance Fee shall be required from Armed Forces, Honorary or Guest members.

SECTION TWO: The Annual Dues for Active members shall be fifteen dollars ($15), for Associate members twenty-five dollars ($25) and for Sustaining members one hundred dollars ($100), payable annually in advance within one month after the Annual Meeting. Members whose dues are unpaid at the expiration of that month shall be reported to the Board of Governors by the Secretary-Treasurer. If the dues of a member are still unpaid when the Board of Governors next meets for its regular monthly session, the Secretary-Treasurer is automatically instructed to notify the member of his arrears by mail. If at the end of thirty (30) days following this notification the dues have not been remitted, he shall be suspended as a member of the Club.

An ex-member of the Club who has been suspended because of non-payment of dues may be reinstated upon payment of the dues for the then current fiscal year plus the sum of five dollars ($5) for each year of the duration of his suspension.

The Board of Governors, by a unanimous vote of a constitutional quorum present, may increase or lower dues, and remit dues indebtedness of any member who is in active service abroad or whose financial condition, in the opinion of the Board of Governors, may warrant such action. No dues shall be required from Honorary members.

The annual dues for Guest members, whose classification and privileges are defined in Article III, Section Five (5), of the Constitution, shall be twenty-five dollars ($25), payable annually in advance.

ARTICLE X

TRANSFERS

When an Associate member supplies proof of eligibility to Active membership, the Admissions Committee shall have the right to order such transfer.

ARTICLE XI

FOUNDER MEMBERS

Active and Associate members who attended the Organization Meeting held at the Hotel Algonquin, New York City, on April 9, 1939, or the first regular business meeting thereafter, shall be known as Founder members and so designated on their membership cards.

ARTICLE XII

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Each year the Executive Secretary shall present every member in good standing with a membership card indicating his membership classification (Active, Associate, Sustaining, Guest, Honorary, or Armed Forces.

ARTICLE XIII

RULES

SECTION ONE: Upon all questions of interpretation of the By-Laws, the decision of the Board, after taking such legal advice as it may deem proper, shall be conclusive.

SECTION TWO: "Robert's Rules of Order" shall govern parliamentary procedure at Board of Governors and general membership meetings except insofar as they are in contravention of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Overseas Press Club of America.

SECTION THREE: All complaints and suggestions relating to Club affairs must be made in writing to the President.

SECTION FOUR: The Board of Governors shall have the right to prohibit any activity on the part of a member of the Club which it considers prejudicial to the Club.

ARTICLE XIV

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board of Governors by a majority of the Governors present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose specifying the amendments to be voted on.

Correspondents Fund - OPC

many Special Folder

June 17, 1957

Dear Lloyd:

Thanks for your most gracious letter of June 13th.

I have been conscious for some time of my failure to discharge my duties as a Trustee of the Correspondents Fund. Anyone who doesn't pull an oar should get out of the boat. The fact of the matter is this miserable schedule of mine makes it impossible for me to attend neither luncheon nor dinner meetings, so I think I ought to resign.

This doesn't reflect any lack of interest or indeed lack of enthusiasm on my part, nor does it diminish my satisfaction at having played a small part in creating the Memorial. I am sure that neither you nor the other members will misunderstand my motives in resigning. If I can be of help in any way in the future, just give me a shout.

My warmest personal regards to you and the other Trustees.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lloyd Stratton, President
The Correspondents Fund of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39th Street,
New York 16, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK MURRAY HILL 6-1630

OFFICERS

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LLOYD STRATTON

Vice-Presidents
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PATRICIA HARTWELL
EDWARD R. MURROW

Treasurer
JOSEPH WURZEL

Assistant Treasurer
BRUNO SHAW

Secretary
MARY HORNADAY

Assistant Secretary
CLYDE E. BROWN

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HAL BOYLE
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DICKSON HARTWELL
THOMAS M. JOHNSON
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
LOUIS P. LOCHNER
A. WILFRED MAY
JOHN T. MCGOVERN
WALTER RUNDLE
J. CLIFFORD STARK
LOWELL THOMAS
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

June 13, 1957

Dear Ed:

Several years ago the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund asked that we serve with them. I did not know how you would feel about it but I said I would call you. If you accepted, so would I.

The scope and operation of the Fund since those days exceeds anything we may have contemplated. In bringing that about, no one was more responsible than yourself for the principal achievement. The unstinting effort you gave in securing a clubhouse for the OPC will be a memorial to its founding as long as the building itself stands.

In the notices and the minutes of the Fund meetings in the last two years, you noted the repeated references to the need of more active participation by the Trustees in this now large area of responsibility. The Fund cannot afford to let a few carry the load. In retrospect, I am unable to explain to myself why I have continued so actively. But whether by being trapped or just a dedicated sort of guy to this project, I am obliged to do what I can in revitalization before turning over.

The Trustees at the last meeting decided to declare vacant a number of Trustees who have not attended meetings or taken any part in the Fund's work for many months.

They did not want to take such action as respects yourself. On the contrary, the direction was that I should tell you of their sentiments and trust that you still would have enough time to occasionally be with us. The Trustees are appreciative of the many demands upon you and the unusual professional requirements on your energy and capacity. They do not want to make something that could become irritable out of the necessary notices of the Fund's work.

I may be doing a very poor job in trying to translate the thoughts of the Trustees, particularly as to their desire to hold you and at the same time not desiring to do so if that is the way you felt. Whichever way it goes, the one thing certain is that your monument will not be affected.

With my own warm regards,

Sincerely,

Floyd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Wayne Richardson
SECRETARY: Will Yolen
TREASURER: A. Wilfred May
VICE PRESIDENTS: Cecil Brown, Ansel E. Talbert, Lawrence G. Blochman

July 24, 1956

To the Officers and Board of Governors for 1955/56
To the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund.

Dear Friends:

Circumstances beyond my control have prevented me thus far from extending my sincere thanks to my fellow officers and Board of Governors colleagues of the 1955/56 OPC Administration, as well as to the Trustees of the OPC Correspondent's Fund, for the presentation of a check for $560 as a token of your esteem. Bruno Shaw in his heart-warming words at the surprise ceremony on July 10 stated that the money was intended as a "travel fund" for my wife's and my impending journey abroad -- a fact that to my regret was omitted in the BULLETIN story.

Apparently because of scarcity of space, the BULLETIN also failed to report that, in rising to thank for the gift, I confessed I was very much embarrassed, because on the one hand I did not want to seem unappreciative of the spirit in which it was offered, but on the other hand felt that no officer of the Club should look to monetary remuneration for his services. I feared that my acceptance might start a dangerous precedent and prove a roadblock to what has hitherto been a most precious asset of our Club work, viz., the readiness of officers to serve for idealistic reasons and not in the expectation of personal gain.

Not wishing to offend the donors, it occurred to me on the spur of the moment that my way out of the dilemma might be to announce that I would sign the check over to the person who saw precious little of me during my second presidency -- to my dear wife. I pointed out that, when one travels, there are always some wishes that can be gratified by one's better half without qualms of conscience, provided she has a special "travel fund" at her disposal. The audience of July 10 applauded my decision.

When I returned home, Mrs. Lochner was no less touched by my description of the presentation ceremony than I was by experiencing it. But she, like myself, hopes that you will have full understanding for her hesitation to accept a cash present despite the friendly spirit in which it was offered.

She has therefore requested me to turn the money over to the Correspondents Fund both as a token of our appreciation of your thoughtfulness and of our interest in the Fund. This is being done with this same mail.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Louis P. Lochner

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
John Barkham, Thomas Curran, Emanuel Freedman, Ben Grauer, Ruth Lloyd, John Luter, Kathleen McLaughlin, Will Oursler, Madeline D. Ross, Cornelius Ryan, Thomas P. Whitney, John Wilhelm, Helen Zotos.
ALTERNATES: Reavis O'Neal. Harold Lavine, J. C. Dine, Elizabeth Fagg,

PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley.

OPC

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK MURRAY HILL 6-1630

OFFICERS

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LLOYD STRATTON

Vice-Presidents
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A. WILFRED MAY
JOHN T. MCGOVERN
WALTER RUNDLE
J. CLIFFORD STARK
LOWELL THOMAS
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

Jan. 20, 1956

out of country

Dear Ed:

A meeting of the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club will be held at 12:30 on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1956, in the Fund's office in the Overseas Press Club, 35 E. 39th Street for:

1. Hearing and considering the report of Lucian Kirtland and Clyde Brown, subsequent to their discussions with John Barkham and Emmanual Freedman, on matters of interest to the two organizations.

2. Definitive determination by the Trustees whether there should be proposed any changes in the Constitution and By-laws of the Correspondents Fund.

3. Hearing the report on grants of relief made since last meeting and considering any new applications.

4. Considering the draft of a letter provided principally by counsel, setting forth the legal and historical background of the Fund with a view of placing it in the records of the two organizations.

5. Approving the revised form of the applications for grants.

6. Hearing the reports of the officers and standing committees.

7. Considering any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Please tell me promptly that we may expect you to be present.

Sincerely,

Mary Hornaday

Mary Hornaday
Fund Secretary

PL. 7-1222

OPC

CORRESPONDENTS FUND of the OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB
of AMERICA, Special Meeting, Oct. 5, 1955

A special meeting of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., was held Tuesday, October 5, 1955, at 12:30 P.M. at the Princeton Club, New York City.

The following were present: Lloyd Stratton, President; Richard de Rochemont, vice-president; Joseph Wurzel, treasurer; Mary Hornaday, secretary; Bruno Shaw, Asst. treas.; Clyde E. Brown, asst. sec.; John Daly, Ralph J. Frantz, William P. Gray, Sanford Griffith, Dickson Hartwell, Louis Lochner, A. Wilfred May, John T. McGovern, Walter Rundle, Lowell Thomas, Otto Tolischus and Egbert White. Excused were Edward R. Murrow, W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, Clifford Stark, John Barkham and Lucian Kirtland.

Minutes of the May 25, 1955 annual meeting of the Fund were accepted as distributed.

In his opening remarks, President Stratton reported on his attendance at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club. Among other items, the President said he felt there should be an exchange of minutes of meetings of the Fund and the Board, to whatever extent the Trustees thought desirable, as much to keep the responsible officers acquainted as in the interest of intra-organizational relationships. When asked the reaction of the Governors to his visit, the President deferred to Mr. Lochner, who said his Board had some feeling that it should be consulted, for example, on such matters as broadening the Fund's charter.

The President then read letters he had written to Messrs. McGovern and Wachsmith, accompanying the honorariums voted them by the Fund. He read replies from Alma MacDonald, Mr. McGovern's secretary, a beneficiary, and from Mr. Wachsmith, both with their appreciation, and the latter advising that his fund had been assigned to the OPC for the purchase of books, maps or historical press documents for the Club's library.

The President referred to a bill for $309 from the Club to the Fund for the purchase of 10 bronze plaques honoring those who made special contributions to the Fund drive, with the recommendation that it be paid. Mr. Gray stated that he had informed the Club treasurer that he would recommend this payment as the last item of fund-raising costs. He so moved, it was seconded and carried.

Mr. McGovern suggested a motion to approve the various items of Fund-Club matters reported by the President. Mr. Daly said he favored exchanging OPC and Fund minutes between the Presidents of the two organizations. Mr. Griffith proposed an exchange of minutes between Board members and Trustees. Mr. McGovern introduced a motion that in the future the Fund's exchange of minutes be limited to the President of the OPC and, if he were not a Trustee of the Fund, that information having to do with relief grants and investments be eliminated, for the reason of the confidential and frequently sensitive personal character of these matters; further, that the OPC be invited to make its minutes available only to the Fund President. The motion was approved.

Continuing his remarks, the President noted with personal satisfaction that the Club was arranging another TV "spectacular" and expressed the hope that all members of the Fund and the Club as individuals would lend themselves to the effort in whatever form they could. It was agreed that the minutes should show that the Fund offered its congratulations and best wishes for the Club's success, with Mr. McGovern as counsel pointing out that for legal causes the Club could not in any such undertaking state or imply that the Fund was associated in any way with any such productions. Mr. Rundle observed there was nothing to prevent the Club from making a contribution to the Fund, if it so desired.

The treasurer presented a report showing the Fund's assets of approximately $86,000, consisting of $60,000 in six savings banks accounts; $22,162 in the operating account; 100 shares of Carrier and General stocks, and 172 shares of Colonial Fund, the last two with a value of about $4,000. It was moved, seconded and carried that the treasurer's report be accepted, with authority granted the Treasurer to invest additionally in savings accounts.

For the Finance committee, Mr. Gray, Chairman, reported that at its August meeting it had decided to invest $50,000 in savings accounts temporarily at prevailing interest rates, pending permanent disposition. Investigation at the Guaranty Trust Company, he said, revealed that the cost of an investment service, considering the sum available for investment, plus the uncertainty of the current market and other factors, made it expedient for the Trustees to approve leaving the funds in savings accounts, with further consideration to be given at the next meeting. Mr. McGovern said the Chase National Bank had given almost identical advice. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Finance committee's report be adopted, with the Club's investments to be explored further by the committee and reported at a future meeting.

The President read an invitation from the Murray Hill Association asking the Club house owners to become a member, with any contribution they wished to make. It was the view of members that there was advantage in such associations and the Trustees approved membership. The President suggested that Mr. de Rochemont become the representative of the Fund's membership.

Consideration was given to two cases involving relief grants, the discussion and action taken being in executive session. Mr. McGovern made the observation that the Fund should be active in such matters and Mr. Shaw raised the question whether the Fund should be giving thought to new fund raising.

Under new business, the President recalled that since the principal purpose of the liaison committee named in February had been accomplished, there was a question whether the committee remained active. It appeared to be the consensus that the committee expired at the time of the annual meeting. In any event, the President added, there had been discussion and correspondence from some OPC members regarding the appointment of a relationship committee and he desired to know the wishes of the Trustees -- whether there should be such a committee, what would be its scope, authority and membership. In that

connection, he read a letter from Mr. Lehrman to the President and the latter's reply.

After full deliberation, it was moved, seconded and carried that:

(a) The President express to the Governors of the OPC the appreciation of the Trustees for the suggestion but felt that such matters of relationship requiring liaison between the two organizations could be handled adequately (1) between the two Presidents and (2) in the realization that there were a number of Trustees who also were Governors of the OPC and thus available for all informative purposes of the Fund's activities, the only mandatory exceptions being matters concerning applications for relief and investments, and

(b) That on any specific appropriately related subject where there could be constructive and consultative benefit to both organizations, the President was authorized to appoint a special committee for the purpose, and

(c) That such a committee of the Trustees must recognize that legally they had authority only to discuss and refer their findings to the body of Trustees for action.

Mr. Lochner was recorded as voting in the negative.

During the consideration of the motion, Mr. Lochner as President of the OPC, gave a frank and moving account of the Club's activities since his incumbency and earnestly drew the attention of the Trustees to the problems and conditions that he found. He made it clear that the Club felt the need of closer relationship on such items as broadening the Fund's charter and more general information on the Fund's normal operation and administration. While the Trustees were sympathetic and understanding of Mr. Lochner's presentation, several of the Trustees explained that the dual membership of several directors on both boards should be helpful to him and he was urged to use them regularly at OPC Board meetings.

The President then inquired if the Trustees wished to appoint a committee to further the study of revising the Charter, picking up where the Stark committee had left the matter. After discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried that in view of the limited funds available the yield would be insufficient for any extensive application and accordingly the matter was tabled for the present.

The President reported the new address of Clifford Stark and was asked to write him, in behalf of the Trustees, their heartfelt thanks for all that he had contributed to the Fund and their regret that the meeting could not have been held while he was present so that the full sentiments of the Trustees could be shown.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully,

Mary Hornaday,
Fund Secretary.

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York MUrray Hill 6-1630

OFFICERS

President
Lloyd Stratton

Vice-Presidents
Richard De Rochemont
Patricia Hartwell
Edward R. Murrow

Treasurer
Joseph Wurzel

Assistant Treasurer
Bruno Shaw

Secretary
Mary Hornaday

Assistant Secretary
Clyde E. Brown

DIRECTORS & TRUSTEES

John Barkham
Hal Boyle
W. W. Chaplin
Robert B. Considine
John Daly
Ralph J. Frantz
William P. Gray
Sanford Griffith
Dickson Hartwell
Thomas M. Johnson
Lucian S. Kirtland
Louis P. Lochner
A. Wilfred May
John T. McGovern
Walter Rundle
J. Clifford Stark
Lowell Thomas
Otto D. Tolischus
Egbert White

September 14, 1955

TRUSTEES OF THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND:

The response to my inquiry about a Fund meeting for September 20 disclosed that only a limited number could attend.

Considering the business at hand, several of our Chairmen thought it would be preferable to set another date.

Accordingly, please tell me whether it would be agreeable to you to meet at the Club at 12:30 P.M., October 5.- Wednesday

Sincerely

LS

LLOYD STRATTON

a.p.

No

will be out of town

Phoned 9/28

Please RSVP

O.P.C.

No - phoned 6/27

CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

Notice of Meeting of Members to Amend Certificate of Incorporation by adding purposes and powers to make grants and contributions to aid theeducation of needy students.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the members of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. will be held Tuesday on the 28th day of June, 1955, at 12.30 p.m. (daylight savings time) at 35 East 39th St. in the City of New York ,N.Y. to take action ona proposal to increase the purpose and powers,permitted in its Certificate of Incorporation.

And that a resoluti n will be presented to said meeting, for consideration, vote and adoption, as follows:-

RESOLVED, that Paragraph THREE of the Certificate of Incorporation of Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. be amended so that as amended there shall be added thereto a subdivision to be identified as Paragraph or Subdivision 3 (a) which shall read as follows:-

"3 (a) To promote the general public welfare through charitable activ-
"ities to be conducted and administered for the relief and aid of de-
"serving sick andneedy individuals and for the aid of needy students
"seeking and deserving instruction in the arts or sciences , all with-
"out pecuniary profit to the corporation; and

"To assist and promote education by grants of funds to worthy stu-
"dents or prospective students in schools and colleges of the United
"States, Canada and Newfoundland when established or conducted by others
"according to law".

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT SUCH OTHER MOTIONS, OR OTHER RESOLUTIONS WILL

Be proposed at said meeting as may be reasonable or required to permit said changes in compliance with Section 30 of the Membership Corporation Law of the State of NewYork.

AND THAT IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and Secretary of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to execute and file a Certificate of the above changes pursuant to the provisions applicable to the Membership Corporation Law in the State of New York; and that at said meeting thelanguage or phrasing of said proposals may be modified, enlarged or restricted provided there be no substantial change in the nature of the amendments so proposed.

Dated June 18, 1955

Lloyd Stratton
President

Mary Harvey
Secretary

PL 7-1222

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK 16 MURRAY HILL 6-1630

OFFICERS

President
WILLIAM P. GRAY

Vice-Presidents
EDWARD R. MURROW
RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT
LLOYD STRATTON

Treasurer
JOSEPH WURZEL

Assistant Treasurer
BRUNO SHAW

Secretary
MARY HORNADAY

Assistant Secretary
CLYDE E. BROWN

DIRECTORS & TRUSTEES

JOHN BARKHAM
HAL BOYLE
W. W. CHAPLIN
ROBERT B. CONSIDINE
JOHN DALY
RALPH J. FRANTZ
SANFORD GRIFFITH
DICKSON HARTWELL
THOMAS M. JOHNSON
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
LOUIS P. LOCHNER
PATRICIA HARTWELL
A. WILFRED MAY
JOHN T. MCGOVERN
CLIFFORD J. STARK
LOWELL THOMAS
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

May 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

This is to let you know that in your absence you were elected third vice-president of the Correspondents Fund at its annual meeting, May 25.

Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, is the new President of the Fund.

Sincerely,

Mary Hornaday

Mary Hornaday
Secretary

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK 16 MURRAY HILL 6-1630

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A. WILFRED MAY
JOHN T. MCGOVERN
CLIFFORD J. STARK
LOWELL THOMAS
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

Feb. 3, 1955.

President William P. Gray
Vice-Presidents Edward R. Murror
Lloyd Stratton
Richard De Rochemont
Secretary Mary Hornaday
Asst. Secretary Clyde E. Brown
Asst. Treasurer Bruno Shaw

Herewith a copy of the Auditor's Report and Accounts of the Fund for the eight months ended Dec. 31, 1954, including the Accounts of the Memorial Building Fund from its inception to Dec. 31, 1954.

Joseph Wurzel

J.J.Wurzel, Treasurer

Memo from
BEN GRAUER

Jan 25, '55

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Dear Ed -

I'm enclosing a copy of my letter to Sig Michelson - F.Y.I - and for any advice you have -

Yours -

Ben G.

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Robert Considine.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May
VICE PRESIDENTS: John Barkham, Wayne Richardson, Bruno Shaw.

January 25, 1955

Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of
News and Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sig:

I am writing in connection with the broadened program of activities of the newly opened Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club, and specifically, concerning a project which we believe will be of real value to members of the working press.

We are planning a series of periodic off-the-record press conferences at the Club to be given by news-making public figures, and by correspondents on their return from overseas assignment. These conferences, designed to give the press corps a background fill-in on the news picture in each particular area, would be open to members of the Press Club and accredited members of the working press. They would be held once or twice a month as warranted by news developments, or the return of men with especially significant stories.

Naturally, one of the elements which would make these conferences particularly useful would be to hold them as soon as possible after the arrival in the U. S. of the correspondent; that is, after they had reported to their editorial chiefs and been cleared for such a meeting. Your cooperation in making available to us from time to time the arrival dates, when known, of your correspondents and by-liners would be an essential plus to the success of this project.

I'm going to take the liberty of calling your office in the next few days to see what your reactions are to this plan.

Sincerely yours,

Press Conference Committee

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
Norwood F. Allman, Lawrence Blochman, Cecil Brown, Fleur Cowles, Kathryn Cravens, Emanuel Freedman, Hal Lehrman, Gabriel Pressman, Charles Robbins, Walter G. Rundle, Cornelius Ryan, Chet Shaw, Ansel E. Talbert.
ALTERNATES: William F. Brooks, Henry Gellermann, Virginia Prewett Mizelle, Adele Gutman Nathan, Reavis O'Neal, Jr.
PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

4

35 East 39th Street, New York 16 — MUrray Hill 6-1630

OFFICERS

President
William P. Gray

Vice-Presidents
Edward R. Murrow
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Lloyd Stratton

Treasurer
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Louis P. Lochner
Patricia Hartwell
A. Wilfred May
John T. McGovern
Clifford J. Stark
Lowell Thomas
Otto D. Tolischus
Egbert White

January 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Before taking off for South America on a trip which will last four or five weeks, I want to update the Officers and Trustees on recent developments involving the Fund. But it is my opinion that there is no urgent problem requiring an early meeting of the Trustees, and that the fill-in provided by the attached material will suffice to keep you abreast of any matters requiring your attention.

You will notice I am asking you to serve on a new committee, and I trust this meets with your favor.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William P. Gray

January 15, 1955

To the Officers, Directors and Trustees
of the Correspondents Fund:

As you probably know, the Memorial Fund Drive has been formally closed and there is a substantial surplus in our Memorial Building Account as a result of the really triumphant success of this three-year project in which the Overseas Press Club and the Correspondents Fund were joined in a working arrangement of unprecedented benefit to both organizations. An audit is being made to show the full financial history of the drive and copies will undoubtedly be available to you, as well as to the Officers and Governors of the Club, in the near future.

The climactic event of the Fund drive was the Television show on December 13, which produced the final contribution of $95,000 from the National Broadcasting Company. I had the pleasure of depositing this check on December 30, after receiving it from John Daly, whose tremendous personal contribution to this triumph can not be overstated. Our Vice-President Ed Murrow and Trustee Bob Considine, along with Fund Drive Treasurer Fleur Cowles, also contributed vitally to this event.

Among a few newer members of the Board of Governors of the Club, or those who were not fully acquainted with the principles on which the Club and Fund had established their excellent working relationship, there was for a time some confusion as to whether or not the proceeds from the Television show could be handled differently from the rest of the proceeds of the Memorial Drive and paid over to the Club's working treasury instead of into the charity. The legal and moral impossibility of this was quickly clarified, and the efficacy of the Club-Fund relationship has now been formally reconfirmed by the Board of Governors of the Club in a series of resolutions passed at a meeting on January 7. One of these resolutions, which seems to me to state the basic tone of our relationship, reads as follows:

> "Be it resolved: (a) that it be the firm policy of the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club to foster and protect the historically friendly, respected and mutually beneficial relationship between the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. and the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
>
> "(b) that the President of the Overseas Press Club appoint a committee from the Board itself to become the Board's regular liaison with the Correspondents Fund in all matters involving financial, legal or other relationships between Club and Fund, and <u>further</u>, that the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund be requested to authorize the President of the Fund to appoint a similar committee from the Fund which will then serve with the Governors' representatives as a Joint Committee to implement the relationships of Club and Fund."

In line with the above request that the Trustees authorize me to appoint a committee from the Fund to serve with the Governors' representatives as a Joint Committee to implement the relationships of Club and Fund, <u>I am asking Edward R. Murrow</u>, Richard de Rochemont and John Daly <u>to represent the Fund</u>, subject to your authorization. I am asking John Daly to serve as its chairman. Will you kindly indicate to Secretary Mary Hornady how you vote on this matter? The committee may

be regarded as constituted as of the receipt of a majority vote in favor.

A second resolution provides as follows:

"The attorney, Mr. McGovern, for the Fund, and the attorney, Mr. Wachsmith, for the Club, together with President Robert Considine of the Club and President William P. Gray of the Fund, jointly are requested to consider what part of the Fund Drive may legally and morally be paid into the Club for services rendered and that they report back to the Board of Governors."

In connection with this second resolution, since I shall be away until mid February I have conferred with President Considine and Attorney Wachsmith for the Club, and both indicate they feel no immediate need for consultation. If it can wait until my return, fine. If the Governors request earlier action, then Vice-President Lloyd Stratton, since he is Chairman of the Finance Committee, has agreed to sit in my place.

The third resolution provided as follows:

"The Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club requests the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund to seek, in consultation with the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club, such a broadening of the articles of incorporation as will bring the purposes of the Fund within the changed conditions resolving from the establishment of the Memorial Press Center."

That resolution, which was introduced by Louis Lochner, was in the spirit of a similar resolution adopted by Lloyd Stratton's Finance Committee on November 18. This resolution stated that it was the sense of the Committee that the President of the Correspondents Fund should appoint a special committee to study the Charter and Certificate of Incorporation with a view to "broadening the base" of these instruments if necessary "in order to secure a larger area of appropriate uses of the Fund's income and capital."

If you will also indicate to Miss Hornaday your approval of the appointment of this new study committee it will be constituted as follows:

J. Clifford Stark, Chairman; John Barkham, Tom Johnson, Louis Lochner, Lloyd Stratton, Otto Tolischus, Joe Wurzel.

I should explain, in connection with the matter of broadening the good works of Club and Fund, that two or three projects have been mentioned as something to consider. These include the possible development of scholarships, or of projects having to do with nurturing Freedom of the Press.

If there should develop the necessity of a general meeting in my absence, it could of course be called by one of the Vice-Presidents, and I would assume the proper one, if matters of a general nature are involved, would be Dick de Rochemont, since he is the Vice-President on the Executive Committee. If strictly financial problems are involved, then Vice-President Lloyd Stratton, as Chairman of the new Finance Committee, would seem to have the appropriate authority.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. GRAY
President
The Correspondents Fund

HARRIS, KERR, FORSTER & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
18 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK 17
PLAZA 5-7870

ATLANTA 3, GA.
134 PEACHTREE STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
1 COURT STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILL.
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
708 MAIN STREET

LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF.
523 WEST 6TH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
740-15TH STREET, N. W.

January 20, 1955.

Mr. J. J. Wurzel,
c/o Look Magazine,
488 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the accounts of

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

as at December 31, 1954, including an examination of the accounts of the subsidiary fund

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

and are pleased to submit herewith our report thereon.

Included in this report are the following statements:

Exhibit A - Balance Sheet (General Fund) - December 31, 1954.

Exhibit B - Statement of Income and Expenses (General Fund) for the Eight Months Ended December 31, 1954.

Exhibit C - Balance Sheet (Memorial Building Fund) - December 31, 1954.

Exhibit D - Statement of Income and Expenses (Memorial Building Fund) for the Twenty-Six Months since its Inception to December 31, 1954.

We have established formal recording of the transactions with respect to the General Fund and the Memorial Building Fund. With respect to the General Fund, we have accepted the account balances developed as at April 30, 1954 by the predecessor accountants, and have recorded all transactions from May 1, 1954 to December 31, 1954 based on check books, invoices and other data presented for our examination. With respect to the Memorial Building Fund, we have recorded all transactions for the twenty-six months of its existence, verified the deposit in the bank of contributions received, reviewed the authorization and propriety of disbursements, and established the carrying value of the fixed assets.

We comment upon the attached statements in the following paragraphs:

GENERAL FUND - EXHIBITS A AND B:

The cash on deposit with Guaranty Trust Company, as shown on Exhibit A was reconciled with the regular monthly statements rendered by the bank.

The cash on deposit in the savings account with The Bowery Savings Bank and the securities listed were not verified as at December 31, 1954. The savings account passbook and the securities are kept in the Fund's safe deposit box and will be inspected in connection with the audit at the close of the fiscal year.

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND - EXHIBITS C AND D:

The cash on deposit with National City Bank of New York, as shown on Exhibit C, was reconciled with the regular monthly statements rendered by the bank.

The following is a summary of the cost of the fixed assets:

LTERATIONS TO BUILDING	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
	$
	$
190.00	
1,505.02	
876.00	
612.59	
4,914.00	
1,588.14	
46.60	
170.00	
225.00	
,340.40	
,352.67	
60.25	
	9,430.84
	2,275.00
	525.00
	1,900.50
	16,750.00
	275.00
	160.00
	451.84
,880.67	$31,768.18

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

COST OF FIXED ASSETS - DECEMBER 31, 1954

	TOTAL COST	LAND	BU
COST OF LAND AND BUILDING PER CLOSING STATEMENT, ETC.:			
Original Purchase Price	$102,500.00	$	$
Brokerage Commission on Sale of Building	1,000.00		
Title Search and Examination	479.00		
Additional Cost per Statement of Closing	158.30		
Real Estate Tax - Second Half 1952/53, Less Credit for Portion Expired at Date of Closing Title	700.60		
Total Original Cost Apportioned - (See Note)	$104,837.90	$62,902.75	$4
BUILDING ALTERATIONS (CONSTRUCTION COST, ETC.):			
Filing Fees	190.00		
Engineer's Specifications	1,505.02		
Metal Work, Cleaning and Painting	876.00		
Electrical Work	612.59		
E. R. Robbins Contract - Major Alterations	104,914.00		
Plumbing Work	1,588.14		
Certificate of Occupancy	46.60		
Bronze Plaque Affixed to Building	170.00		
Relaying of Sidewalk	225.00		
Carrying Charges and Other Expenses Incurred During Alterations:			
Real Estate Taxes	1,340.40		
Insurance	1,352.67		
Other Items	60.25		
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Kitchen Equipment	9,430.84		
Refrigeration Equipment	2,275.00		
Communications System	525.00		
Furniture and Murals	1,900.50		
Interior Decorator's Charges (Including Furniture, Drapes, Etc.)	16,750.00		
Flag and Flag Pole	275.00		
Safe	160.00		
Other Equipment	451.84		
Total	$249,486.75	$62,902.75	$

NOTE: The total original cost was apportioned as between land and building in accorda respective assessments for real estate taxes for the Municipal Tax Year 1953

Depreciation on the building was computed on the basis of an assumed 25-year useful life from the date of acquisition, March 3, 1953, pursuant to a discussion with the Treasurer of The Correspondents Fund. Depreciation on building alterations has been computed from September 15, 1954, the date of commencement of occupancy by the tenant, in accordance with a schedule to secure complete depreciation at the expiration of the useful life assigned to the building. Depreciation on furniture and equipment has been computed on the basis of a 10-year useful life from the first of the month next succeeding the date of acquisition. In accordance with the request of the Treasurer of The Correspondents Fund, the accrued depreciation as at December 31, 1954 was charged against the Memorial Building Fund Balance.

Accounts payable of $1,682.68 are listed as follows:

E. Langer	$ 420.00	Professional Services
American Contracting Co.	225.00	Sidewalk Repairs
M. Farbman & Sons	23.50	Plumbing
Joseph Adler	11.00	Minor Equipment
Overseas Press Club	910.56)	Expenses in Connection
Messenger Service	92.62)	with Telecast
Total	$1,682.68	

The contracts payable of $10,491.40 represent the final 10% on the alterations contract with E. R. Robbins.

The loan of $10,000.00 due to Overseas Press Club of America was repaid in January, 1955.

GENERAL

We reviewed the minutes of the Board of Trustees, and ascertained that the transactions as recorded were in accordance with the authorizations contained therein.

Although we have applied usual interim audit procedures to the accounts, the statements included in this report are submitted without opinion at this time. At the close of the fiscal year, we will complete our audit verification of the accounts and then render an opinion on the financial position of the Fund (including the Memorial Building Fund) and the results of its operations for the year.

We shall be pleased to discuss these comments and the statements presented herewith further with you, should you so desire.

Very truly yours,

Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co.

EXHIBIT A

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

GENERAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK:		
Guaranty Trust Company	$ 3,119.39	
Bowery Savings Bank	2,161.39	$ 5,280.78
INVESTMENTS AT COST:		
$3,000.00 U. S. Treasury, 2-1/2% Notes, Series 1967-72	$ 3,048.75	
$10,000.00 (Maturity Value) U. S. Defense Bonds, Series F, Due May 1, 1955	7,400.00	
$4,000.00 American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 2-3/4% Convertible Debentures - 1961	4,579.59	
100 Shares Carrier & General Corp. - Common Stock	1,394.38	
100 Shares Colonial Fund, Inc. - Common Stock	2,073.05	18,495.7
TOTAL ASSETS		$23,776.5

EQUITY

GENERAL FUND BALANCE, APRIL 30, 1954	$21,917.39	
ADD:		
Excess of Income Over Expenses for the Eight Months Ended December 31, 1954 - Exhibit B	1,859.16	
TOTAL EQUITY		$23,776.

NOTE: The relevant comments in the accompanying report constitute an integral part of this Balance Sheet and should be read in connection therewith.

EXHIBIT B

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

INCOME:		
Rent - Overseas Press Club	$ 2,333.31	
Interest and Dividends Received	204.49	$ 2,537.8
EXPENSES:		
Grants	$ 600.00	
Operating Expenses (Stationery, Postage, Etc.)	78.64	678.6
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954 - EXHIBIT A		$ 1,859.1

EXHIBIT C

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash in Bank - National City Bank of New York				$120,037.91
Unexpired Insurance				26.96
Total Current Assets				$120,064.87
	COST	RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	NET BOOK VALUE	
FIXED ASSETS:				
Land	$ 62,902.75	$ -	$ 62,902.75	
Building	41,935.15	3,075.26	38,859.89	
Building Alterations	112,880.67	1,128.81	111,751.86	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	31,768.18	350.40	31,417.78	
Total	$249,486.75	$ 4,554.47		244,932.28
TOTAL ASSETS				$364,997.15

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable		$ 1,682.68
Contracts Payable		10,491.40
Cash Advances Payable to Overseas Press Club of America (Paid in January, 1955)		10,000.00
Total Current Liabilities		$ 22,174.08
EQUITY (FUND BALANCE):		
Excess of Income over Expenses for the period of twenty-six months from November 1, 1952 to December 31, 1954 - Exhibit D	$347,377.54	
Less: Depreciation on Fixed Assets to December 31, 1954, Chargeable to Fund Balance	4,554.47	342,823.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$364,997.1

NOTE: The relevant comments in the accompanying report constitute as integral part of this Balance Sheet and should be read in connection therewith.

EXHIBIT D

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
New York

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE TWENTY-SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

INCOME:			
Contributions		$269,782.24	
Proceeds from Telecast	$ 95,000.00		
Less: Direct Expenses	512.62	94,487.38	$364,269.62
FUND-RAISING EXPENSES:			
Fees		$ 4,662.00	
Wages		4,606.46	
Promotion		1,959.56	
Postage		437.52	
Printing and Stationery		2,875.36	
Telephone and Telegraph		681.70	
Messenger Service		65.54	
General Administrative		1,242.43	
Miscellaneous		361.51	16,892.08
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES FOR THE TWENTY-SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954 - EXHIBIT C			$347,377.5

MEMO

To Ed Murrow

This is the formal invitation which is going to the group mentioned by telephone today. Many thanks.

Bill Gray

O.P.C.

The Correspondents' Fund

of the

Overseas Press Club of America

requests the honor of the presence of

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

at the Special Donors

Dedication Preview

of the

Memorial Press Center

R. S. V. P.
Memorial Press Center
35 East 39th Street
New York, New York

4:30 to 7:30 p. m.
December 9, 1954

THE CORRESPONDENTS' FUND

of the

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

President
William P. Gray

Vice Presidents
Edward R. Murrow
Richard De Rochemont
Lloyd Stratton

Treasurer
Joseph Wurzel

Assistant Treasurer
Bruno Shaw

Secretary
Mary Hornaday

Assistant Secretary
Clyde E. Brown

Directors and Trustees

John Barkham
Hal Boyle
W. W. Chaplin
Robert B. Considine
John Daly
Ralph J. Frantz
Sanford Griffith
Dickson Hartwell
Patricia Hartwell
Thomas M. Johnson
Lucian S. Kirtland
Louis E. Lochner
A. Wilfred May
John T. Mc Govern
Clifford J. Stark
Lowell Thomas
Otto Tolischus
Egbert White

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

President
Robert B. Considine

Secretary-Treasurer
A. Wilfred May

Vice Presidents
John Barkham
Wayne Richardson
Bruno Shaw

Board of Governors

Norman F. Allman
Lawrence Blochman
Cecil Brown
Fleur Cowles
Kathryn Cravens
Emanuel Freedman
Hal Lehrman
Gabriel Pressman
Ansel E. Talbert
Charles Robbins
Walter G. Rundle
Cornelius Ryan
Chet Shaw

Alternates:

William F. Brooks
Henry Gellermann
Virginia Prewett Mizelle
Adele Gutman Nathan
Reavis O'Neal, Jr.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

October 8, 1954

Would you be willing to second Bob Considine's proposal for Marc Cramer's application to the Overseas Press Club.

Mr. Cramer is with CBS Public Affairs.

Yes

7379

October 26, 1954

Dear Bob:

This is to second your proposal of Marc Cramer for the Overseas Press Club.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Considine
International News Service
235 East 45 Street
New York, New York

rh

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SPECIAL IMPORTANT MEETING

There will be a special meeting of the Officers, Directors and Trustees of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America at 12:15 on Friday, August 13, 1954 in the conference room of the offices of John T. McGovern, Room 764, at 60 East 42nd St. N. Y. C.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider the terms of a 99 year lease with The Overseas Press Club for the rental of the Fund's Memorial Press Center. A draft of that lease, which has been approved by the Executive Committees of both the Fund and the Club, is attached.

Ratification of the proposed lease by a majority of the officers and trustees of the Fund is a vital necessity and it is hoped that all will attend. Unless there are problems presently unforseen the meeting should not take more than one hour.

Please advise the Club headquarters, LO 4-0174 promptly whether you can or cannot attend.

Mary Hornaday
Secretary.

THIS INDENTURE OF LEASE made the day of September 1954, between THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC., a New York corporation having its principal place of business at 1475 Broadway, New York, New York (hereinafter referred to as "Landlord"), and OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA, INC., a New York corporation having its principal place of business at 1475 Broadway, New York, New York (hereinafter referred to as "Tenant"),

W I T N E S S E T H :

Landlord hereby demises and leases unto Tenant, and the Tenant hereby hires and takes from the Landlord the premises known as and by the street number 35 East 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, more particularly described as follows:

> ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:-
>
> BEGINNING on the north side of East Thirty-Ninth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet west of the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty Ninth Street with the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue; ninety eight feet nine inches (98' 9") to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches (98' 9") to to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of BEGINNING.
>
> The westerly and easterly walls being party walls, except extension walls; be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.

The aforementioned premises are leased subject to the following:-

Encroachments of stoops, areas, trims and cornices, if any, upon the street.

The Landlord hereby also leases unto the Tenant and the Tenant hereby hires and takes from the Landlord any furniture in the said premises, belonging to the Landlord, and which furniture the Tenant covenants and agrees to keep in good order and repair at its own cost and expense; and the Tenant further covenants to pay for, replace or make good any and all damage, breakage or loss to said furniture.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this lease, it is agreed by and between the Landlord and Tenant that the Landlord reserves for its own use, without any charge or cost to it, space suitable and necessary for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the Landlord and that the Landlord may have its name on the door leading into the space it will so occupy and in a reasonably conspicuous place and form at the entrance of said building and its name, address and number in the telephone books and other publications of public information.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the demised premises for the term of ninety-nine (99) years commencing on the day of September 1954, and continuing to and including the day of 2053, unless sooner terminated as hereinafter provided.

It is mutually covenanted and agreed by and between Landlord and Tenant that this lease is made upon the foregoing and upon the following terms, covenants and conditions and Landlord and Tenant hereby mutually covenant and agree to perform each and every one of the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease on their respective parts to be performed.

1. Tenant shall pay to Landlord, at Landlord's office or at such other place or places as Landlord may from time to time designate, a fixed rental for the premises at the annual rate of $ in equal monthly installments of $ in advance on the day of 1954, and on the day of each and every month thereafter during the term of this lease

2 All costs and expenses which Tenant assumes or agrees to pay pursuant to this lease shall, at Landlord's election, be treated as additional rent and in the event of non-payment Landlord shall have all the rights and remedies herein provided for in the case of non-payment of rent or of a breach of condition. If Tenant shall default in making any payment required to be made by Tenant, other than the payment of rent required by Article 1 of this lease, or shall default in performing any term, covenant or condition of this lease on the part of the Tenant to be performed which shall involve the expenditure of money by Tenant, Landlord, at Landlord's option, may, but shall not be obligated to make such payment or, on behalf of Tenant expend such sum as may be necessary to perform and fulfill such terms, covenants or conditions, and any and all sums so expended by Landlord shall be deemed to be additional rent in addition to the fixed rent and shall be paid by Tenant to Landlord, but no such payment or expenditure by Landlord shall be deemed a waiver of Tenant's default nor shall it affect any other remedy of Landlord by reason of such default. The Landlord shall have the same rights and remedies in the event of non-payment thereof by Tenant as in the case of a default by Tenant in the payment of the fixed rent.

3. Tenant shall pay to Landlord, as additional rent, a sum sufficient to pay all real estate taxes, assessments, water rents and charges, sewer charges, sewer rents and sewer taxes, governmental impositions, duties and charges of every kind and nature whatsoever, extraordinary as well as ordinary, and whether now within the contemplation of the parties or not and each and every installment of each of them which shall or may during the term of this lease be charged, made, levied, assessed, imposed upon or become a lien or

liens upon the demised premises, or any part thereof, or upon any sidewalks or streets in front of or adjoining the demised premises, and any and all taxes, charged, made, levied, assessed or imposed in lieu of or in addition to the foregoing under or by virtue of any present or future laws, rules, requirements, orders, directions, ordinances or regulations of the United States of America or of the State, County, City or other municipal governmental or lawful authority whatsoever, and all fees and charges of the State, County or City government for the construction, maintenance or use during the term hereof, of any part of any building on the demised premises within the limits of any street. Tenant shall also, upon demand of Landlord, pay Landlord as additional rent an amount sufficient to pay all taxes and assessments which shall or may during the term of this lease be charged, made, levied, assessed or imposed upon or become a lien upon the personal property of Landlord or Tenant or any sub-tenant used in the operation of the premises or in connection with Tenant's business conducted on the premises. Upon receipt of such moneys by Landlord, Landlord shall punctually pay and discharge any such taxes, assessments or charges to which reference in this Article is made.

All real estate taxes, water rents and charges and sewer charges which shall become payable for the first and last tax years of the term hereof shall be apportioned pro rata between Landlord and Tenant in accordance with the respective number of months during which each party shall be in possession of the demised premises in said respective tax years.

Tenant shall have the right to contest or review by legal proceedings, or in such other manner as may be lawful, at its own cost and expense and free of all expense to Landlord, any tax assessment, water rent, sewer charge or other governmental imposition aforementioned upon condition that before instituting any such proceedings Tenant shall pay to Landlord an amount sufficient to pay such tax, assessment, water charge, sewer or other governmental imposition aforementioned, and upon request of Tenant, Landlord shall pay such tax or governmental imposition aforemention under protest. The legal proceedings herein referred to shall include appropriate certiorari proceedings and appeals from any orders or judgments therein but all such proceedings shall be begun as soon as reasonably possible after the imposition or assessment of any contested items and shall be prosecuted to final adjudication with reasonable dispatch. In the event of any reduction, cancellation or discharge Tenant shall be entitled to receive and retain any refund payable by the governmental authority subject, however, to the apportionment as provided in Article 3 hereof during the first and last years of the term.

Landlord, at Landlord's option, may, but shall not be obligated, to

contest or review by legal proceedings or in such other manner as may be lawful and at Landlord's own expense, any tax, assessment, water rent or charge or other governmental imposition aforementioned which shall not be contested or reviewed as aforesaid by Tenant.

4. It is mutaully understood and agreed that the Tenant, its legal representatives or successors in interest may sublet or underlet a part of the demised premises to press clubs or similar lawful organizations without the necessity of obtaining the prior written consent of the Landlord provided the activities of such Club or Clubs are consistent with the purposes of the Memorial Press Center Any and all subleases shall contain a provision that the sublease is subject to all the provisions of this lease. However, no sublease of any part of the demised premises by Tenant shall in any way affect or reduce any of the obligations of Tenant under this lease but the obligations of the Tenant to perform all of the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease shall continue in full force and effect. This lease shall not be assigned, mortgaged nor sold.

5. Tenant shall, at Tenant's own cost and expense, keep and maintain in thorough repair and good order and safe condition the building and improvements standing upon the demised premises at the commencement of the term hereof or thereafter erected upon the demised premises, or forming part of the demised premises, and their full equipment and appurtenances and each and every part thereof, both inside and outside, structural and non-structural, ordinary and extraordinary, and shall repair the whole and each and every part thereof in order to keep the same at all times during the term hereof in thorough repair and good order and safe condition, howsoever the necessity or desirability therefor may occur, and whether or not the same shall occur, in whole or in part, by wear, tear, obsolescence or defects, latent or otherwise, and shall use all reasonable precaution to prevent waste, damage or injury. Tenant shall also, at Tenant's own cost and expense, keep and maintain in thorough repair and good order and safe condition, and free from dirt, snow, ice, rubbish and other obstructions or encumbrances, the sidewalks, areas, coal chutes, sidewalk hoists, railings, gutters, curbs and the like in front of and adjacent to the demised premises.

In addition to the foregoing, Tenant shall indemnify and save harmless Landlord from and against any and all costs, expenses, claims, losses, damages, fines or penalties, including reasonable counsel fees, because of or due to Tenant's failure to comply with the foregoing, and Tenant shall not call upon Landlord for any disbursement or outlay of money whatsoever, and hereby expressly releases and discharges Landlord of and from any liability

or responsibility whatsoever in connection therewith.

6. Tenant shall have no power to do any act or make any contract which may create or be the foundation for any lien, mortgage or other encumbrance upon the reversion or other estate of Landlord.

7. During the term hereof Tenant shall not violate any laws, rules, requirements, orders, directions, ordinances and regulations of the United States of America or of the State, county or city governments, or of any other municipal, governmental or lawful authority whatsoever, affecting the demised premises or appurtenances or any part thereof, or of any and all of its or their departments, bureaus or officials, or of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the city in which the demised premises are situated, or of any other body exercising similar functions, and of all insurance companies writing policies covering the demised premises, or any part thereof.

If Tenant shall desire to contest the validity of any such law, rule, requirement, order, direction, ordinance or regulation Tenant may, at Tenant's own cost and expense, carry on such contest.

8 (a) During the term hereof Tenant shall, at Tenant's own cost and expense:

(1) Keep the building standing upon the demised premises at the commencement of the term hereof or any building thereafter erected upon the demised premises, including all equipment in or appurtenant to the demised premises and all alterations, changes, additions and improvements, and all furniture and furnishings in the building belonging to the Landlord insured for the benefit of Landlord against loss or damage by fire (with extended coverage), and war damage if obtainable (during a period of war only), in an amount equal to the full insurable value thereof, all policies of which shall provide that loss, if any, payable thereunder shall be payable to Landlord, and all such policies with evidence by stamping or otherwise of the payment of the premiums thereon shall be delivered to and held by Landlord. All said policies shall be taken in responsible companies authorized to do business in the State of New York and in a form satisfactory to the Landlord. If at any time there is a dispute as to the amount of such insurance that should be carried, the dispute shall be settled by arbitration as hereinafter provided in this lease.

(2) Provide and keep in force for the benefit of Landlord, general accident and public liability insurance fully protecting Landlord against any and all liability occasioned by accident or disaster, in the amount of $100,000 in respect of injuries or death to any one person, and in the amount of $1,000,000 in respect to any one accident or disaster, and such accident and liability insurance shall cover the entire building and premises as well as

the sidewalks in front of and adjacent to the demised premises, or any building hereafter erected as the case may be. Policies covering Landlord and Tenant, as their respective interests may appear, but otherwise in the form herein provided, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of this covenant. All said policies shall be obtained by Tenant and certificates thereof delivered to Landlord upon the commencement of the term hereof with evidence by stamping or otherwise of the payment of the premiums thereon, and shall be taken in such amounts and in such responsible companies authorized to do business in the State of New York as Landlord shall approve and in a form satisfactory to Landlord.

(b) Prior to the expiration of any policy or policies of such insurance, Tenant shall pay the premiums for renewal insurance and deliver to Landlord the original renewal policies with evidence by stamping or otherwise of the payment of the premiums thereon, except that certificates instead of the original renewal policies with respect to the insurance referred to in subdivision (a) (2) of this Article shall be delivered by Tenant; and if such premiums or any of them shall not be so paid and the policies or certificates shall not be so delivered Landlord may procure and/or pay the same, and the amount so paid by Landlord shall become due and payable by Tenant as additional rent with the next or any subsequent installment of fixed rent which shall become due after such payment by Landlord; it being expressly covenanted that payment by Landlord of any such premium shall not be deemed to waive or release the default in the payment thereof by Tenant, or the right of Landlord to take such action as may be permissible hereunder as in the case of default in the payment of fixed rent.

(c) Tenant shall not violate or permit to be violated any of the conditions or provisions of any of said policies and Tenant shall so perform and satisfy the requirements of the companies writing such policies that at all times companies of good standing and acceptable to Landlord shall be willing to write and continue such insurance.

(d) Tenant shall cooperate with Landlord in connection with the collection of any insurance moneys that may be due in the event of loss and shall execute and deliver to Landlord such proofs of loss and other instruments that may be required for the purpose of facilitating the recovery of any such insurance moneys, and in the event that Tenant shall fail or neglect so to cooperate or to execute, acknowledge and deliver any such instrument, Landlord, in addition to any other remedies, may, as the agent or attorney in fact of Tenant, execute and deliver any proofs of loss or any other instruments as may seem desirable to Landlord for the collection of such insurance moneys,

and Tenant hereby irrevocably nominates, constitutes and appoints Landlord, Tenant's proper and legal attorney in fact for such purpose, hereby ratifying all that Landlord may do as such attorney in fact of Tenant.

9. Landlord shall not in any event whatsoever be liable for any injury or damage to any person, happening on or about the demised premises, or for any injury or damage to the demised premises, or to any property of Tenant, or to any property of any other person, firm, association or corporation on or about the demised premises. Tenant shall indemnify and save harmless Landlord from and against any and all liability and damages, and from and against any and all suits, claims and demands of every kind and nature, including reasonable counsel fees, by or on behalf of any person, firm, association or corporation, arising out of or based upon any accident, injury or damage, however occuring, which shall or may happen on or about the demised premises, or in or about the vaults, streets, sidewalks or curbs in front of or adjacent thereto, or arising out of the condition, maintenance, repair, alteration, demolition, construction, use, occupation, or operation of the demised premises, the building erected thereon, or of the vaults, streets, sidewalks or curbs in front of or adjacent thereto.

10. (a) If all the demised premises shall be taken for any public or quasi-public use, under any statute, by right of eminent domain, or by private purchase in lieu thereof, or if any part of the premises is so taken and the part not so taken is insufficient in the opinion of the Tenant for the reasonable operation of Tenant's business, then, in either of such events this lease and the term hereby granted shall cease and expire on the date when possession shall be taken thereunder of the premises or part thereof, and all rents, taxes and other charges shall be prorated and paid to such date.

In such event, the Landlord agrees that any award which it receives in such condemnation proceedings shall be used by it to purchase real estate and to renovate, decorate and furnish the same for the Tenant, and to lease such property to the Tenant as a Memorial Press Center under terms comparable to the within lease.

(b) In the event that only a part of the demised premises is so taken and the part not so taken in the opinion of the Tenant shall be sufficient for the reasonable operation of Tenant's business, this lease shall remain unaffected except

(1) Tenant shall be entitled to a prorata reduction in the fixed rent to be paid hereunder, based on the proportion which the space so taken bears to the space originally demised, provided that consideration shall be given to the respective values of the space taken and the space not taken.

(2) Tenant shall promptly after such taking, restore that part of the building not so taken to as near its former condition as the circumstances will permit, and Landlord shall pay the cost thereof, subject to the same provisions set forth for payments by Landlord in Article 11 hereof, a sum not exceeding in any event the net award actually received by Landlord.

(c) Regardless of whether this lease survives, the Tenant shall be entitled to claim, prove and receive, in the condemnation proceeding only such awards as may be allowed for fixtures installed by it, and only if such awards shall be made by the condemnation court in addition to the awards made by it for the land and building so taken, and the Tenant shall in no event be entitled to any payment based, inter alia, upon the value of the unexpired term of this lease or any renewal thereof or direct or consequential damages to the land and building. The Tenant hereby assigns to the Landlord all its right, title and interest in and to any award which may be made to it in the event of any such taking unless it shall be entitled to claim, prove and receive such award pursuant to this paragraph of this Article.

11. (a) If the demised premises or any building or improvements standing or erected thereon shall be destroyed or damaged in whole or in part by fire or as a result, directly or indirectly, by war or by act of God or occur by reason of any cause whatsoever, Tenant shall give immediate notice thereof to Landlord. Tenant, at Tenant's own cost and expense, promptly shall repair, replace and rebuild the same, at least to the extent of the value and as nearly as possible to the character of the building or improvements existing immediately prior to such occurrence. Such repairs, replacements or rebuilding shall be made by Tenant as aforesaid and in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

(1) The same shall be made in accordance with plans and specifications therefor and if the estimated cost of such work is more than Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), such plans and specifications shall first be submitted to and approved in writing by the Landlord.

(2) Before commencing any such work said plans and specifications shall be filed with and approved by all municipal or other governmental powers or authorities having jurisdiction thereover.

(3) Before commencing any such work Tenant shall at Tenant's own cost and expense deliver to Landlord a general accident and public liability policy more particularly described in Article 8 (a) (2) hereof but said policy shall recite and refer to such work.

(4) That such work shall be commenced within one hundred and twenty (120) days after date of any such loss, damage or destruction, and shall

be completed within a reasonable time, due regard being had to conditions, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and in accordance with said plans and specifications submitted to and approved by Landlord in writing. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed violated if the Tenant is unable to commence, prosecute or complete the work by reason of laws or regulations affecting the supply of labor or materials or by reason of strikes or other work stoppage.

(5) At least ten (10) days before commencing such work Tenant shall notify Landlord of Tenant's intention to commence the same and Tenant shall pay the increased premiums, if any, charged by the insurance companies carrying insurance on said building, to cover the additional risk during the course of such work.

(b) Landlord shall turn over to Tenant, as Tenant shall make such repairs, replacement or rebuilding, and during the progress of such work, and upon Tenant's written requisitions accompanied by certificates of an architect or engineer certifying that such work is in accordance with said plans and specifications and is in place and paid for, the net insurance proceeds, if any, paid to and received by Landlord under insurance policies covering such loss and furnished by Tenant under Article 8 hereof. If the amount of such insurance proceeds, if any, paid to and received by Landlord is insufficient to pay the cost of the proper and effective repair, rebuilding or replacement of said damaged or destroyed building and improvements, Tenant shall pay the additional sum or sums required, and if the amount of such insurance proceeds is in excess of the cost thereof the amount of the excess shall belong to the Tenant. If in the course of such work, any mechanic's or other lien or order for the payment of money shall be filed against the demised premises or any building or improvement thereon, or against Landlord, or if Tenant shall be in default in the performance of any of the terms, covenants or conditions of this lease, Landlord shall not be obligated to make any payment to Tenant of such insurance proceeds until and unless such mechanic's or other lien or order shall have been fully bonded, satisfied, cancelled or discharged of record and until such default shall have been cured.

(c) If the work of repairing, replacing or rebuilding said damaged or destroyed building or improvements subject to the provisions of subdivision (a) (4) of this Article shall not have been commenced within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of any such loss, damage or destruction or after commencement shall not be expeditiously proceeded with, Landlord shall have the right to terminate this lease and the term hereof by giving to Tenant not less than ninety (90) days' written notice of such intention, it

being agreed that upon the expiration of the date fixed in such notice, if such work shall not have been commenced and the other conditions hereof complied with or if after commencement such work shall not have been expeditiously proceeded with, this lease and the term hereby granted shall wholly cease and expire, and the insurance proceeds received and receivable under any and all policies of insurance shall belong to and be retained by Landlord without claim thereon by Tenant.

(d) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) of this Article 11, this lease shall not terminate or be affected in any manner by reason of the destruction or damage in whole or in part of the demised premises or any building or improvements now or hereafter standing or erected thereon, or by reason of the untenantability of the demised premises or any such building or improvements, or by reason of any cause whatsoever, and the fixed rent reserved in this lease as well as all other charges payable hereunder shall be paid by Tenant in accordance with the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease, without abatement, diminution or reduction.

12. Tenant shall, at Tenant's own cost and expense, procure each and every permit, license, certificate or other authorization required in connection with the lawful and proper use of the demised premises or required in connection with any building or improvements now or hereafter erected on the demised premises.

13. Tenant agrees that Tenant shall pay for all charges for heat, fuel, gas, electricity, power, refrigeration and all other charges whatsoever incurred by the Tenant in the use, occupancy, operation or maintenance of the demised premises. This Article shall not be construed as limiting any other obligation of the Tenant set forth in this lease.

14. Tenant shall permit Landlord, Landlord's agents, to enter upon the demised premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspecting the same or making repairs that Tenant may neglect or refuse to make in accordance with the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease.

15. In the event that any vault or basement in front of or adjoining the premises, or any part thereof, or any stoop, window or other projection extending beyond the building lines of the premises as such building lines may be authorized and fixed by law from time to time, shall be removed by virtue of any present or future laws, rules, ordinances, directions or requirements of the United States Government or of the State, County, City or other municipal government or lawful authority whatsoever, Tenant hereby covenants that such removal, whether entire or partial, shall not constitute or be deemed or construed to be an eviction, actual or constructive, or the basis for any claim

being agreed that upon the expiration of the date fixed in such notice, if such work shall not have been commenced and the other conditions hereof complied with or if after commencement such work shall not have been expeditiously proceeded with, this lease and the term hereby granted shall wholly cease and expire, and the insurance proceeds received and receivable under any and all policies of insurance shall belong to and be retained by Landlord without claim thereon by Tenant.

(d) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) of this Article 11, this lease shall not terminate or be affected in any manner by reason of the destruction or damage in whole or in part of the demised premises or any building or improvements now or hereafter standing or erected thereon, or by reason of the untenantability of the demised premises or any such building or improvements, or by reason of any cause whatsoever, and the fixed rent reserved in this lease as well as all other charges payable hereunder shall be paid by Tenant in accordance with the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease, without abatement, diminution or reduction.

12. Tenant shall, at Tenant's own cost and expense, procure each and every permit, license, certificate or other authorization required in connection with the lawful and proper use of the demised premises or required in connection with any building or improvements now or hereafter erected on the demised premises.

13. Tenant agrees that Tenant shall pay for all charges for heat, fuel, gas, electricity, power, refrigeration and all other charges whatsoever incurred by the Tenant in the use, occupancy, operation or maintenance of the demised premises. This Article shall not be construed as limiting any other obligation of the Tenant set forth in this lease.

14. Tenant shall permit Landlord, Landlord's agents, to enter upon the demised premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspecting the same or making repairs that Tenant may neglect or refuse to make in accordance with the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease.

15. In the event that any vault or basement in front of or adjoining the premises, or any part thereof, or any stoop, window or other projection extending beyond the building lines of the premises as such building lines may be authorized and fixed by law from time to time, shall be removed by virtue of any present or future laws, rules, ordinances, directions or requirements of the United States Government or of the State, County, City or other municipal government or lawful authority whatsoever, Tenant hereby covenants that such removal, whether entire or partial, shall not constitute or be deemed or construed to be an eviction, actual or constructive, or the basis for any claim

for damages against Landlord or ground for any claim for the abatement, diminution or reduction of rent.

16. If prior to or at any time during the term hereof there shall be filed by or against Tenant in any court pursuant to any statute of the United States or of any State a petition in bankruptcy or insolvency or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee of all or a portion of Tenant's property and if Tenant fails within six (6) months after such filing to cause such petition to be dismissed, or if Tenant shall dissolve or commence an action or proceeding for dissolution or liquidation, or if the property of the Tenant shall be taken by any governmental officer or agent pursuant to statutory authority for the dissolution or liquidation of Tenant, or if Tenant shall make an assignment for the benefit of creditors this lease shall be deemed breached and any such event shall be construed as a default by the Tenant, and Landlord at Landlord's option may give Tenant, or any such trustee, receiver, officer, and/or assignee within a reasonable time after Landlord shall have received notice of the happening of any one or more of such events, notice in writing stating that this lease and the term hereby granted shall cease and expire on a date not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, and upon the expiration of the time fixed by such notice the term hereby granted shall wholly cease and expire in the same manner and with the same effect as if the date set forth in such notice were the date herein originally fixed for the termination hereof, and Landlord shall be entitled to the immediate possession of the demised premises. Tenant covenants that Landlord shall immediately upon any such default or breach be entitled to recover from Tenant and Tenant shall pay to Landlord as liquidating damages for such default and breach in addition to any unpaid rent or additional rent accrued to such date an amount equal to the difference between the rent and additional rent reserved in this lease from the date of such default to the expiration of the original term and the then fair and reasonable rental value of the demised premises for the same period. In computing such damages such difference shall be discounted from the date of such default at the rate of not more than four per cent (4%) per annum. Nothing herein contained shall limit or prejudice the right of the Landlord to prove and obtain as liquidating damages by reason of any such default or termination an amount equal to the maximum allowed by any statute or rule of law in effect at the time when such damages are to be proved whether or not such amount be greater, equal to, or less than the amount of the difference to which reference was hereinabove made. In determining the rental value of the demised premises the rent realized by any reletting, if such reletting be accomplished by Landlord within a reasonable time after such default or termination, shall

be deemed prima facie conclusively to be the rental value of the demised premises.

17. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, if Tenant shall fail to pay to Landlord any installment of fixed rent, or any additional rent or other charges as and when the same shall become due and payable, and such default shall continue for a period of one hundred and twenty (120) days after notice, or if Tenant shall default in the performance of any of the other terms, covenants or conditions of this lease, and such default shall continue for a period of one hundred and twenty (120) days after notice, Landlord shall have the right, at Landlord's option, to terminate this lease and the term hereof, as well as all the right, title and interest of Tenant hereunder, by giving Tenant one hundred and twenty (120) days' notice in writing of such intention, and upon the expiration of the time fixed in such latter notice, if such default be not cured prior thereto, this lease and the term hereof, as well as all the right, title and interest of Tenant hereunder, shall wholly cease and expire in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the date fixed by such latter notice were the expiration of the term herein originally granted; and Tenant shall immediately quit and surrender to Landlord the demised premises and each and every part thereof and Landlord may enter into or reposses the demised premises, either by force, summary proceedings or otherwise.

18. The receipt of rent by Landlord, with knowledge of any breach of this lease by Tenant or of any default on the part of Tenant in the observance or performance of any of the terms, covenants or conditions of this lease, shall not be deemed to be a waiver of such breach or of any provision of this lease.

19. Landlord covenants that, if and so long as Tenant pays the fixed rent and additional rent and other charges reserved by this lease, and performs all the terms, covenants and conditions of this lease on the part of Tenant to be performed, Tenant shall quietly enjoy the demised premises, subject, however, to the terms of this lease.

20. Any default in the payment of the fixed or additional rent or other charges, or any failure of Landlord to enforce the provisions of this lease upon any default by Tenant shall not be construed as creating a custom of deferring payment or as modifying in any way the terms of this lease or as a waiver of Landlord's right to terminate this lease as herein provided, or otherwise to enforce the provisions hereof for any subsequent default.

21. This lease contains the entire agreement between the parties and shall not be modified in any manner except by an instrument in writing executed by the parties or their respective successors in interest.

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36 LONGACRE 4-0174

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RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT
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J. CLIFFORD STARK
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

June 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The attached welcome letter arrived today and contains a suggestion which perhaps we should consider carefully and soon.

F.y.i., LIFE in its issue out this week will carry a seven page lead called "A Great War Reporter and His Last Battle." The story ends with Bob Capa's last picture.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William P. Gray

WEBB & KNAPP, Inc.

383 Madison Avenue

New York 17, N.Y.

William Zeckendorf
President

May 26, 1954

William P. Gray, Esq.
Life Magazine
Time & Life Building
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gray:

I was distressed to learn last night of the death of Robert Capa killed in the Indo-Chinese War.

News of world events in words and pictures is taken lightly by most of us until some shocking event of this kind makes us more aware of the facts. I did not know Mr. Capa personally but feel his loss.

This loss can be productive of some good if a final drive for the remaining funds needed by your Club is now consummated.

Especially in memory of Mr. Capa, please find enclosed a check for $500 on behalf of this company to aid in your final all out effort.

Sincerely,

(signed) William Zeckendorf

June 1, 1954

Mr. William Zeckendorf, President
Webb & Knapp, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Zeckendorf:

This is to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of your check for $500 as Webb & Knapp's latest contribution to our Memorial Building Fund.

Just as the shock of Bob Capa's death in Indo-China reminded you again of the real meaning of our effort to create a memorial to such men, I know that it has stirred others to a fresh determination to bring our project to consummation soon. Your suggestion is most welcome, and I am sending copies of your letter to all those like Ed Murrow and John Daly who have been leaders in our drive since the outset a year and a half ago.

Your thoughtfulness and generosity are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Gray
President

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36 LONGACRE 4-0174

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PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE
JOHN T. McGOVERN
J. CLIFFORD STARK
OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
EGBERT WHITE

May 21, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

This is to inform you that your colleagues at the OPC have re-elected you a vice-president of the Correspondents Fund for the year, 1954-55.

Bill Gray has asked me to express to you our deep appreciation for both your past and future service in this important humanitarian phase of the Club's work.

Sincerely,

Mary Hornaday

Mary Hornaday
Fund Secretary

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC. HELD AT THE TOWN HALL CLUB, N.Y.C. AT 12:30, JUNE 12th, 1953

The meeting was called to order by President William P. Gray.

The calling of the roll showed the following Officers, Directors and Members present: President William P. Gray, Secretary Joseph J. Wurzel, Patricia Lochridge, Dickson Hartwell, Thomas M. Johnson, Sanford Griffith and J. Clifford Stark.

The reading of the minutes of the previous special meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary reported that at the close of May, 1953 the balance in the special Memorial Fund Account at the National City Bank of New York was $85,572.83.

Mr. Stark reported the curtailment in personnel expenses in the operations of the Memorial Drive to meet the reduced contributions.

Mr. Wurzel submitted plans for the remodelling of 35 East 39th Street drawn by Architect Rudolph Boehler of Webb and Knapp and an outline of specifications therefor and indicated that a budget figure of approximately $85,000 was verbally given for the work set out in those plans. He stated that further study was being given to reconcile the differences in basic remodelling factors as expressed by two separate architects.

It was the sense of the meeting that the plans as drawn were adequate and suitable, particularly as a longterms investment for the Fund.

Tom Johnson moved "that the Overseas Press Club be authorized in principle to proceed on behalf of the Fund, but solely as agents for the Fund which must remain the principal, with the plans as presented for the remodelling of the building to the extent and conditions set forth in the contract between the Club and the Fund dated February 25th, 1953." Dickson Hartwell seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2 P.M.

JOSEPH J. WURZEL, SECRETARY

OPC

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

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President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
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WILLARD MULLIN
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS

May 15, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Dear Ed:-

Sorry you could not make the Correspondents Fund meeting today. No blows were struck. Gray was elected president. Stratton, one of my bulwarks continues with you as a vice president. We got a good, tough treasurer.

I went to this meeting after a conference with Ray Vir Den, John Chapman and Howard Savage. You are not to have any obligations imposed upon you as a Governor; but you will be one of the vice presidents which means occasionally you will preside at a luncheon, if convenient for you.

Yours cordially,

Terry

JTMcG:aam

JOHN T. McGOVERN

JOHN T. McGOVERN, 60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MU 2-1429

Ray
check pay

STEPHEN GREENE
WEST DOVER, VERMONT

5.00

March 14

Dear Ed:

Don't know whether I still rate as a foreign correspondent but I'd like to have a share, however small, in the press club. Am learning it up here, a member of the legislature and a baseball fan, come 7:45 pm. of Ed Murrow's.

$5.00

Best to you — Steve Greene

May 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Greene:

By now you have probably received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

My thanks also for your kind words about the broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen Greene
West Dover, Vermont

Lowman.

April 27, 1953

Dear John:

In response to your call, enclosed find our check in the amount of $500 made out to the Overseas Press Club of America. It represents our contribution for the George Polk Award.

It goes without saying that we are very pleased you are continuing the tradition which George exemplified.

Sincerely,

Leland

cc: Messrs. Church
Mickelson
Murrow

Mr. John Daly
Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway
New York 18, N.Y.

Overseas Press Club

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Dr. Stanton

from: Edward R. Murrow

January 18, 1954

Sorry to bother you, but
I don't know what else
to do with this.

E.R.M.

rh

January 18, 1954

Dear John:

Thanks for the reminder about the George Polk Award. I am passing it along together with my recommendation that the contribution be renewed.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Barkham
Managing Editor
Coronet Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh
bc: Dr. Stanton

C O P Y

CORONET MAGAZINE
488 Madison Avenue

January 15, 1954

Dear Ed:

As you know, ever since the inception of Overseas Press Club's George Polk Memorial Award, CBS has been good enough to donate the sum of $500. annually to the winner of the award. As chairman of the Awards Committee, I hope that CBS will continue the practice this year, and I would appreciate your passing this on to the proper quarters for approval. The banquet at which the awards will be presented has now been set for April 15 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sincerely yours,

John Barkham
Managing Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

JB:is

called 4/7
talk her ERM
agrees entirely.
DM.

THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES
BRYANT 9-8200

Tuesday 24 March

Dear Ed Murrow:

This requires only a "Yes,I like it" or"No,I don't like it answer."

Data: One of my assignments is chairmanship of this year's OPC dinner. I have some revolutionary ideas about it,but do not want to go ahead unless the majority of the responsible members of the OPC agree. So far,I've had a go-ahead from the majority of the present Board of Governors, the future Board of Governors, present officers, and all future officers except Murrow. Also,so far,everyone likes.

Plan: to stage two dinners each year,rather than one.

1) Spring dinner (May 12,or 13 this year) to be the awards dinner:essentially non-profit(there being no need to use the dinner to get funds for the Correspondents' Fund) - also,while concentrating on the awards, to aim toward something a little more on the entertainment side. (If we set the pattern, I see no reason why we could not eventually top the Gridiron affair.)

2) Fall dinner (October 14 this year) to be a prestige dinner,with important speakers. This, it seems to me, should be held in the Fall, when everyone is coming back to NY (rather than leaving for the summer) and if there ever was a psychological time to change, this seems to be it. Also, the club house will be opened this Fall (not in early Summer, as we originally planned.)

See any reason why not? Can you let me know?

Sincerely

bbbbbbbb

B. Mathieu

Mrs. Alex Brailsford

Bob Considine RE 7-3214

Mar. 14, 1953

Eng Sect.

Dear Ed,

I just returned from a month in California, that is why I am so late in writing to tell you how happy we are that you are going to appear at the "What's New" dinner for the benefit of the Overseas Press Club memorial campaign. This is to give you the details once more.

The event is held at the roof of the St. Regis Hotel this coming Thursday, March 19. The dinner starts at 8:30 and the "show" starts at 9:30. I thought your little panel discussion might last about 20 minutes, and we can put it on first, last, or in the middle, whatever is most convenient to you. Ambassador Yang, who is now stopping at the Algonquin Hotel, will be the one who is questioned by the panel of news--paper or tv people who have been to Korea; that panel includes you, Marguerite Higgins, Frank Conniff, and I believe Hal Boyle. Is there any particular subject or phase you might have in mind to discuss? If so will you talk to the other panel members and Ambassador Yang about it. Bob suggested we have it more or less on the format of "Meet the Press". But any suggestion you have will be more than welcome.

Please come in black tie, if convenient, and if not it doesn't matter in the least. Ask for my table when you arrive--I will have your ticket. If Mrs. Murrow would like to come we would love to have her, just let me know. Tell her the ladies all wear dinner clothes or formals. Will you call me, Atwater 9-3733, and let me know what subject you decide on--naturally it will have to be some phase of the Korean war, or all phases of it if you wish--so we can announce the subject? And I believe you could reach Ambassador Yang at the Algonquin Hotel easier than he could reach you, the way you get around. Thanks so much for helping us out, and I hope we raise a goodly sum for the building fund.

Sincerely,

Millie Considine

AN9-3733
March 19
Eng/Pat.

Feb. 11, 1953

Dear Ed,

Mrs. Ross of OPC told me the wonderful news today that you will be on the panel for a brief discussion (probably not more than 15 minutes or so) at the "What's New" dinner Dee Bredin and I are staging March 19 for the benefit of the building fund of the OPC.

My Bob thought a little round table discussion between some of the reporters who have been to Korea and Mr. Yang, the Korean Ambassador, would be interesting. I have written Mr. Yang but haven't heard from him yet. If he can't come, then we will try for Mr. Lodge or Mr. Romulo. But I believe Ambassador Yang will like to do it, since he is a personal friend of mine.

Here are the details on the dinner. It is black tie, at the St. Regis Roof, March 19. The dinner starts at 8:30 and the talks start about 9:30. We would love to have all of you as dinner guests --so far we have been lucky enough to secure you, Hal Boyle, Frank Conniff and my Bob, and possibly Marguerite Higgins. If by change you would not be able to devote your whole evening to the

MCA

party, then we could put the panel discussion on at your convenience, anytime between 9:30 and 11. We will also have Leslie Gould, Lois Maddox Miller, George Sloane and possibly Oveta Culp Hobby as five minute speakers. We keep each one short for the sake of both the audience and the speakers themselves. We always have guest speakers of such high calibre, any of whom could command big fees for speaking anywhere else, that we hesitate to ask more than five minutes of their time and thoughts. With several of you on the panel discussion, which type of thing we have not had before at these dinners, we thought more time should be allotted to it, such as 15 or 20 minutes.

I am sure the fund raising committee of the OPC will be as grateful as I am that you are going to appear--I'm sure when the news is published that you will be on the program it will help the sale of tickets.

Will you let me know whether you can join us for the dinner part of the evening too, or whether you just want to run in for your "bit". We would love to have you for dinner, of course. If you can dine with us, we'll gather for drinks at the St.Regis Roof around 8:15.

Sincerely, Millie Considine

March 2, 1953

Mrs. M,

Herewith finally the information on the WHAT'S NEW dinner March 19. Mr. Murrow is scheduled to serve on a panel with Hal Boyle, Bob Considine, Marguerite Higgins, J. Conniff and Ambassador Yang of Korea. The rest of the program includes five-minute briefings from Leslie Gould, George Sloane, Lois Maddox Miller, Elting Warner, and a Molly Parnis fashion show.

We have here a letter from Mrs. Considine in which she says "we would love to have all of you as dinner guests"--by which, I gather, she means the panel participants--and that they'll gather for drinks at the St. Regis Roof at 8:15.

We haven't answered her yet, Mr. Murrow says you and he will be making plans. In case you will want to be in touch with her about arrangements her address is 1148 Fifth Avenue.

THE BULLETIN

Overseas Press Club of America

Published at Headquarters, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y., LOngacre 4-0174

CABLE ADDRESS: OPCUSAM

VOL. 8, No. 8 ISSUE EDITOR: RUTH LLOYD February 21, 1953

L U N C H E O N

THURSDAY, February 26 -- Toots Shor's, 51 West 51st Street
Cocktails at 12 o'clock noon -- Luncheon at 12:30 PM sharp
Members: $2.75 each. Guests: $3.25. Tip and tax included.

* * * * *

WITH THE GUERILLAS IN SOUTH KOREA

by

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE
Ace Life Magazine Photographer

* * * * *

In a daring expedition into uncharted battle areas, Club Member MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE not long ago penetrated into the remote areas of Southwest Korea where a savage, direct war still rages hotly against the Communists. She covered in person the forays of the little-known Korean National Police. Her published report rated an 11-page lead spread in Life.

Now Miss BOURKE-WHITE will take OPCers behind the scenes and reveal hitherto-unknown facts about the blood-and-thunder guerrilla warfare. RESERVATIONS EARLY PLEASE.

EUROPE-BOUND?

"THE PRESIDENT"
Special "Thrift Season" fares (Nov. thru March) for this deluxe "Strato" Clipper* service start at $557.80 round trip. You save $101!

"THE RAINBOW"
Pan American's popular tourist service in pressurized Super-6 Clippers. Round trip fares start at $364.80. You save $93!

*Trade Mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Small charge for meals on "The Rainbow"

PAN AMERICAN
WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

THERE'S NO BETTER TIME ...OR PRICE...THAN NOW!

"WHAT'S NEW" DINNER, ST. REGIS ROOF
TO BENEFIT MEMORIAL CLUBHOUSE FUND DRIVE

One of a series of dinners featuring current affairs will be held Thursday, March 19, at the St. Regis Roof. Through Millie (Mrs. Bob) Considine and Mrs. Dee Bredin, proceeds will be turned over to the Overseas Press Club to aid the Memorial Fund campaign. President WILLIAM P. GRAY will be honorary chairman of the evening. ED MURROW, HAL BOYLE, and MARGUERITE HIGGINS are slated to serve on a panel with BOB CONSIDINE, J. Conniff and Ambassador Yang of Korea. The program will also include five-minute briefings from Leslie Gould on finance; George Sloane, president of the Int'l Chamber of Commerce, on trade; Lois Maddox Miller of Reader's Digest, medicine; Elting Warner, publisher of Field and Stream on new fishing preserves; Molly Parnis, noted designer, will present a brief fashion show and there will be an entertainment act as well.

Those who wish to buy tickets ($15 each includes dinner and tips) should make checks payable to the Correspondents Fund Memorial Building Project and mail them to Mrs. Dee Bredin, 956 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. The dinner starts at 8:30 p.m. and will be over by 11 p.m. Black Tie.

MEMBERS WHO CAN GIVE THIS DINNER PUBLICITY ARE URGED TO DO SO

* * * * * * * * * * * *

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, treasurer of the OPC Memorial Fund Campaign, announces the following new contributions to the fund for the week ending February 17th:

$1,000--Lowell Thomas.
500--Tex and Jinx McCrary.
200--Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby; Thomas Cope; Mathieson Chemical Corp.
150--Bing Crosby Enterprises.
100--George Burns; Ned E. Depinet; Bernard H. Ridder, Jr.; Editor & Publisher.
50--Dora L. Miller.
25--Norma Babcock; Mrs. Eleanor Deuell, Jerry Hannifin; Ralph H. Major, Jr.; Dorothy Oschlag.

Pledges:
$1,000--J. David Stern.
50--Joseph and Josa Ruffner.

On the Tex-Jinx radio show of February 11, ELSA MAXWELL announced she would give "$100 a month" for the next twelve months, because she thought it was so important to have a Press Center in New York.

MATT HUTTNER, chairman of the OPC Radio-TV committee, reports that JOHN DALY, LARRY LESUEUR and LEONARD COULTER are scheduled to appear on the series Tex and Jinx have made available to the OPC during the coming week.

Last week, HAL BOYLE kicked off the series; RAY JOSEPHS talked on Latin American affairs; BOB CONSIDINE gave the inside story of how the Atom Bomb secrets were stolen; QUENTIN REYNOLDS spoke on the United Nations; and BRUNO SHAW discussed the Oatis case. The series is titled: "Twenty Great Foreign Correspondents, Twenty Great Stories". OPC'ers usually record in advance, and may be put on any time during the 45-minute broadcast, over WNBC, 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. SEYMOUR BERKSON spoke on press coverage of Korea.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Seven more members have volunteered to take names of contributor prospects to contact for the Memorial Fund campaign. Several prospects will be approached by OTTO TOLISCHUS, ELMER BORSUK, SIMON BESSIE, DICK HYMAN, SANFORD GRIFFITH, BROOKS PETERS and ARTHUR SETTEL. Many other members have taken one assignment. The campaign committee welcomes suggestions anent potential contributors--

Victor Weybright, Vice Chairman in charge of the Book Publishers Committee for the campaign, has personally mailed out this week more than 350 letters to book publishers, university presses, and key personnel in these organizations. He is Chairman and Editor of New American World Library.

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x

MEMBERS--IF YOU CAN'T GIVE NOW, YOU CAN PLEDGE NOW--AND LET US KNOW WHEN TO BILL YOU.

PAST PRESIDENTS
W. W. CHAPLIN
ROBERT CONSIDINE
JOHN DALY
BURNET HERSHEY
FRANK KELLEY
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
LOUIS P. LOCHNER
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DOUG WERNER

ALTERNATES
KATHARINE R. LEEDS
LEONARD S. SMITH
CORNELIUS RYAN

NOMINATING COMMITTEE NAMED
TO PREPARE SLATE FOR OPC ANNUAL ELECTIONS

A message to the membership from President William P. Gray:

"Under the OPC's Constitution, the Annual Meeting of the membership is held each year in April. The date this year will be Thursday, April 23rd, and the meeting will be an important one, not only because the Club must elect officers and governors for the next year, but also because the membership will vote upon constitutional amendments designed to broaden the membership qualifications of the Club to permit the widest justifiable use of the Memorial Press Center which we are creating at 35 East 39th Street. These proposed amendments will be explained in detail in next week's Bulletin.

"Meanwhile, I am happy to announce the appointment of a Nominations Committee, which, according to the OPC's Constitution, "not less than seven (7) weeks before the annual Meeting...shall present a list of candidates for officers and members of the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club, in good standing as members, which lists shall be published in the next succeeding issue of The Bulletin. This means that the Committee's list of nominees must be presented on or before March 5th. After that, additional nominations, if any, are made by petition as prescribed by the Constitution.

"The Nominations Committee will be chairmanned by HAL BOYLE of Associated Press. Its other members will be JOHN DALY (Radio and TV), RICHARD de ROCHEMONT (movies); MATT HUTTNER (Pyramid Books); ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK (New York Times), MALCOLM MUIR, JR. (Newsweek), and JOSEPH WILLICOMBE, JR. (King Features). I think the competence of this committee is obvious, and it has my thanks for undertaking this annual assignment."

WILLIAM P. GRAY
President.

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Executive Secretary Janice Griffiths on a ten-day leave of absence, returning to OPC headquarters March 10th. Meanwhile, Isabel Mayer, wife of BILL MAYER, will be in charge of the office.

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NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

ACTIVE: David Murray: Newsweek. London, October 1950 to August, 1952; Paris, January 1949 to October 1950, for United Press Association. Proposed by TOM MALLEY; seconded by GORDON HAMILTON.

John Philip Jefferson; Radio Free Europe. London, May 1952 to January 31, 1953 for Mutual Broadcasting System. Japan-Korea, August 1950 to August, 1951 for Columbia Broadcasting System. Proposed by CARL MYDANS, seconded by GENE FARMER.

JOHN BARKHAM, Chairman of the Admissions Committee, has announced the election of the following candidate to membership in the Overseas Press Club:

LEAH BRENNER, Free lance.

:::: :::: :::: :::: ::::

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"TURMOIL IN AFRICA"

(Reported for The Bulletin
by Henry E. Curtis)

Pulitzer prize-winner Malcolm (Mike) Johnson of International News Service, who blew the lid off the New York water-front rackets with his series in the N.Y.Sun, has just returned from a trip to the Union of South Africa, Kenya and the Belgian Congo. At a luncheon meeting at Toot's Shor's on Lincoln's Birthday, he reported on "Turmoil in Africa."

When Mike arrived in Johannesburg on a 40,000 mile trip to get the first-hand facts about the troubles brewing in South Africa and Kenya, he was told: "Glad you've come. But--for God's sake--don't try to solve our problems!"

This is mildly indicative of the suspicion, tinged with alarm, with which the arrival of an American reporter in South Africa is viewed these days. Mike did not try to solve their problems, but, judging by his incisive remarks before the Overseas Press Club, he did do a thorough, objective job of fact-finding. Here, in a nutshell, is what he had to say:

The troubles in South Africa stem from acute and complex racial problems accentuated by the rapid industrial development of the country. No one voice can speak for South Africa today. There are many and conflicting voices, some strident and angry.

The essense of the story lies in South Africa's population figures--2,600,000 Europeans (whites); 8,600,000 natives; 1,400,000 Asiatics and mixed. In other words, 80% of the population is non-white.

Basically, much that has been happening in South Africa reflects three widespread fears among the whites:

1--Fear of being overwhelmed politically by the non-whites.
2--Fear of being assimilated through intermarriage.
3--Fear of economic chaos. South Africa's economy is based on native labor, and if the natives should decide to stop work "not a wheel will turn, and we will have had it."

But the whites, outnumbered four to one, are quarreling among themselves. Sixty percent of the whites are Afrikanders, of Dutch, Huguenot and German descent. There is endless antagonism, suspicion and friction between them and South Africans of British origin.

The coming elections in April, in which the United Party, made up primarily of those of British heritage, will try to unseat Malan's Nationalist Party, loom as the most crucial in South Africa's history. Nationalists look forward to making South Africa a republic. The United Party wants South Africa to remain within the British Commonwealth.

The two parties are in agreement on only one point--political control must be retained by the white population. The United Party, however, favors a less harsh approach to the native problem: would give the native more economic hope. But there is not much difference between the parties on racial segregation.

"We stand for gradual integration of the natives into our expanding economy, but there must be social and residential segregation," the United Party says.

The Mau Mau (mow-mow) atrocities in Kenya are facilitating the tendency of the government to seek "panic" legislation, giving it virtually total police powers, the right to suspend any law under emergency conditions. Overshadowing all of this is a very real threat of press censorship.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Communist influences are behind the restiveness of the natives. Some say Communists are 90% responsible; others believe the Communists are a small factor in the rapid upsurge of nationalism in native Africa.

South Africa is a land of economic opportunity but the current turmoil is drying up the flow of investment capital from abroad. South Africa needs that capital to continue the expansion of its economy. The Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya is more dramatic and spectacular than the troubles in South Africa, but the problem is not so complex. The issues are clean-cut and direct and won't resist solution for as long as those in South Africa. The whites in Kenya, moreover, are united, while those in South Africa are divided.

There appears to be educated, organized planning behind the Mau Mau, deliberately preying upon the superstitions and fears of the natives. Extortion and force, reminiscent of American gangster methods, are being used to enlist natives in the secret society. Initiation fees of $10 up to what the traffic will bear are being extorted from the natives. With the strength of the Mau Mau estimated at a minimum of 500,000, this means that more than $5,000,000 has been collected.

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PERSONAL and
OTHERWISE *
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IVAN "Cy" PETERMAN, Philadelphia Inquirer, and JOHN RALEIGH, KYW newscaster, will represent the OPC at the American Academy of Political Science sessions, April 10/11...CY, in New York this week to see BOB NEVILLE, "an old N.Africa friend" at the lunch, also had an appointment with Clarence Francis, General Foods executive, who departed this weekend to head up Eisenhower's Foreign Aid audit and inspection team...CY helped brief him in ala "Bungled Billions" material. This series, incidentally, is becoming something of a guide-book to the Senate Sub-Committee on foreign aid...STANLEY ROSS left Feb. 17 for Central America to do series of magazine assignments and special pieces for the N.Y.News...CURTIS J. HOXTER left Feb. 16 for three week tour of Paris, London, Geneva and Vienna with Warren Lee Pierson, Chairman of the U.S. Council of the Int'l Chamber of Commerce to arrange for Vienna congress next May (newsmen invited on week's inspection trip in Austria following congress)...N.F. ALLMAN took off for Taiwan and Hong Kong after the wedding of daughter, Nancy English Allman, to James H. Burnham, Feb. 15th.

RUTH LLOYD visiting the "smallest republic in the world" this week on a photo-feature story with photographer Stan Weisenfeld and TV-scripter Lee Gilmore...BERT BRANDT, who moved up to consultant to United Press Photo's commercial division, told about his new activities on Martha Dean show Feb. 17th. BERT collected a $500 prize for his scowling Eisenhower campaign photo...LARRY BLOCHMAN's "Mystery From Life" in last week's American Weekly...George May, last Western correspondent to get out from behind the Iron Curtain, where he represented Reuters, reports in Real magazine (February) that Budapest Posh restaurants and intimate little night spots serve the Communist state as a means of pumping cash out of the pockets of the new Red Aristocracy: top level Russian officials and Red party bosses keep to their hill-top villas while men and women just below this level--new bureaucrats, factory managers, second-string party bosses are victims of political intrigue, runaway prices and frequent police raids in the loud and garish night clubs...DICK HANSER's piece, "The Other Lincoln" reprinted in Reader'sDigest from The Lion last year, is re-reprinted in The Woman current issue... NORBERT MUHLEN's article on what to do about Anti-Americanism in East and West zones of Germany in February Commentary...HAL LEHRMAN lectures at Yale-sponsored intercollegiate Middle East Conference in New Haven: "From Egypt to Indonesia"...CECIL BROWN bon mot on MBS news commentary--"The Russian Communists have never been as scientific as the German Nazis in the business of sudden death--but the victims of tyranny end up just as dead in Russia as they did in Germany...

Windy City news: JOSEPH RUFFNER writes of a recent trip to Chicago where he spent an evening with DICK JOHNSTON of the N.Y.Times Chicago bureau, who had just returned from covering Harry Truman at Independence...LEONARD SMITH also hit Chicago, with those three copies of "Off the Record" touring the world for author-signatures; LEN got authors DICK JOHNSTON, JOHN STROHM, Associate Editor of Country Gentleman and MARTIN SHERIDAN, P.R. for Admiral TV, to sign the books...JOE RUFFNER now with the public relations firm of Selvage,Lee and Chase...

LOU GARCIA got a message from the Stork--Nancy Ellen, third child, born February 15th; ROBERT STERN, N.Y.Herald Tribune copy desk, also father of a daughter.

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THE OVERSEAS TICKER

VIENNA Dateline (Special to The Bulletin) from JOSEF ISRAELS II--Russell Jones of U.P. left for a top post with Radio Free Europe in Munich...Russ was dined by resident correspondents, plus Col. L. K. Mulhall and Major Charles Burtyck, Army PIOs, and members of the U.S.Embassy Press Section before his departure...He is succeeded in Vienna by Dan Gilmore, transferred from U.P. Rome...U.P. business manager George Pipal from London also in town for the changeover...Si Bourgin, Time & Life, back after four months in the U.S....Seymour Friedin, N.Y.Post, in town for a visit (and to cover the Gourmet beat)...John MacCormac, N.Y.Times, elected vice-president of the Vienna Association of Foreign Correspondents. The association gave a dinner at the Hotel Sacher for U.S.Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson...but press relations with Ambassador Thompson, while most friendly, are far below the level of active cooperation under his predecessor, Walter J. Donnelly...Ernie Reed of Stars & Stripes switched to S&S Stuttgart bureau...the Army and Airforce Times becomes a daily paper with air delivery to U.S. bases on the continent soon...Godfrey Lias of the Christian Science Monitor and London Times returns to England and retirement in May...

Another of those exclusively Viennese phenomena, the press conference by U.S. citizen Walter Lauber, held inside the Soviet sector, was attended by over 100 newsmen, including practically all the U.S. representatives.

ROME Dateline (Special to The Bulletin from WALT WEISBECKER) --Premier Alcide de Gasperi, together with Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraph Spadaro and Rome's Mayor Rebecchini, guests of honor at the Foreign Press Club's dinner celebrating its 40th anniversary...Conceived in a Rome cafe by 14 foreign correspondents back in 1912, the Club's membership at the end of its' first year totalled 27--seven Germans, six Russians, five Frenchmen, five Americans and two Spaniards--meeting when time permitted in the secretary's hotel room. Today with a six-story rented office building, bar and lounge in Rome's center, the Club has 211 members and a new Milan branch with 27 members; representing 240 news organs in 33 different countries. Today's Russian representation, however, has dropped to a total of one--the Tass representative...More than 150 foreign newsmen attended the dinner; American newsmen present included Past President Reynolds (and team-mate Eleanor) Packard, N.Y.Daily News; Arnaldo Cortese, N.Y.Times; Frank Kelley, N.Y.Herald Tribune; WALTER WEISBECKER, ex-ABC now FAO; Frank Brutto, A.P.; Roger Tartarian, U.P.; Mike Chinigo, INS; John McKnight, ex-AP Rome staffer now U.S.Embassy Cultural Office; newly-elevated Msgr. Joseph Sullivan, NCWC correspondent; James Wellard, Chicago Sun.

And from DAVE BOGUSLAV, special correspondent in Manila, the following cable:
Regret report sole foreign newsman Manila presently Carl Bachmeyer Newsweek who covered Philippine World Fair published Asian Edition Newsweek with Fair picture cover while New York upplayed Chinese soldier stop Carl Calcuttaward Saturday then swing round India returning home base Tokyo stop Sorry time prevents writing will this do query love bill gray everybody (signed) boguslav...

Two long-time OPC members died suddenly last week--Clark Lee, 46, of a heart attack in his Pebble Beach, Fla. home and Sidney Cecil Carnes, 43, in a traffic accident en route from his ranch in Laredo, Texas to a State Department post in Washington, D.C.

Lee, author and foreign correspondent, was on his way home for vacation in December, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Caught in Manila, he covered the Philippine campaign and the defense of Bataan for A.P... Lee, who switched to INS in 1943, went to Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii, the Solomons, and Italy as a war correspondent and afterward covered the occupation of Japan. In 1936 he married in Hong Kong a Hawaiian Princess, Liliuokalani Kawananakoa. His father was Clayton D. Lee, founder and first president of United Press.

Cecil Carnes, one of the original members of "Citizens for Eisenhower" committee, covered World War II for the Saturday Evening Post. He wrote biographies of Jimmy Hare, news photographer and founder-member of the OPC; John L. Lewis, labor leader; was a movie and television director and worked on the television campaign for Eisenhower. He was killed when the car he was driving skidded on a slippery highway; his wife and two sons were injured.

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* * *

Subscription rates: Free to all Members of the Overseas Press Club
Non-members: $10 per year. Advertising rates on request.

Told
M. Ross not to
solicit again ED.

Coronado Station,
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.
March 13, 1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

Unlike many solicitations, remaining unanswered, yours for the Memorial Building project appears to me to demand at least an apology: (1) in recognition of your oustanding job; (2) my wholehearted appreciation of its importance; (3) my own inability to make even a pledge at this time.

Since club membership numbered less than thirty, I have supported the O.P.C. first with time, postage, stationery and enthusiasm to attract more members. I contributed to its first book in support of the Correspondents' Fund andalso as you may be aware, to the current one. When its welfare was at stake, I listened as an open-minded reporter to facts and claims on both sides before supporting what I felt were the Club's best interests as other long-time members can tell you: Wythe Williams, Gene Lyons, Otto Tolischus, Hal Boyle and John Daly. Tol.

For six years while I was with RKO Radio Pictures, although unable to avail myself of the more amusing functions, I kept up my membership when others dropped out from disinterest or discouragement and became later reinstated when the Club had been again made more attractive to them.

It has been almost four years since I have been able to work at a steady job due to a prolonged illness. Its demands, requiring no detailing, may have combined towards my hypersensitive state last year perhaps when, late in sending club dues, I found Mr. Wurzel's dunning letters irritating -- notably one which reminded me that I should be impressed with the privilege still extended me to identify myself with such a group. Perhaps I should not have sent the letter assuring him I was not impressed.

All of which is my attempt to explain why I can't be of any help now, unless in the near future my labors at the typewriter are better rewarded -- or if some members in closer contact with jobs needing talent could give me the benefit of specific information which falls their way about such needs. If and when my situation changes, perhaps I can again return to my support of club projects. Meanwhile I can offer only my best wishes and sincere regrets.

Sincerely,

Carol

Carol Weld

March 11, 1953

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund

Checks Enclosed Herewith:

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Asta Weddin	Henry St. Settlement, 265 Henry St.,N.Y.City	4.00
Helen W. Johnson	Robert Beck Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.	5.00
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(* Forwarded to us by Benjamin Sonnenberg)

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March 11, 1953

Dear ERM,

This is to let you know that the $2,000 check from American Cable and Radio Corporation came to you at the offices here, so that if you wish to thank Mr. Forest Henderson, as suggested in Lloyd Stratton's letter of March 9th to you, you have a green light. — attached.

Also this morning, we were happy to receive a note addressed to you from Ben Sonnenberg. He enclosed a check for $1,000 from the Thomas J. Lipton Company. Of course we are acknowledging all gifts from here over Bill Gray's signature. However if you wish to give Mr. Sonnenberg a personal pat, I am sure he will be happy to be the recipient. He has not yet sent us his own contribution. Neither has Quentin Reynolds - do we wait for time to take its toll?

The Campaign is going apace. Today's total is $155,331. I guess we operate at 2% this week!

Cordially,

Madeline

Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman

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". . . for the need of honor to be satisfied in professional life, every profession requires to have some association really capable of keeping alive the memory of all the store of nobility, heroism, probity, generosity, and genius spent in the exercise of that profession."

SIMONE WEIL "THE NEED FOR ROOTS"
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1952

March 9, 1953

Dear Miss Ross:

I understood that General Harrison expected to write you or Ed Murrow direct, transmitting a contribution from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, but it came here.

So I am relaying the check for $1,000 to you, with the hope that Ed will write General Harrison one of his nice letters in appreciation.

Mr. Forest Henderson of the American Cable & Radio Corporation telephoned me today to say that he was writing direct to Ed, attaching their check for $2,000.

Please be on the watch for contributions from The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and New York Telephone Company.

Sincerely

Attach.

Miss Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman
Memorial Building Project Campaign
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

cc to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

BENJAMIN SONNENBERG

Dear Ed,

To further titillate your mercenary senses (the salivary ones will be gratified at our luncheon on Tuesday), I enclose a check for five hundred dollars to the order of the Overseas Press Club from my very good friend Margaret Rudkin of Pepperidge Farm (to whom acknowledgment should be made).

In haste,

Regards,

Ben

March 11th, 1953

Old New England Grist Mills today still Stone-Grind Flour for Pepperidge Farm Whole Wheat Bread.

OFFICES AT
NORWALK, CONN.
DOWNINGTOWN, PA.

PEPPERIDGE FARM INC.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

Margaret Rudkin, Director

TELEPHONE, NORWALK 8-5521

Yes pay

$500

send to OPC

March 10, 1953

Mr. Benjamin Sonnenberg
Publicity Consultants, Inc
247 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ben:

Henry has handed me your letter of February 27th, and we both heartily agree that the least we can do is support your plea for the Overseas Press Club. I am enclosing a Pepperidge check for $500.00.

Thanks for the copy of Time magazine, with your little memo attached. You bet! -- Quality is my motto.

Love.

Peg

F.C.
3/16/53

MR:MP

Check $100.
sent to OPC 3/16

THE LAWRENCE ORGANIZATION
PUBLIC RELATIONS
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE
GERALD GOODE

JUdson 6-6575

March 9, 1953

Upsal

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find my check for one hundred dollars for the OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB Fund. I only wish it could be a lot more and I intend and hope to increase the amount later when and if I am able.

This cause is particularly dear to my heart -- not only as a member of the OPC but because, in my wartime days as Public Relations Officer, European Theatre of Operations, U.S.Army, it was my tragic experience to see dear friends among the correspondents killed or wounded. Perhaps you will recall when you and I broadcast together to America after Tommy Treanor was killed. Tommy had been one of my close friends in Los Angeles as youngsters and we had worked together on newspapers. So it is rather emotional to me. And -- I recall when Ernie Pyle came to see me about arranging to leave the European War and to go off to the Far Eastern War. We sat in my headquarters and Ernie observed: "Maybe I'll never see you again, Jock; I've got a funny feeling I've had it...." I tried to laugh it off. I remember when you wanted to go out on bombing raids with wire-recorders and all the Brass told me to make sure you didn't go -- "because it would be a hell of a note if we lost Ed Murrow on a raid, or if the Germans got him." But you went, nevertheless --- and no doubt had a lot of fun - while a lot of us developed early cases of ulcers sweating out the returns.

So when I say I wish it were a lot more, I wish it deeply.

The most important thing is the idea --- it's great -- and everyone who is helping to put it over deserves our thanks.

So, thanks, Ed.

'Jock' Lawrence

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"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 4-9298

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PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE

Executive Co-Chairman
MADELINE D. ROSS

Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

March 6, 1953

Dear Ed Murrow,

This is a hasty note of thanks for the wonderful job you did at today's luncheon. Everyone seemed to have left with feelings of enthusiasm, and I am glad noone had the feeling of being pressed.

I have already written a note to Lloyd Stratton thanking him for his excellent cooperation. He did everything on his own with a minimum of demands on this office.

Here is the name and address of the person at Western Union from whom he secured $2,000, and to whom he asked that you write a special note:

W. P. Marshall, President
Western Union Telegraph Company
60 Hudson Street
New York 13.

ack. 3/16

Also, and even more important. Will you please mark down the date of Wednesday, April 22nd for a morning session of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Yes. called

I have been advised that it was almost impossible for "outsiders" to get any time on their programs. I have the feeling that it was a combination of Lloyd Stratton and your magic name that enabled us to get it. I know this is another nick in your busy days, but I truly believe well worth it.

I will send you a list of corporations in the international field as soon as we are able to get one together.

Cordially,

Madeline

Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

MURROW LUNCHEON --- MARCH 6, 1953

ACCEPTANCES

JOHN BARKHAM

EDWARD L. BERNAYS

SIMON BESSIE ?

ELMER BORSUK

HAL BOYLE

BERT BRANDT

WILLIAM BROOKS

KATHRYN CRAVENS

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MALCOLM MUIR, JR.

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MADELINE ROSS

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MARION SANFORD

SPYROS SKOURAS

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GEORGE SOKOLSKY

LLOYD STRATTON ?

OTTO TOLISCHUS

SPENCER VALMY

VICTOR WEYBRIGHT

JOSEPH WILLICOMBE

JOSEPH WURZEL

G.A.W. WYNNE ?

HELEN ZOTOS

Standard Oil of N.J. has been asked & looks promising for $3,000. DM.

M. Roosevelt write them 4/28/ DM.

The AMERICAN WEEKLY

63 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. BARCLAY 7-1525

THOR M. SMITH, Director of Publisher Services

March 4, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

(Last Way)

I have been meaning for a long time to give you a phone call or look you up. I was transferred on here from San Francisco as part of the new American Weekly setup. I have travelled around the country a good deal, but I surely hope I will have a chance to visit with you sometime soon. I might say that I am still one of your ardent fans and admirers. The Korea job was terrific!

The reason for this letter is to give you a lead for a donation for the Overseas Press Club. The other day I was having lunch with Ted Huggins of the Public Relations Department of Standard Oil Company of California. He is very active in the San Francisco Press Club, as I was. He asked if there was a Press Club here in New York, and I explained that there wasn't but told him of your Overseas Press Club building project. I further suggested that it would be a smart idea for the Standard Oil Company of California to make a donation, pointing out some of the Club donations which you have already.

from corporations

He told me that the proper "channel" for the approach would be through Mr. Warren Burns, Vice President, California Commercial Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C. This man is, in effect, the Public Relations Manager for what amounts to the New York office of the Standard Oil Company of California. I wouldn't be a bit surprised but what a good, strong letter in his direction might be productive of a good donation.

Cordially,

THOR M. SMITH

TMS

Apr. 22 — A.M.
between 10 + 12

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRIVATE

March 4, 1953

Yes.

Dear Ed:

I had a note from Madeline Ross suggesting the attached to Cranston Williams. I sent him all the literature, as well as a copy of my letter to the communications companies.

If the steering was wrong, please don't blame me.

And while I am writing, and remembering what I said on leaving you the other day after the Fund meeting, let me quote directly from a letter of one of our principal news executives to the publisher of one of the largest newspapers in the east:

"For my money, the only really challenging job on TV from a news roundup or 'situationer' viewpoint, so-called, is Ed Murrow's 'See It Now' on Sundays. It has given me several pangs of envy, admiration and inspiration. Last Sunday, it beat us to the draw in the cattle country, picturewise. Murrow and his staff have ideas, many superbly executed, and his show in my judgment, outclasses the TV news enterprise field."

That's all for today.

Sincerely,

Lloyd.

Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

LLOYD STRATTON

March 4, 1953

Mr. Cranston Williams
General Manager
American Newspaper Publishers Association
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Cranston:

I believe you are acquainted with the Memorial Center project that the Overseas Press Club of America has undertaken and perhaps may have seen some of the literature that I attach as background. It would help explain this letter to you, which I am writing at the request of Ed Murrow's Committee.

Additionally, I attach a copy for your private information of a letter that Frank Starzel and I have written to people in the communications field, further to let you know how we view it and what The Associated Press already has done.

The fund campaign is making very good progress. The building has been acquired and soon the necessary alterations will be started. However, the goal has not been fully reached and the Committee asked this question, with respect to the ANPA convention next month:

Would it be possible that a representative of the Memorial Committee, possibly Ed Murrow, be given a spot at one of the ANPA sessions during which he could briefly set forth the story and hope that those newspaper members that felt inclined would be helpful with a contribution? The Committee realizes that the ANPA program is quite full and that a matter of this kind, just like it was before the AP Board, would make for something of an exceptional situation to convention practice. However, the worthiness of the project, in which so many American newspapers have a close interest, might be considered as meriting an exception.

If something of this order could be arranged and in keeping with whatever conditions might be necessary, it would be much appreciated by all of your friends if you would tell Madeline Ross, who would be only too glad to take over the details with anyone you might suggest.

With appreciation and regards, I am

Sincerely,

Encs.

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

March 6, 1953

Dear Miss Ross:

Pursuant to the question you raised with me in yours of March 3, herewith a copy of Cranston Williams' response and my acknowledgment.

May I please leave this matter with you now, to be followed up as circumstances suggest?

Sincerely,

Enc.

Miss Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman
Memorian Building Project Campaign
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

C
O
P
Y

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
970 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

March 5, 1953

Mr. Lloyd Stratton
Assistant General Manager
The Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Lloyd:

Your letter of March 4 with enclosures is appreciated about the Memorial Center project of the Overseas Press Club of America.

I am sure all of the members of the ANPA are vitally interested in the project and virtually all of those members are also members of the Associated Press. That is a fine letter written by Frank Starzel outlining the attitude of the AP toward this project. I am afraid the ANPA Board of Directors would not be willing to make a contribution like the AP Board has done because up to now the ANPA policy has been rather fixed about such things.

The ANPA has a standing rule which is needed, as you know, saying that the convention program cannot be utilized for the solicitation of funds and gifts, but I think we ought to do something to carry out your request.

Therefore, if you approve, why not let us arrange for Edward R. Murrow to be present at our session on Wednesday morning, April 22, and without listing his name on the formal, printed program, he could be recognized by the chair with a brief statement that Mr. Murrow, whom nearly everybody knows by voice instead of by reading, is present and has a statement to make which we know will interest all ANPA members. Then Mr. Murrow could briefly tell the story, say in 5 minutes and not more than 10 minutes. We could work out with Mr. Murrow how he would expect to get anything signed, possibly by saying that at our registration desk outside would be cards for members to pick up as they were leaving the convention hall. Out of experience we have found it undesirable to pass out blanks on the floor of the convention and actually start a subscription signing procedure at that time.

If you and Mr. Murrow think well of this plan or something like it then we can execute the details, including an agreement with Mr. Murrow as to the time he is to show up at the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday morning, April 22.

I agree with you that this is the kind of thing that makes an exception to our rule.

With regards.

Sincerely,

Cranston Williams

March 6, 1953

Dear Cranston:

Many thanks for the promptness and the helpfulness of yours of March 5.

I feel certain that the Committee will appreciate and welcome the suggestion of how the matter might be handled. I am telling Ed Murrow and Madeline Ross of the situation and they will be in touch with you as to arrangements or with anyone you might wish to handle the details for you.

I reported the substance of our correspondence at the meeting of the Committee today and it would have warmed you to have heard the roar of applause that greeted the announcement.

Sincerely,

Mr. Cranston Williams
General Manager
American Newspaper Publishers Association
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

LLOYD STRATTON
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

$1,000. rec'd
& ack. 3/16

March 3, 1953

Dear Averell:

Thanks for your note. You were gracious, as usual, about the Memorial. Glad you liked the Stevenson-Dewey piece; we included Margaret Truman's effort, but it finally had to be cut for time.

How I would love to spend some time with you at Hobe Sound. I managed four days down there last winter and have been living on the memory ever since, but the schedule I am now carrying keeps me tied here seven days a week. I am looking forward to the first meeting of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation tomorrow night.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Averell Harriman
Hobe Sound, Florida

HOBE SOUND 2791

HOBE SOUND, FLORIDA

Dear Ed. —

Forgive the delay in answering your letter of Jan 15th re. the "Memorial." re OPC

I was swamped in the ocean of leaving Washington & then got involved up to my neck in the Silvernan dinner. I came here last week with a batch of unanswered mail — yours

(2) included.

I will be happy to contribute to what seems a most fitting memorial combined with an appropriate + effective facility. I am asking my office to send you a check.

I hope you have recovered by now fully from your grueling expedition to Korea. I have watch with admiration your Sunday shows. (at least 2 of them) In one I was lunch

(3)

interested in the interview of Toynbee & have used or rather quoted his 3 points of suggested introspection in a couple of speeches. In another I thought the combined Stevenson – Dewey oratory amusing & effective.

Florida's sun has been generous so far. Why not come down? Thumbing along on the beach is better than in N.Y. mark. Let me know if there is any chance.

Regards.

Averell

Feb 21st-53.

I am going to see if I can scrape together 1000 bucks but that definitely don't count on it till it arrives!

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

February 27, 1953

My dear Mrs. Jacobs:

By now you have probably received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I also want to thank you for your generous comments about our programs, and hope that succeeding broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mrs. Lillian Black
99 Tennyson Avenue
Buffalo 16, New York

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

February 26, 1953

Dear Mr. Russell:

By now you have probably received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I also want to thank you for your generous comments about our programs, and hope that succeeding broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. I.W. Russell
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Collier's 640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

EDWARD ANTHONY
PUBLISHER

"Dear Ed"
Reg

Ack
3/16/53.

Feb. 26th, 1953

Dear Ed:

It's a great pleasure for me to enclose the attached check for $1,000 as a donation to the Correspondents' Fund from the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company and the Knapp enterprises.

Every best wish for the success of the project.

Sincerely,

Ed Anthony

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Enc.

Immediately passed from WP Gray to Jacobs - WDR

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

February 26, 1953

Dear Ed:

I will do my best to be with you at lunch on March 6, pursuant to yours of February 20.

Please tell me when you can about how many members of the Committee likely will be present.

Sincerely,

Lloyd.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

LLOYD STRATTON

The New York Times
Times Square
New York 36

February 26, 1953

Dear Ed:

I am sorry but I shall be in Havana, Cuba, on the day you will be having your luncheon at Toots Shor's.

I will try to remember to think about you all but I cannot guarantee it. Anyway, I will naturally be wishing the campaign a lot of luck.

Sincerely,

Herbert

Herbert L. Matthews

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

SPYROS P. SKOURAS
PRESIDENT

444 WEST 56TH ST.
NEW YORK

February 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of February 25th. I will be delighted to join you at lunch on Friday, March 6th, 12:30 P.M. at Toots Shor's when the Overseas Press Club Memorial Campaign Committee will meet to discuss plans for the balance of the campaign.

It will be a pleasure to see you and all the other committee members again and I'm looking forward to that promised drink at your expense.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

SPS/emg

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

TEL. MURRAY HILL 2-5600
CABLE ADDRESS KINGSYN, N.Y.

February 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for yours of the 24th. I'll be very happy to be at the lunch meeting March 6th at Toots'.

I've been meaning to tell you for a long time that I have several best regards to you from a fellow named Lowell Bennett, but never got a chance to tell you about it because everytime I've seen you at one of the OPC functions you have been swamped in conversation with some of our good friends.

I'm sure you will recall Lowell as the fellow war correspondent who was with you that memorable night over Berlin. Lowell is a great admirer of yours, as we all are. I saw him in 1949 in Berlin and he asked me to convey his best to you. Saw him again about a year later while he was here in New York and again he asked me to say hello to you for him. I've also had a couple of letters from him in which he has passed on regards to you.

This makes me one of those better late than never delinquents. Now next time I write to Lowell my conscience will be clear. Incidentally, he is still in Berlin in some capacity with the State Department.

Very best regards,

Sincerely,

Joseph Willicombe, Jr.

JW:jd

Memo from

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

February 25, 1953

FROM: MADELINE D. ROSS

TO: EDWARD R. MURROW

File -
Req ack
this sig -
Mrs. Traeger
3/5.
T.C.

I have acknowledged this but thought perhaps youmight wish to write to her also.

We have not yet sent an appeal to the next-of-kin. That is on the agenda, but first we have to find them.

M.D.R.

507 Shatto Place
Los Angeles, Calif

Feb. 21st 1958

LOST IN FRANCE
1944

Dear Mr. Drumm - A few days ago I heard that a Special Building Project was being undertaken as a memorial to the correspondents lost in the War. The idea appeals to me and as the mother of Tom Treanor I would like to have a small share with for which I enclose a check.

Sincerely —
Elizabeth Treanor
(Mrs. John)

Dorothy -

If this is OK with ERM, I'd like to send this out next Tuesday. Will you buzz me as soon as you know - with corrections if any -

(OPC will pay for the drinks. Bill feels they should pay for their own lunches).

Meadly.

DRAFT OF INVITATION FOR LUNCH MEETING TO BE SIGNED BY E.R. MURROW

LO 4-9298

OK. - called 2/24

Dear.....,

As a working member of the OPC campaign committee, will you join me at a lunch meeting on Friday, March 6, 12:30, at Toots Shor's?

I think this is a good time for us to get together to go over what we have done and to discuss plans for the remainder of the campaign. Because the active campaign group has grown since my first luncheon, the chit will have to be on you--but the drinks will be on me!

I look forward to seeing you and hearing your results and suggestions.

Cordially,

TELETYPE NY 1-1327 · TELEPHONE: ELDORADO 5-3000

The WALDORF-ASTORIA

PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES · 49TH AND 50TH STREETS · NEW YORK 22

Pls reg. ack. this registration "dear Elsa" A reg. done 2/26

February 22, 1953.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
C/ochairman Memorial Fund,
Clare Boothe Luce, Treas.,
Overseas Press Club of America,
1475 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Ed:

When you first started the Memorial Drive for the Correspondents' Fund of the Overseas Press Club, you will recall I called you up and offered to get up a benefit performance or ball or dinner as my contribution to this wonderful, long postponed objective. At that time you said "we will probably reach our goal before the end of this year" which was the time I suggested for my modest effort, but since that time good luck has smiled upon me and I am able to contribute the enclosed monthly cheques for one year. $100 each.

I thought it a good way for a not very affluent person to do their bit, and I hope this letter encourages others to do the same. Anyway, dear Ed, my prayers go with it accompanied by the hope that we soon have a splendid building of our own to honour the memory of our great colleagues who fell in the line of duty.

With best wishes for the Drive,

Always sincerely,

Elsa Maxwell

Elsa Maxwell

$100 a month for 12 months

we have thanked her formally for the 12 checks. M.D.R.

Collier's 640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

EDWARD ANTHONY
PUBLISHER

Feb. 19th, 1953

Madeline:
Don't want to call.

Dear Ed:

On my return from Nassau a few weeks ago, the stuff on my desk was piled to the ceiling and this is the first chance I've had to write you about the Overseas Press Club Memorial Building Project Campaign.

Matters of this kind are up to the Operations Committee of the company and I have taken the matter up with them. You'll hear from me, and favorably, I'm reasonably sure, within the next week or ten days.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Ed Anthony

note 2/25 pr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Memorial Building Project Campaign
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

February 17, 1953

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund

Checks Enclosed Herewith

James F. Cunningham	2515 K St., N.W. Washington 7, D.C.	$13.00	
Emma C. Shipman	401 Clinton Road, Brookline, Mass.	10.00	
Ella J. Atterberry	338 - 10th Ave., Kirkland, Wash.	2.00	
Carl Heim	2621 W. Morse Ave., Chicago 45	2.00	
			$27.00

Cash

Mary Ellen Nolen	323 West Swann St., Chicago 9.	1.00	
Mr.&Mrs.Irving Gessow	1226 Farragut Place, N.E. Washington 17	1.00	
			2.00

TOTAL	$29.00
PREVIOUS TOTAL	21090.90
	$21119.90

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"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

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MADELINE D. ROSS

Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

February 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is merely to confirm your additional assignment of:

The Celanese Corporation of America
180 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.
Contact: Mr. E. Cleaves

Thanking you for your continued assistance and valued help,

Very truly yours
Robert G. Torresen

Complete

March 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Cleaves:

I have undertaken the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November -- a project about which I write you now because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose. We propose to create something which we lack in New York City -- a really adequate Press Center - and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to those American correspondents who have given their lives in World War II, the Korean conflict and the period between, while gathering news for our free press.

Let me start by admitting the obvious. Since your company is not directly involved in journalistic affairs, you may not find the same sentimental interest in our Memorial which we naturally feel as former colleagues of such men as Ernie Pyle and Raymond Clapper, (and more than sixty others who represented every media). Yet, you are closely concerned with international affairs and, like every American, rely in some measure upon the work of press corps abroad for the reports upon which policy and vital decisions may be made in your own organization as well as in government. Therefore I know that you recognize a real relationship between your particular interests and the work of U.S. correspondents overseas, both in war and peace.

I would feel that your company not only has every right to join with us in such a project, but indeed that you have a practical stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be; not just another club house, but a fresh instrument for the maintenance of our tradition of a free press -- a facility that first will symbolize the devotion already given to this cause by many Americans, and secondly, will serve as the chief hub of our international press corps. It will be a place where we may meet with U.S. business men as well as with foreign statesmen in the pursuance of our goal of reporting the news and, in doing that, work with full knowledge of every vital element of

the U.S. viewpoint. As you know, New York City holds the heart of the American publishing, radio and television industries; this is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as for those who report it.

Since its establishment in 1939, the Overseas Press Club has become a unique and dynamic organisation, tying together in a professional society those who have covered -- and still cover -- the foreign scene for American readers and listeners. Its membership of 700 is scattered around the world, but it has a large and, I would say, influential nucleus in New York City. Among the active members whose names you will recognise are Lowell Thomas, Eugene Lyons, H. V. Kaltenborn, Herbert L. Mathews, John Daly, Hal Boyle, Walter Lippman, May Craig, Lawrence Spivak, Robert Considine, Bennett Cerf, Otto Tolischus, Clare Boothe Luce, Seymour Berkson, James A. Linen, Louis P. Lochner, Wes Gallagher, Margaret Bourke-White, David Douglas Duncan and many others. The Club's honorary members include Herbert Hoover, William C. Bullitt, Whitelaw Reid and Justice William O. Douglas. The Club's bi-weekly luncheons provide a forum for many distinguished speakers. Its annual dinner at the Waldorf often attracts a Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense as the principal speaker. The annual awards presented at these dinners are among the most respected in American journalism. Its quarters, on Times Square, are entirely inadequate for a Press Center, however, and we propose to establish that on East 39th Street in a five-story building.

Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise $300,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the charitable assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $132,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, broadcasting and movie industries; CBS and NBC both have given $10,000, as has Time Incorporated; the New York Times, the Cowles magazines and the Hearst publications each have contributed $5,000; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Brothers each have contributed $5,000. Also, many individual businessmen have made substantial gifts, among them Nelson Rockefeller, $2,500; Winthrop Rockefeller, $5,000; Bernard Baruch, $2,000; Marshall Field, $1,000. To date the sum of $155,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals in total. We are seeking the additional funds

required through the support of business, industry and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in.

I hope that the Celanese Corporation of America will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, to make possible the realization of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. Cleaves
The Celanese Corporation of America
180 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

nic

Mr. M, Re: OPC

I queried Madeline Ross about the suggestion that Bill Downs "approach foreign ambassadors in ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Washington"...her idea was that the ambassadors could be asked for personal contributions. As a matter of fact, their thinking is along the line of forming a sort of Washington group or committee, with Downs heading it up if you will ask him. (Attached is a list of a few of the Washington OPC members who could be approached to help Bill.) She feels the members of the new administration could also be asked to give, (Mrs.Hobby has given $200 thru Mrs. Luce). She offered the thought that a N.Y. member could go down to get things organized...perhaps the approach could better be made via a cocktail party rather than by letter.....

- - -

She hadn't herself thought much of the idea of writing radio stations across the country, but does think there ought to be possibilities among the local or Metropolitan NY stations; what do you think...which of them do you think?... (For instance, WAVZ, Connecticut-has given $500.)

- - -

On Wednesday (2/18) she reported that 452 letters went out to non-contributing members...9 came in with $400.

- - -

They have word that a $3000. contribution is in the works from Standard Oil.

- - -

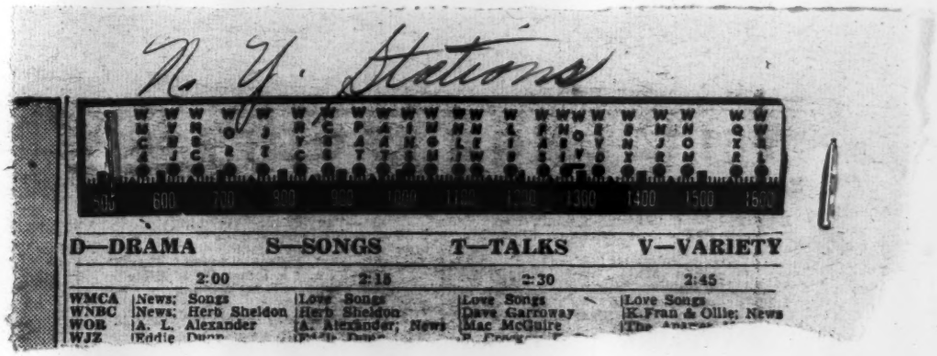
She is going ahead on the arrangements for the Committee luncheon; we're tentatively holding open Mon. March 2, Tues.March 3, Frik March 6.

Dr.

FROM: MADELINE ROSS

OPC MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON

LEO HOCKSTETTER
WILLIAM SIMMS
BILL COSTELLO
JOHN ELLIOT
WILLIAM HILLMAN
WALTER LIPPMAN
FRANK SHEA (TIME MAGAZINE)
MORGAN BEATTY
DOUG WERNER
RUTH COWAN
MAE CRAIG
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER
JESSIE STERNS



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Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

February 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to report at this writing that we have finally hit $140,000. How long, Oh Lord, how long!

Everyone is delighted that you will speak on the panel at the dinner announced in the enclosed invitation. Hal Boyle will be there too, and I am getting in touch with Maggie Higgins. Millie Considine expects to get the Korean ambassador. I will ask her to get in touch with you for more complete details as to time, etc. It is a black tie affair.

It has been suggested several times that we approach foreign ambassadors in Washington and that it would be fine if you would telephone Bill Downs asking if he would do the job. We could prepare a letter for him or follow any other idea of approach he might have, and Bill Gray says that he believes Frank Shea of Time, who lives in Washington, would be glad to help Mr. Downs. I have the list of ambassadors. Will you call him, and Dorothy can let me know the verdict.

J. David Stern has pledged $1000 through Sandy Griffith.

We are all very grateful for the time and thought you are giving the campaign.

Cordially,

Madeline Ross

Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman

enc
mdr hz

Letter to non-contributing members drafted by Roseppe, Membership Committee chairman, for Murrow signature

OK
called
M. R.
2/12

Dear Member :

A check of the OPC membership roster shows that your name does not appear on either the list of those who have made donations or pledges to the Memorial fund. If by chance, an error has been made or your contribution crosses this letter in the mail please appreciate that such a thing can easily happen.

However, if no gift from you has been an oversight we feel that you would be glad to get this reminder . Actually this is the first personal appeal to be made to members by letter since the campaign was launched in November.

From the OPC Bulletin you have seen that we have acheived more than $138,000 toward our goal of $300,000. Of this amount $27,000 has come from 235 OPC members. This is a considerable sum but in as much as our membership includes better than 700 members, we should be able to reach a higher figure and at this time when we are ready to take over the house every dollar counts.

We fell sure that every member who will eventually make use of the press Center will wish to participate now in this project by making a donation or pledge. This appeal is directed specifically to those who for one reason or another have not yet made their contribution but have every intention of doing so.

PS For your convenience a subscription card and a return envelope are enclosed

Ed - This'll run in the next OPC Bulletin.
MRB

A statement by Overseas Press Club President J. Clifford Stark and Correspondents' Fund President William P. Gray:

We are happy to announce to fellow members of the Overseas Press Club and Memorial Fund donors that at our request Mr. William Zeckendorf, one of the nation's foremost real estate developers, has offered new important assistance to the Club in its Memorial Building project.

Mr. Zeckendorf has offered to undertake, through his Webb & Knapp Construction Corporation, the entire remodelling project for the building at 35 East 39th Street, including supervision of the work, on an actual sub-contract cost basis.

Under such an arrangement, we feel confident that very important savings can be made in the cost of developing our building for use.

In view of this development, further negotiations with contractors on the basis of bids received last month have been suspended to permit an intensive study of the plans and a new determination of costs by the Webb & Knapp staff. This is to be completed by January 18th at which time we fully expect that a contract can be let and the work started without further delay.

The new offer of assistance was made by Mr. Zeckendorf at a meeting with us and OPC Vice President A. Wilfred May on December 31. His advice on possible savings had been sought earlier after a careful study of the bids received last month and further negotiations with the low bidders.

Mr. Zeckendorf has been closely associated with the building project from its inception. He found the property for the club, and since its purchase has assisted in various other ways. To meet certain fire regulations, he gave a legal easement through his own building directly in the rear of the Club property. His architect assisted in some of the early planning. Thus it was only natural that we should consult him again after bids were received.

Mr. Zeckendorf not only has agreed to place contracts for the work "at cost--not cost-plus, but cost" - but also is donating the services of the research and planning staffs of his firm, Webb & Knapp, in order to make this cost fit into our remodelling budget, which is pegged at around $75,000.

It will be recalled that Mr. Zeckendorf is the man who handled the vast negotiations in real estate by which the United Nations acquired its site in New York. Recently, in the biggest building deal in New York's history, Webb & Knapp and associates purchased the Chrysler Building, the Chrysler Building East and the Graybar Building for $52 million. In view of all this, we have felt proud that it was Mr. Zeckendorf also who found our own modest property for us last year, and we regard it as typical of his generosity and public service that he is now, in effect, offering to enter into full partnership with us in order to make possible the completion of New York's new press center at the lowest possible cost and without further unnecessary delay. It goes without saying that we all believe the ultimate structure, a memorial to Heroes of the American Press, will be one we can occupy with a sense of satisfaction and pride.

The time table of construction work will not be known immediately, but it will

proceed as rapidly as possible. We hope that the basic work can be completed in 14 to 16 weeks after contracts are let, but it must be repeated that the time table is not yet established.

To a membership which has shown great patience during months of delay in occupying this new home, we can only give the assurance that nobody is more anxious to complete this task successfully than the officers and governors of the Club and the directors and trustees of the Fund, which is legal owner of the property. We have moved slowly in order to guard the financial best interests of the Club and the donors of the Memorial Fund. We have felt it vital not to over-commit our resources, and this we have not done. We are continuing to press the drive for funds, which has reached 80% of its $300,000 goal. We can report with pleasure that the administrative costs of our drive have been held to a spectacularly low figure, only a little above 5%. Both your Club and the Correspondents' Fund are in sound financial health, and we wish to keep them so.

In proceeding from here, Mr. Zeckendorf's organization will have the use of detailed remodelling plans already prepared by Architect Sylvan Bien and his associate Morris Brody, whose great generosity we also wish to acknowledge here. A leader in business building design in New York City, Mr. Bien volunteered his services to us several months ago, and has worked unstintingly in planning the work ahead.

We have been fortunate also in obtaining the services of the well-known New York interior decorator, William Pahlmann, who is now working on interior plans.

To expedite the work now, the Club's new manager, James V. Foley, is being assigned to provide constant liaison with all parties involved in the project, and to devote his wide knowledge of club administration to the creation of the best possible at 35 East 39th Street.

We trust that an extra benefit of these new arrangements will be to give your Club officers time to devote to the more normal activities of the Club. We join you all in hoping for a really Happy New Year.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

MEMORIAL FUND CAMPAIGN

February 4, 1953

To: Dorothy McDonough

From: Helen Zotos, in the office of Madeline Ross, Executive Co-Chairman

Here's the list of first contributors to respond to the publishers appeal sent out in the name of Mr. Murrow, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Gray. May I remind you that you were to ask Mr. Murrow what special arrangements, if any, he would like to make for acknowledgement of them.

Acknowledged 2/10/53 ERM.

THE PEORIA JOURNAL
Carl P. Slane, Publisher — gift of $1000
Peoria 1, Illinois

THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS
Herbert W. Cruickshank, General Manager — gift of $1000
Rochester 14, New York

~~Mr. Harold A. Fitzgerald~~
PONTIAC DAILY PRESS — gift of $100
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
(Contact is Mr. Harold A. Fitzgerald)

Many thanks,

HZ

February 4, 1953

Dear Lloyd:

By now you have probably received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lloyd Stratton
The Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

fc

Reg ack.
Lis pig
"Dear Lloyd"
Ed

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

January 22, 1953.

Dear Ed:

Several of us in The Associated Press, having an interest in the objective of your Committee, felt that observance of its purpose justified consideration of a contribution in the name of The Associated Press.

Accordingly, the General Manager and I presented the matter to the meeting of the Board of Directors last week. As you know, The Associated Press is a cooperative, non-profit news association, its only revenue being that furnished by the members for the actual expenses of the Association. Consequently it meant that an exception to organization practice would have to be made, inasmuch as The Associated Press itself does not have any funds for a contribution of this character.

The Directors came to ready agreement in principle and then on the basis of awarding the fund. The Directors were impressed by the Memorial brochure, the practical use also expected to be made of the building and the broad representative list of deceased member correspondents to be honored, including the six who were members of the staff of The Associated Press. The Directors unanimously voted to extend to your fund the sum of $3,000.00, with an expression of the sympathetic regard of the members of The Associated Press.

The Directors asked me to say that the action taken was with a high degree of pride in having the organization represented in the Memorial background.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Stratton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Chairman,
Correspondent's Fund Memorial Committee,
Overseas Press Club of America,
1475 Broadway,
New York 36, New York.

LLOYD STRATTON,
CORPORATE SECRETARY

from
Pat Lochridge

1/26/53

Dear Ed:

Sorry you couldn't make the meeting the other day. As you can see from the attached, Lloyd Stratton was there and presented us with a check for $3,000 from the AP. I thought you might like to acknowledge this with a special thank you note. Wish that I could be back and active on the drive but I am just here in N.Y. for a week before going South again for another month or six weeks.

Best regards,

Pat

CARL BYOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
10 EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 3-3464

February 2, 1953

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund

Checks Enclosed Herewith:

Aluminum Company of America (Mr.I.W.Wilson, President)	Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	$1000.00	
Dr. & Mrs. Robert C. Page	505 Park Ave., N.Y.22	10.00	
	TOTAL		$ 1010.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		20080.90
	TOTAL TO DATE		$21090.90

Ack. 2/4/53

Plo ack this pay

Dear Chief

a e y

Aluminum Company of America

I. W. WILSON
PRESIDENT

Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

$1,000.

January 29, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your letter of January 13th to Mr. Hall you asked that we give consideration to a contribution in connection with the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, a project of which you are chairman. As usual you do an able job in setting out the objectives and need of the Overseas Press Club. I doubt very much whether you can appreciate the number of requests made upon us for contributions for all sections of the country and for all types of activities. I merely mention this so that you will better understand what I mean when I tell you that had this solicitation come to us from anybody but Ed Murrow, the probabilities are that we would have passed it by. However, in view of your specific interest and the strong appeal made by you, we are pleased to make a contribution, and I am enclosing herewith our check for $1,000. With it go our best wishes to you personally and for the success of the Overseas Press Club Memorial Fund.

Sincerely,

Chief

I. W. WILSON
President

IWW:meg

Enclosure

Cable Address: "PRICEJON"

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Vice President in Charge Medical Relations

January 28, 1953

Dear Miss McDonough,

I enclose the materials for Mr. Murrow about which I spoke to you on the phone this afternoon.

The materials are:

- Record of the results of my phone calls to members urging attendance at one or another of the assignment meetings, for Mr. Murrow's information.
- ~~Four~~ Three suggested appeal letters, to audiences as indicated on each, for Mr. Murrow's consideration. Any changes or additions will be appreciated, and also if Mr. Murrow has any suggestions as to signatures they will be welcome.

Rec'd 1/3

If Mr. Murrow will kindly return the material to you and you advise me, I shall arrange to have it picked up.

With thanks for your cooperation and help, I am

Sincerely yours

Alexander J. Peet

Alexander J. Peet

JPN:1/29/53

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

Report on Assignment Meeting Attendance - Meetings

Jan. 29th and Feb.3rd at The Press Club-4:45 PM

NAME	THURS.1/29	TUES.2/3	COMMENTS
Betty Betz 405 E. 54 St. N.Y.C. ~~PLx8-8320~~ PL 5-8825			Out of town til next week.
Ed Bernays 26 E. 64th St. N.Y.C. TE 8-5000		Yes	
Gardner Cowles 488 Madison Ave. MU 8-0300		Try	
Gene Lyons Hotel Weylin 40 E. 54 St. PL 3-9100	Yes		
Lowell Thomas 50 Rock.Plaza CO 5-2132	Will Try		
Bob Considine INS 235 E.45 St. MU 7-8800	He will advise Club		Will have him call Club.
Richard de Rochemont 698 Lexington Ave. MU 8-5897	Yes		
Matthew Huttner Pyramid Books 185 Madison Ave. MU 8-9215	Yes		

	Th.1/29	Tu.2/3	Comment
John Daly SUS 7-5000			In Nassau for a week
Seymour Berkson INS 235 E. 45 St. MU 7-8800	No	No	Can't attend late ~~afts~~ Afternoon meetings; send him lists to go over.
Hal Boyle- AP 50 Rock.Plaza PL 7-1111	Yes		
John Barkham CORONET 488 Madison Ave.		Will try.	
Spyros Skouras(represented by Mr. Bell) 444 West 56th St. CO 5-3320	"" " Will Try		Mr.Skouras is away.
Jos. Rosapepe MU 2-0071	Maybe		An assoc. of his is putting dates down on his calendar.
Russ Anderson 330 W. 42nd St. LO 4-3000	Yes		
Simon Bessie HARPER & BROS. 49 E. 33rd St. MU 3-1900		Yes	
Cecil Brown(~~MBS~~ WOR) 1440 B'way LO 4-8800		Yes	
Clyde Brown Fairchild Pub. 7 E. 12th St. AL 5-5252		Yes	
Whit Burnett Setauket, L.I. Setauket 762		Yes	

	Th.1/29	Tu.2/3	Comment
Chas.Campbell United Press ~~MX~~ 220 E. 42nd St. MU 2-0400		Try	
Henry Cassidy(NBC) 30 Rock. Plaza CI 7-8300		Do Best	
Thos. Cope DAILY NEWS 220 E. 42 St. MU 2-1234			
Leon Daniel PIX, INC. 250 Park Ave. PL 9-8500	Try		
Ed Dawell Std.Oil of N.J. PL 7-3000	No	No	Out of town
Clifford Evans NBC 30 Rock. Plaza CI 7-8300	Maybe	Maybe	
Eliz. Fagg 17 E. 38th St. MU 5-3300		Try	
Ralph Frantz NY HERALD TRIB. 230 W. 41st PE 6-4000			Off Tues-in Wed. after 1:00 PM.
Fred Ferguson N.E.A. 461 Eighth Ave. LO 3-5160	No-Ill		
Con Gebbie 19 E. 48th St. MU 8-5258	Try		
Leonard Harris 70 Fifth Ave. ORE 5-2000	Y es		
Ken Giniger 70 Fifth Ave. ORE 5-2000	Yes		

	Th.1/29	Tu.2/3	Comment
Ralph Hartell J.Walter Thompson 420 Lex. Ave. MU 3-2000	Tentative Yes		
Zander Hollander World Telegram 125 Barclay St. BA 7-3211	No	Maybe	
Dick Hyman 983 Park Ave. RE 7-9060	Yes		
Harry Kern NEWSWEEK 152 W. 42nd St. BRY 9-6700			
ROBERT LaBlonde Foote,Cone & Belding 247 Park Ave. JU 6-3710	Tent.Yes		
Ted Malone 2 E. 44th St. MU 2-0307			In Cleveland most of time. Miss Lungaard his secy.says send names and he'll go over them.

Copy of letter to Newspapers (Circ. over 40,000) for your files.

M.D.R.

about 400 copies went out.

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Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 4-9298

Co-Chairmen
EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE

Executive Co-Chairman
MADELINE D. ROSS

Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

January 27, 1953

With a recent trip to Korea behind me, I am returning as actively as possible to the chairmanship of a project launched late in November, and about which I am writing you now, jointly with my colleagues--Herbert Matthews of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and William Gray of LIFE, who is president of the Overseas Press Club. We feel it is of special concern to you as a leader in U. S. journalism.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose: We propose to create something which we lack in New York City--an adequate Press Center--and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to the more than 60 American correspondents who have given their lives since the beginning of World War II, while gathering news for our free press.

Although your newspaper is not in New York City, we believe that you will share our sentimental interest in any memorial to such former colleagues as Ernie Pyle, Raymond Clapper, Jack Singer, Harold Denny, and the many others who are pictured in the brochure which we enclose.

We feel every U.S. newspaper has a real stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be: a fresh instrument for the maintenance of a free press, and a facility which will serve as the chief hub of our international press corps. It will be a place where newsmen may meet with other newsmen, business men, diplomats and statesmen in the pursuance of the goal of reporting the news. As you know, New York City is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as for those who report it.

Since its establishment in 1939, the Overseas Press Club has become a unique and dynamic organization, welding together in a professional society those who have covered--and still cover--the international scene for American readers and listeners. Its membership of 700 is scattered around the world, but it has a large and influential nucleus in New York City.

You will undoubtedly recognize many well-known names in those of our membership who appear on this letterhead. With its many professional, educational and social activities, it has outgrown its quarters, on Times Square, and we propose to establish the Memorial Press Center on East 39th Street in a five-story building.

In addition to its other purposes, the Club has a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, which affords emergency assistance to American foreign correspondents who, because of age, illness or other unforeseen circumstances, need temporary help. The Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building--and derive the rental from it--and all contributions to it are deductible for income tax purposes.

Thus far individual members of the Club have contributed more than $25,000 to the drive. We have been backed strongly by the publishing, broadcasting and motion picture industries. To date the sum of $121,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals.

We enclose a partial list of those who have already given. The goal is $300,000. We are seeking the additional funds from allied industries and professions which we believe will wish to join in the establishment of this living and constructive memorial.

We hope that your newspaper will lend substantial support and that the press as a whole will be the chief factor in making this venture possible. For it is newsmen whom we are honoring, and we proudly believe this Memorial Press Center to be one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken by our profession.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Herbert L. Matthews

Herbert L. Matthews

William P. Gray

William P. Gray

P. S. I trust I shall hear from you.

ERM

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB
1475 Broadway, New York 36

Memorial Building Fund Contributors
From November 20, 1952 to January 21, 1953

Goal $300,000

$10,000
Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio Corporation of America
Time, Inc.

$5,000
Mr. & Mrs. Gardner Cowles
Hearst Foundation
The New York Times
Winthrop Rockefeller
Warner Brothers
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

$2,500
Newsweek
Reader's Digest
Nelson A. Rockefeller

$1,500
John Charles Daly
Edward R. Murrow

$1,000
Admiral Corporation
Bernard M. Baruch
The Christian Science Monitor
Robert Considine
Kathryn Cravens
Marshall Field
Marshall Field, Jr.
Samuel Goldwyn
Alex Hillman
Lockheed Aircraft
Los Angeles Times
Clare Boothe Luce
Henry R. Luce
Newsday, Inc.
Lew Sarnoff
Shell Oil Company
Jack L. Warner
Webb & Knapp
Young & Rubicam
Darryl Zanuck
Seymour Berkson
Dore Schary
Sheraton Corporation
Spyros Skouras
Lowell Thomas

Subscribed to date $121,000

$500
American Airlines
Edward L. Bernays
Huntington Hartford
E. Roland Harriman
Conrad N. Hilton
Walter Lippman
WAVZ Broadcasting Corporation
Walter Winchell
Richard de Rochemont
Roy E. Larsen

Selected Subscribers from $100 to $499

Frank Altschul
Leon Cotnareanu
Clarence Dillon
Adam L. Gimbel
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker
National Distillers
Herbert Sheftel
What's My Line, Inc.
Who Said That
Cecil B. Brown
Bennett Cerf
C. Suydam Cutting
Cleveland E. Dodge
Laurence LeSeuer
Israel Office of Information
Johns-Manville
Senator Herbert H. Lehman
Eugene Lyons
Maxson Cadillac-Pontiac Corp.
Anne O'Hare McCormick
Mercury Publications
Drew Middleton
National Newspaper Promotion Assn
Eddie Rickenbacker
Gideon Seymour
Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Sherwood
Otto Tolischus
Judge William & Sonia Tomara Clark
Mary Margaret McBride
Paul Felix Warburg
Allan Jackson
Margaret Bourke-White

January 26, 1953

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow Office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund

Checks Enclosed Herewith

John Hay Whitney	630 Fifth Avenue, New York	$2500.00
James L. Kennedy	1138 East ~~XXXX~~ 58th Street, Indianapolis 20, Ind.	5.00
Mrs. Edward L. Chase	Woodstock, New York	1.00

TOTAL	$ 2506.00
PREVIOUS TOTAL	17574.90
TOTAL TO DATE	$20080.90

Ed -
reg. ack.
his signature -
"Dear Jock"
"Ever yrs"

ack.
2/4/53

SIX THIRTY FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

January 23, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In reply to your letter of January 15 addressed to Mr. John Hay Whitney, I am enclosing his check in the amount of $2,500.00 to the order of Correspondent's Fund as his contribution to the Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project.

I would appreciate it if you would have an official receipt for this contribution sent to Mr. Whitney at the above address.

Very truly yours,

Charles F. Deshler, Jr.

TO: Madeline Ross

FROM: Nancy Gammarota
(E.R. Murrow office)

January 20, 1953

The attached letter, together with a partial list of contributors (Mr. Murrow's version) and CPC booklets was sent to the following people:

Helen Rogers Reid - Herald Tribune

Dorothy Schiff - New York Post

Oscar Hammerstein - 488 Madison Avenue, NYC

Richard Rodgers - 488 Madison Avenue, NYC

Mrs. Irene Selznick - 124 West 43rd St., NYC

Howard S. Cullman - Cullman Bros., Inc., 161 Front St., NYC

Mr. George Doubleday - 26 East 73rd St., NYC

Mr. Victor Emanuel - Avco Mfg. Corp., 420 Lexington Ave., NYC

Mr. Edmond A. Guggenheim - 120 Broadway, NYC

Mr. W. Averell Harriman - 16 East 81st St., NYC

Mr. John Hay Whitney - 10 Gracie Square, NYC

January 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Cullman:

I hope you will take a few moments to read the attached. It is a serious effort and progresses well. The members of the Overseas Press Club have contributed over $25,000 and this is the first time I have ever seen reporters put up their own money. To date we have received $120,000; a partial list of contributors is attached. I could write you a long letter outlining the need for and continuing usefulness of this Memorial, but it seems to me that the mere fact that there is no place in this city where American and foreign correspondents can foregather is in itself an eloquent appeal.

If you would like further information, I would be pleased to come and talk with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard S. Cullman
Cullman Brothers, Incorporated
161 Front Street
New York, New York

P.S. We have a ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue that contributions are tax deductible.

January 19, 1953

FROM: Miss McDonough
(E. R. Murrow office)

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Allan Jackson	CBS, 485 Madison Ave., NYC	$300.00	
Mrs. Charles Fearon	6720 Emlen St, Phila 19,Pa	50.00	
Guest Fines on "Who Said That" - NBC- 30 Rockefeller Plaza		50.00	
Dorothy M. Davis	No address	10.00	
Mr&Mrs T.C. Whiting	230 Governors View Rd., Ashville, North Carolina	5.00	
J. A. Savadina	SIG. DET. U.S.M.A., West Point, NY	5.00	
Jim Eadline	WKDN, 2881 Mt. Ephraim Ave., Camden 4, New Jersey	5.00	
Ben Levine	19 E. VanCortlandt Ave., Bronx 68,NY	1.00	
	TOTAL	$426.00	$426.00

Cash

Joe O'Leary	251 University Ave, Rochester, NY	2.00	
	TOTAL	2.00	$ 2.00
			$428.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		$17146.90
	TOTAL TO DATE		$17574.90

1/19/53

We have sent them an acknowledgment signed by William Gray. This is sent on to you in the event you wished to thank them personally.

M.D.Ross

No address

Edward R.Murrow,Chairman
Correspondents Fund
Memorial Project
Overseas Press Club
1475 Broadway, N.Y.C.

12 January 1953

Dear Ed,

Please receive herewith two checks for the total amount of $ 500, as a contribution for the new Press Building. One check for $ 200 is from me, according to my pledge. The other, for $ 300 is from my husband, William Clark, who is now serving in Germany as Chief Justice of the High Commission Courts. We hope that the new administration will return him to the Federal Bench, which he left to serve in the Army and to which he was not reinstated by President Truman. We then could return to the U.S. and have a look at the OPC building project. I hope it will be soon.

With best wishes of success and kind regards,

Sonda Tomara Clark

OPC

GARDNER COWLES
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

January 15, 1953

Dear Ed,

I have failed completely in persuading The Curtis Publishing Company to make a contribution to the Overseas Press Club Memorial Building project, as you can see from the attached letter from Walter Fuller.

My suggestion is that someone approach Ben Hibbs, but I am not the one to do it.

Sincerely,

Mike

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA 5

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
JACK AND JILL
HOLIDAY

WALTER D. FULLER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

December 31, 1952

Mr. Gardner Cowles
Cowles Magazines, Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mike:

This is in reply to your letter of December 18. I delayed my reply until I could bring together the executives of our Company and particularly those who are closely associated with our editorial activities.

We have had a meeting in connection with your proposal and after considering the subject, I must say to you that we cannot take part in this particular program.

Some years ago our stockholders set a definite limit on the amount which we could devote for such an activity as the one that you propose. We have long since exhausted this sum for the year 1952 and our special committee which considers matters of this kind have their plans for 1953 completed to a point where there is no possibility of including such an item for the coming year.

Sincerely,

Walter

Walter D. Fuller

WDF/E

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

1475 Broadway, New York 36 LOngacre 4- 9299

LISTING OF GIFTS AND PLEDGES TO THE MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN

From November 20, 1952 through January 14, 1953
In Amounts from $100 Up:

GIFTS

$10,000. Columbia Broadcasting System; Radio Corporation of America; Time, Inc.

5,000. Hearst Foundation; The New York Times; Winthrop Rockefeller; Warner Brothers.

2,500. Newsweek; Reader's Digest; Nelson A. Rockefeller.

1,500. John Charles Daly; Edward R. Murrow.

1,000. Admiral Corporation; The Christian Science Monitor; Robert Considine; Kathryn Cravens; Marshall Field; Marshall Field, Jr.; Samuel Goldwyn; Alex Hillman; Los Angeles Times; Clare Boothe Luce; Henry R. Luce; Lockheed Aircraft; Newsday, Inc.; Lew Sarnoff; Shell Oil Company; Jack L. Warner; Webb & Knapp; Young & Rubicam; Darryl Zanuck.

500. American Airlines; Edward L. Bernays; Huntington Hartford; E. Roland Harriman; Conrad N. Hilton; Walter Lippman; WAVZ Broadcasting Corp. (Victor Knauth); Walter Winchell.

From $250 to $499. Frank Altschul; Leon Cotanareanu; Clarence Dillon; Adam L. Gimbel; William V. Griffin; Gabby Hayes; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker; National Distillers; Evelyn Necarsulmer; Herbert Sheftel; William J. Sinek; Charles L. Stillman; What's My Line, Inc.; Who Said That (Ann Gillis).

From $100 to $249. Theodore Backer; Roy J. Battersby; W.F. Brooks; Cecil B. Brown; Clyde E. Brown; Bennett Cerf; Martin Codel; Thomas E. Coleman; C. Suydam Cutting; Thomas J. Deegan, Jr.; Cleveland E. Dodge; John Graham Dowling; Mrs. Florence S. Dustin; William P. Gray; Sanford Griffith; Dickson Hartwell; Jack Hausman; Hans Hinrichs; Laurence LeSeuer; Laurence G. Hoover; Matthew Huttner; Israel Office of Information; Johns-Manville; Joseph Katz; O.H.P. King; Maxwell A. Kriendler; Senator Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. J.D. Lester; Patricia Lochridge; Eugene Lyons; Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse; B. Mathieu; A. Wilfred May; Earl Chapin May; Maxson Cadillac-Pontiac Corp.; Anne O'Hare McCormick; Mercury Publications; Drew Middleton; Merrill Mueller; National Newspaper Promotion Assn.; Dr. Francis F. North; E.C. Potter; Joshua B. Powers; Eddie Rickenbacker; Dudley P. Rogers; Madeline D. Ross; Lewis B. Sebring, Jr.; Gideon Seymour; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sherwood; Paul C. Smith; Richard Thomas; Otto Tolischus; William A. Wellman; Erwin S. Wolfson; Joseph J. Wurzel; G.A. Wynne.

PLEDGES

$5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cowles; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

1,000. Bernard M. Baruch; Seymour Berkson; Dore Schary; Sheraton Corp.; Spyros Skouras; Lowell Thomas.

500. Roy E. Larsen; Richard de Rochemont.

From $100 to $200. L. Roy Blumenthal; Thomas Cope; J.C. Dine; Edward Gottlieb; Reavis O'Neal, Jr.; Renee M.J. Pfister; Cornelius Ryan; Leonard Smith; Sonia Tomara; Daniel G. Van Acker; David Zingg.

January 13, 1953

Mr. Eugene Holman, President
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Holman:

With a Christmas season trip to Korea behind me, I am returning as actively as possible to the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November -- a project about which I write you now because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose. We propose to create something which we lack in New York City -- a really adequate Press Center -- and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to those American correspondents who have given their lives in World War II, the Korean conflict and the period between, while gathering news for our free press.

Let me start by admitting the obvious. Since your company is not directly involved in journalistic affairs, you may not find the same sentimental interest in our Memorial which we naturally feel as former colleagues of such men as Ernie Pyle and Raymond Clapper, (and more than sixty others who represented every media). Yet, you are closely concerned with international affairs and, like every American, rely in some measure upon the work of our press corps abroad for the reports upon which policy and vital decisions may be made in your own organization as well as in government. Therefore I know that you recognize a real relationship between your particular interests and the work of U.S. correspondents overseas, both in war and peace.

I would feel that your company not only has every right to join with us in such a project, but indeed that you have a practical stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be: not just another club house, but a fresh instrument for the maintenance of our tradition of a free press -- a facility that first will symbolize the

devotion already given to this cause by many Americans, and secondly, will serve as the chief hub of our international press corps. It will be a place where we may meet with U.S. business men as well as with foreign statesmen in the pursuance of our goal of reporting the news and, in doing that, work with full knowledge of every vital element of the U.S. viewpoint. As you know, New York City holds the heart of the American publishing, radio and television industries; this is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as for those who report it.

Since its establishment in 1939, the Overseas Press Club has become a unique and dynamic organization, tying together in a professional society those who have covered -- and still cover -- the foreign scene for American readers and listeners. Its membership of 700 is scattered around the world, but it has a large and, I would say, influential nucleus in New York City. Among the active members whose names you will recognize are Lowell Thomas, Eugene Lyons, H. V. Kaltenborn, Herbert L. Matthews, John Daly, Hal Boyle, Walter Lippmann, May Craig, Lawrence Spivak, Robert Considine, Bennett Cerf, Otto Tolischus, Clare Boothe Luce, Seymour Berkson, James A. Linen, Louis P. Lochner, Wes Gallagher, Margaret Bourke-White, David Douglas Duncan and many others. The Club's honorary members include Herbert Hoover, William C. Bullitt, Whitelaw Reid and Justice William O. Douglas. The Club's bi-weekly luncheons provide a forum for many distinguished speakers. Its annual dinner at the Waldorf often attracts a Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense as the principal speaker. The annual awards presented at these dinners are among the most respected in American journalism. Its quarters, on Times Square, are entirely inadequate for a Press Center, however, and we propose to establish that on East 39th Street in a five-story building.

Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforeseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise $300,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the charitable assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $ ~~37,000~~ ~~$25~~,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, broadcasting and movie industries; ~~CBS and~~ NBC both have given $10,000, as

$36,000

See other letter

has Time Incorporated; the New York Times, the Coules magazines and the Hearst publications each have contributed $5,000; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Brothers each have contributed $5,000. Also many individual businessmen have made substantial gifts, among them Nelson Rockefeller, $2,500; Winthrop Rockefeller, $5,000; Bernard Baruch, $2,000; Marshall Field, $1,000. To date the sum of $120,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals in total. We are seeking the additional funds required through the support of business, industry and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in. ~~150,000~~ $181,000

I hope that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, to make possible the realization of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

mls

cc: Ralph Major
Madeline Ross

Letter goes to ↓

OK.

January 9, 1953

Mr. Eugene Holman, President
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

(on Ed's own letterhead?)

Dear Miss McDonough -

Here's the letter which is to go from Ed to the tycoon above. I think it should become the form letter to all such corporations with international business.

Immodestly - since I completely rewrote it today into the form you see - I think it's a good letter and bright to draw dough. Please tell Ed to make any changes he wants, but I hope he'll think it's what he needs.

Will you please ask Ed if we can have lunch one day this week in lieu of last Friday? I'm at Rye today but will be at the office again Tuesday.

Bill Gray

Fri. Jan 16

Dear Mr. Holman:

With a Christmas season trip to Korea behind me, I am returning as actively as possible to the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November--a project about which I write you now because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose: We propose to create something which we lack in New York City--a really adequate Press Center,-and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to those American correspondents who have given their lives in World War II, the Korean conflict and the period between, while gathering news for our free press.

Let me start by admitting the obvious: Since your company is not directly involved in journalistic affairs, you may not find the same sentimental interest in our Memorial which we naturally feel as former colleagues of such men as Ernie Pyle and Raymond Clapper (and more than 60 others, who represented every media). Yet you are closely concerned with international affairs and, like every American, rely in some measure upon the work of our press corps abroad for the reports upon which policy and vital decisions may be made in your own organization as well as in government. Therefore I know that you recognize a real relationship between your particular interests and the work of U.S. correspondents overseas, both in war and peace.

I would feel that your company not only has every right to join with us in such a project, but indeed that you have a practical stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be: not just another club house but a fresh instrument for the maintenance of our tradition of a free press--a facility that first will symbolize the devotion already given to this cause by many Americans, and secondly, will serve as the chief hub of our international press corps. It will be a place where we may meet with U.S. business men as well as with statesmen in the pursuance of our goal of reporting the news and, in doing that, work with full knowledge of every vital element of the U.S. viewpoint. As you know, New York City holds the heart of the American publishing, radio and television industries; this is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as for those who report it.

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Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise [redacted] $300,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the [redacted] charitable assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for [redacted] federal income tax purposes.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $25,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, [redacted] broadcasting and movie industries; CBS and NBC both have given $10,000, as has Time Inc.; The New York Times, the Cowles magazines and the Hearst publications each have contributed $5,000; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Brothers each have contributed $5,000. Also many individual businessmen have made substantial gifts, among them Nelson Rockefeller $2,500, Winthrop Rockefeller $5,000, Bernard Baruch $2,000, Marshall Field $1,000. To date the sum of $120,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals in total. We are seeking the additional funds required through the support of business, industry and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in.

I hope that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, [redacted] to make possible the realization of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow
[redacted]

January 13, 1953

Mr. A.P. Hall
Aluminum Company of America
801 Gulf Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Art:

With a Christmas season trip to Korea behind me, I am returning as actively as possible to the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November - a project about which I wrote you now because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

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Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise $300,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the charit-

able assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $25,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, broadcasting and movie industries; CBS and NBC both have given $10,000, as has Time Incorporated; the New York Times, the Cowles magazines and the Hearst publications each have contributed $5,000; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Brothers each have contributed $5,000. Also many individual business men have made substantial gifts, among them Nelson Rockefeller, $2,500; Winthrop Rockefeller, $5,000; Bernard Baruch, $2,000; Marshall Field, $1,000. To date the sum of $120,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals in total. We are seeking the additional funds required through the support of business, industry and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in.

I hope that the Aluminum Company of America will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, to make possible the realisation of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

dm

cc: Ralph Major
Madeline Ross

Dear _____:

I hope you will take a few moments to read the attached. It is a serious effort and progresses well. The members of of Overseas Press Club have contributed over $25,000 and this is the first time I have ever seen reporters put up their own money. To date we have received $120,000; a partial list of contributors is attached. I could write you a long letter outlining the need for and continuing usefulness of this Memorial, but it seems to me that the mere fact that there is no place in this city where American and foreign correspondents can foregather is in itself an eloquent appeal.

If you would like further information, I would be pleased to come and talk with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours, (As ever yours)

P.S. We have a ruling from the Bureau of Interval Revenue that contributions are tax deductible.

January 9, 1953

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Lew Sarnoff	1564 Broadway, New York City	$1000.00	
Joseph Katz	10 W. Chase St., Baltimore 1, Md.	100.00	
Mrs. A.M.Oppenheimer	534 Mariscal Road, Palm Springs, California	10.00	
Miss Eleanor Apgar	900 Orchard Street, Peekskill, N.Y.	5.00	
Miss Marion Apgar	" " " " " "	5.00	
	TOTAL		$ 1120.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		16026.90
	TOTAL TO DATE		$17146.90

January 9, 1952

TO: Madeline Ross

FROM: John Daly (by D.McDonough)

CHECKS

WHO SAID THAT (Miss Ann Gillis)	NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.	$200.00	
Mrs. Joseph M.Cudahy	1500 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10	50.00	
Miss E.Sherman Fitch	205 East 78th St., N.Y., 21	5.00	
Mrs. Joseph A. Poole	28 Morgan Ave., Deal, N.J.	5.00	
Miss Rubie Ley	c/o Verna-Rita, 701 Orton Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	5.00	
Mrs. N.V.Ogden	2281 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee 2,Wis.	5.00	
A.F.Dickman	U.S.Steel Co., 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.		
Mr.&Mrs.Wm.H.Foster	Robinson Presbyterian Church,RFD 2, Box 199C, Waco, Texas	2.50	
Jeannette Fellheimer	460 Humphrey St.,New Haven, Conn.	3.00	
Ralph W. Andrews	14 West Elm St., Chicago, Ill.	2.00	
Miss Jeannette E.Muther	608 Quintana Pl,N.W., Washington 11,D.C.	2.00	
Leon Schwartz	Nanticoke, Pa.	2.00	
L.C.Warner	Box 365, Pinellas Park, Fla.	2.00	
Mrs. David K.Briggs	1003 Courtland St., Greensboro, No.Car.	1.00	
Miss Edna L.Perry	c/o W.E.Buford & Co.,Charlottesville, Va.	1.00	
	TOTAL		$285.50

CASH

	Anonymous	$ 3.00	
Miss Pauline Koch	600 S. Harrison St., Richmond 20, Va.	$ 5.00	
E.L.Z.	519-10 Street, Huntington,W.Va.	2.00	
Marguerite J.Bischoff	Box 458,Sullivan's Island, S.C.	1.00	
Arthur J.LaBoff	Major Petroleum Co.,Lower East Orvis St. Massena, New York	1.00	
Hill	118 West Comstock, Winter Park, Fla.	1.00	
Mrs. Joseph			
	TOTAL		13.00

OPC

January 9, 1953

Mr. J. C. Stark
McGraw-Hill International Corporation
330 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Cliff:

The main fact which your committee should cope with at the outset is that our new building is to be a memorial. Since that is the basis on which most of the contributions have been made, we will have to make completely certain that the memorial motif is done in such a manner that it cannot be overlooked in any way, and done in the best of taste. This will involve planning a proper area for pictures of those people whose memories we honor, or by using bronze plaques or by some better alternative that you can devise. My own suggestion would be that the doors of the Overseas Press Club should become about as famous, in a more impressive and more sober way, as the late Earl Carroll's portals, through which passed the most beautiful girls in the world.

I think there should be some suitable inscription over the front door itself, unless the architect disagrees violently, and as an unedited idea of what it should say I would suggest something like this: "Let all who pass through these doors think first of those who could not".

Whether or not the entrance hall should be flanked with pictures or plaques or whether these should go in the library, is a problem you will have to consider. The main point is, of course, that we have a high obligation to fulfill in dedicating this Club suitably to the people whom we honor, and I know you will get the best minds of your committee at work on this particular problem.

Sincerely yours,

WPG

William P. Gray

WPG:rj

cc: Edward Murrow
Clare Boothe Luce
Janice Griffith
John Daly

January 7, 1953

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

TO: Miss Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Florence S. Dustin	30 Arlington Street, Cambridge 40, Mass.	$100.00	
Dr.E.Winifred Pitkin	Congers, Rockland County, New York	20.00	
Mr.&Mrs.Bud Hagen	3305 East John Street, Seattle 2, Washington	10.00	
Mrs. Paul E. Kroehle	Sharon, Conn.	5.00	
Mrs. Harold C. Bales	41 Hancock St., Boston 14, Massachusetts	5.00	
Mary A. Holmes	4608 Denny Ave., North Hollywood, California	5.00	
	~~TOTAL~~	~~$145.00~~	~~$145.00~~
Mrs. Mary White	1256 N. Las Palmas, Hollywood, Calif.	5.00	
Mrs. H. S. Eckels	612 George Street, New Haven, 11, Conn.	5.00	
Mrs. Anna Dell Barnett	R.F.D., ~~#3~~ #2, Thurmont, Md.	3.00	
	TOTAL	$158.00	$158.00

Cash

Mrs. J.C. Cummings	9166 Kenwood Dr., Spring Valley, Calif.	1.00	
Cassie Sturma	126 Ann St., Fairfield, Conn.	1.00	
		$ 2.00	2.00
	TOTAL		$160.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		15,866.90
			$16,026.90

January 7, 1953

To: Madeline Ross

From: Dorothy McDonough

Herewith all the checks withheld on my list of December 29 and the NYTIMES check for $5000. turned over by John Daly.

January 5, 1952

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

TO: Miss Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

RCA (David Sarnoff)	RCA Building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.20	$10,000.00	
Rose Friedman	755 Park Avenue, New York 21	10.00	
Sarah E. Fisk	4 West 93rd Street, New York 25	10.00	
Christian Strandboe	Box A, Thomaston, Maine	5.00	
	TOTAL		$10,025.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		5,841.90
	TOTAL TO DATE		$15,866.90

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

5 January 1953

Dear Ed Murrow:-

As you are bossing this section gang, I think you should have a copy of the letter I addressed to Miss Ross.

Good luck.

H.B.S.

P.S. You and Jack and I did a fine job Sunday afternoon.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Thanks and congratulations

H.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE

COPY

3 January 1953

My dear Madeline Ross:-

OPC.

There has been confusion in the operations of the fund raising committees and I have waited for the fog to clear away before starting in on the job. For example:

I was told in one instance to go after Bill Paley; then Ed Murrow told me he was going to handle him.

My list was to include: David O. Selznick; Nicholas M. Schenck; Thomas J. Watson; Winthrop Aldrich; Benjamin Abrams (Emerson Radio and Phonograph); Ferdinand Eberstadt (banker); I. Rogosin (President of North American Rayon); Ralph Cordiner (President of General Electric); Alfred Sloan, Jr.; Lewis S. Rosenstiel (Schenley Industries); Samuel Bronfman (Seagram); W. A. Harriman; Edward J. Noble (ABC); W. Alton Jones (Cities Service); M. Lincoln Schuster (Simon & Schuster); Harold K. Guinsburg (Viking Press); George Backer; Max Ascoli; Dr. David M. Levi; and Bernard M. Baruch, Stanton Griffis and Barney Balaban.

I have received a partial promise from Irving Berlin who, in fact, wants to do something on a more elaborate scale than merely to make a contribution, but that can be taken up later. He has just gone abroad.

I suggest that when you have reduced your new plans to a blue print, you have a meeting of those concerned so that the letters of solicitation are not permitted to get out of hand, and that a master list be compiled which can be subdivided by those undertaking the direct solicitation. At such a committee meeting, I would have men like Dietz of MGM; Edward Madden of NBC; and, of course, Murrow of CBS.

Another point: all solicitations should be carefully censored to prevent any overstrained promises. This is, of course, obvious, but it's wise to restate it.

Good luck,

HBS

P. S. The list that I was asked to interest myself in is inclusive largely of those who are not affiliated with newspaper work. Is this a major policy involved in that matter - have you definitely determined to make it a general solicitation, or should it be restricted to the press and other forms of communication? So-called associate memberships have never worked out; that is why I am interested in your conclusions.

HBS

Miss Madeline Ross
Overseas Press Club
1475 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Named as 3d Co-Chairman Of Press Memorial Drive

Madeline Dane Ross

The appointment of Miss Madeline Dane Ross as executive co-chairman of the memorial fund drive committee of the Overseas Press Club of America was announced yesterday by William P. Gray, president. Miss Ross, who is a member of the club, will devote her full time to a drive to raise $300,000 to create a New York press center at 35 East Thirty-ninth Street. The center will be a memorial to American correspondents who have lost their lives since the beginning of World War II.

Miss Ross is a native New Yorker and an alumna of Cornell University and the New York School of Social Work. In Germany in 1945 and 1946 she was founder, editor and publisher of the French and English periodical issued by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for personnel working with displaced persons. Since the war, she has specialized in interpreting for social welfare agencies in this city.

She will work on the drive committee with two previously appointed co-chairmen, Edward R. Murrow and Patricia Lochridge.

NYTIMES

SUN. JAN 4

Mr. M, RE: OPC

Following are the notes and messages I have been collecting from Madeline Ross, who, if you've lost track, is your new executive co-chairman:

During the last week they received $5000. - Hearst Foundation
$5000. - Winthrop Rockefeller
$1000. - L. A. Times

As of last Friday, Jan. 2, they had $115,000 in cash and pledges; (cash amount was $76,000.)

They're working on assignments — would we let her know which of the following you will undertake to approach: (Evidently the newspaper and movie people are coming through, but Broadway has not yet been touched.)

N HERALD TRIBUNE (Helen Rogers Reid) 230 W 41st Street ~~Clare Boothe Luce~~

N NEW YORK POST (Dorothy Schiff) 75 West Street

NO ~~DAILY NEWS (F. M. Flynn, Pres. & Mgr.)~~ (M.Ross thought Thomas or Luce, who is back in town, might take this one.)

NO ~~NEW YORKER Magazine (Howard Baldwin, Adv. Mgr.)~~ They have just opened an office in England.

No ~~Dr. Max Ascoli, "Reporter"~~

~~Oscar Hammerstein~~ 488 Madison Ave.

Richard Rodgers 488 Madison Ave.

Mrs. Irene Selznick 124 West 43rd

The above are additions to your original assignments, about which we haven't yet done anything. That list now stands:

Howard Cullman

George Doubleday

Victor Emanuel

Edmond A. Guggenheim

Averell Harriman

John Hay Whitney

Hold Paul Hoffman

dm

Overseas Press Club of America

Vol. 8, No. 1 Issue Editor: RUTH LLOYD January 3, 1953

*** Special Issue -- Memorial Fund Campaign ***

A NEW YEAR'S LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

To Each OPC Member:

This is written to wish you, wherever you are, a Happy New Year. It is also to thank the many members who helped to make 1952 a year of great progress--a year of maturity--for the OPC. And it is written to ask most earnestly that, during the vital next several weeks, you give the Club a measure of personal activity and support which you may never have found necessary or possible before.

The Club has just celebrated its last New Year's Eve in the long room overlooking Times Square. We discovered with some shock last election night that television is changing the Square...it wasn't really crowded this year because people preferred watching TV. But the club room (just above the electric news sign) was jammed to the light bulbs, and was again on January 31. We have really outgrown our address at 1475 Broadway. We are looking forward to occupying a place where we can sit comfortably and watch TV, or have a drink and a meal, or hold a press conference or a public meeting, like our colleagues in Washington or London or San Francisco.

You may not realize how many activities and responsibilities the OPC now handles regularly: In 1952 we put on the usual big Annual Awards Dinner at the Waldorf (we're planning another for May, with new and handsomer awards); we published our newest book, "Off the Record" (reviews were all fine, sales picked up recently after Winchell gave it a 3-way plug); we turned out a weekly Bulletin for members all over the world; we put in several oars for press freedom; we welcomed a good many foreign journalists to our shores; we inaugurated a series of seminars at the New School for Social Research; we entertained some very distinguished speakers at our bi-weekly luncheons at Toots Shor's; we held a lot of other functions. We also initiated the steps necessary to charter the OPC as a membership corporation under the laws of New York.

To top all that, we launched our Memorial Building Campaign on November 20. We are seeking to raise $300,000 to purchase, remodel, equip and endow a five-story building at 35 East 39th Street, not only as a home for the OPC but as a press center for New York--a really international establishment which we shall dedicate as a useful, permanent, memorial to the Americans who have died in line of duty as correspondents overseas in the 13 years since the start of World War II.

(continued next page)

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILLIAM P. GRAY (continued from Page 1)

We really need your help to put this project over, and because you are entitled to understand fully where we stand, I am going to use the rest of this letter to tell you about it.

First of all, let me emphasize the unique double merit of the program worked out for use and ownership of the Memorial building: It will belong to our charitable auxiliary, the Correspondents Fund. The Club will pay rent to the Fund, occupying the building under a long-term lease guaranteeing the memorial nature of the building in perpetuity. We expect other New York press groups to share its use under a plan for affiliate memberships in the OPC now being developed.

It is a thoroughly businesslike plan: We are setting up a widely useful Memorial which in turn will support a journalistic philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, whose good work is too little known and whose income since its founding a decade ago has been uncertain and inadequate. Because of this plan, the U. S. Treasury permits contributors to the memorial project to deduct their contributions for Income Tax purposes. You may recommend it, with good conscience, to the most particular and cautious of donors.

With an amateur organization and at very small cost, our members have raised more than $100,000 in pledges--of which more than $60,000 already has been paid--in six weeks. Elsewhere in this issue, you will see a listing of all pledges and paid contributions from $25 up to $10,000 (I am proud that the big-donor pace was set by Time, Inc.)

But we are only on the back stretch, not on the home stretch yet. The success of "Phase One" permitted us to tie down the contract on our building. But "Phase Two" is just beginning, and the first urgent problem is to have about $125,000 in the bank by February 15--it will take about $105,000 of this to pay off the building contract and fees, like title search, on February 20, at which time the Correspondents Fund will have free and clear title to the house on 39th Street.

Beyond that lies remodeling, equipping and furnishing--items that will boost the early need to around $200,000. Whatever we can raise above that will become an endowment to cover tax contingencies and emergencies of various sorts, and to increase the philanthropic capital of the Correspondents Fund.

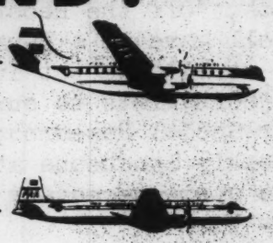
(continued next page)

EUROPE-BOUND?

"THE PRESIDENT"
Special "Thrift Season" fares (Nov. thru March) for this deluxe "Strato" Clipper* service start at $557.80 round trip. You save $101!

"THE RAINBOW"
Pan American's popular tourist service in pressurized Super-6 Clippers. Round trip fares start at $364.80. You save $93!

*Trade Mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Small charge for meals on "The Rainbow"



PAN AMERICAN
WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

THERE'S NO BETTER TIME
...OR PRICE...THAN NOW!

PAST PRESIDENTS
W. W. CHAPLIN
ROBERT CONSIDINE
JOHN DALY
BURNET HERSHEY
FRANK KELLEY
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
LOUIS P. LOCHNER
EUGENE LYONS
LOWELL J. THOMAS
WYTHE WILLIAMS

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GERALDINE SARTAIN
BRUNO SHAW
DOUG WERNER

ALTERNATES
KATHARINE R. LEEDS
LEONARD S. SMITH
CORNELIUS RYAN

MEMORIAL FUND CAMPAIGN REVITALIZING OPC, PRESIDENT GRAY REPORTS (cont'd)

The most encouraging result of this program, beyond the great and friendly support it has received from all media and the public, has been its revitalizing effect on the OPC. Distinguished members whose lives are too busy to permit them to participate regularly in club affairs have given their time freely and their money generously for this cause; I am thinking of men like Past Presidents Lowell Thomas and John Daly, to whom we owe tremendous gratitude. Other distinguished members have been very active -- Clare Boothe Luce and Seymour Berkson, for example, both wonderfully productive money raisers.

For Ed Murrow's devoted and magnificent fund-raising achievements as drive chairman, I can only express my own heartfelt thanks and that of all the Club. This goes likewise for his co-chairman, Patricia Lochridge, who did much of the spade work before having to leave the drive temporarily on a business assignment, but will return soon to participate again. In the pressure of Phase One, some mistakes were bound to be made, but they were not damaging and they have been corrected. The important thing is that our objectives to date have been accomplished, and I want to thank and commend all those whose cooperation has made our achievement possible--the various committees, the Club's permanent staff, and the volunteers, all of whom have done a yeoman job in sometimes trying circumstances.

Now we are launching Phase Two, and I hope it can be a blitz. I am happy to report that Madeline Ross, a Guest Member who has been most active in Club affairs, has arranged to work full time on the drive for the duration. An alumna of Cornell, Miss Ross was invited into the Club as a result of her work in Germany in 1945 and 1946, as founder and editor of UNRA's bi-lingual publication for DP's. She has had wide experience in fund-raising campaigns in New York City, particularly for social welfare organizations and in political campaigns. She has done excellent work during the past two years as a member of various committees of the Club.

Further, we have obtained the friendly counsel of the "dean of American fund-raisers", John Price Jones, who used to be a newspaperman himself on the New York Sun. He has contributed his advice on the organization of Phase Two, without charge. We will retain one or two experts from his staff for specific purposes, on a temporary basis as required, and we also are employing some temporary clerical help. You may wonder if we are spending too much to conduct the drive. Don't worry--we will not permit the needless dissipation of our proceeds. We are operating as economically as possible. The officers of the Club and the Trustees of the Fund are determined to keep it this way. If any half dozen members could provide their full-time services for the duration of the drive, we could conduct it with virtually no cost except printing, postage, telephones and other normal overhead. But in lieu of this, we are spending prudently what is necessary to keep the drive moving. We expect the total administrative cost will not exceed five percent, which is phenomenally low. The faster we reach the goal, the less it will cost. With your help, we can do wonders.

If you are in New York, please telephone Madeline Ross at LOngacre 4-9299 and tell her whom you will approach as contributors--or just tell her you're available as needed. If you are elsewhere, please write the Club for campaign literature, and carry this appeal to your friends. Above all, please don't let the New Year get older before you send in your own contribution. Many thanks, and, again, my best wishes to you for 1953.

WILLIAM P. GRAY
President.

Many persons who would like to approach individuals or corporations for contributions to the campaign fund have asked for the names of those who have given or pledged to the Memorial Drive, so that there would be a minimum of duplication in soliciting. For the sake of saving space, this listing includes contributions ranging from $25 and up. Other gifts, from $1 to $25 came in from 298 members and friends--total of $1,776.90. Six pledges, in amounts under $25, come to $85. (See Page 4).

GIFTS

$10,000--Columbia Broadcasting System; Time, Inc.
5,000--Warner Brothers.
2,500--Newsweek; Reader's Digest; Nelson A. Rockefeller.
1,500--John Charles Daly; Edward R. Murrow.
1,000--Robert Considine; Kathryn Cravens; Marshall Field; Marshall Field, Jr.; Samuel Goldwyn; Clare Booth Luce; Henry R. Luce; Jack L. Warner; Darryl Zanuck; Admiral Corporation; Lockheed Aircraft; Newsday, Inc.
500--Edward L. Bernays; Huntington Hartford; Conrad N. Hilton; Walter Lippman; Walter Winchell; Roland Harriman; American Airlines.
From $250 to $499--Frank Altschul; Leon Cottanareanu; Clarence Dillon; Adam L. Gimbel; William V. Griffin; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker; Evelyn Necarsulmer; Herbert Sheftel; William J. Sinek; Charles L. Stillman; What's My Line, Inc.; National Distillers.
From $100 to $249--Theodore Backer; W. F. Brooks; Cecil B. Brown; Bennett Cerf; Martin Codel; Thomas E. Coleman; Thomas J. Deegan, Jr.; Cleveland E. Dodge; John Graham Dowling; William P. Gray; Sanford Griffith; Jack Hausman; Hans Hinrichs; Laurence G. Hoover; Matthew Huttner; Senator Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. J. D. Lester; Laurence LeSeuer; Patricia Lochridge; Eugene Lyons; Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse; B. Mathieu; Earl Chapin May; Merrill Mueller; Dr. Erancis F. North; E. C. Potter; Joshua B. Powers; Eddie Rickenbacker; Dudley P. Rogers; Madeline D. Ross; Gideon Seymour; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sherwood; Richard Thomas; William A. Wellman; Erwin S. Wolfson; Joseph J. Wurzel; G. A. Wynne; Johns-Manville; Mercury Publications; Maxson Cadillac-Pontiac Corp.

PLEDGES

$10,000--Radio Corporation of America.
5,000--Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cowles; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; 20th Century Fox; The New York Times.
1,000--Seymour Berkson; Alex Hillman; Dore Schary; Lowell Thomas; Shell Oil Company; Sheraton Corp.; Webb & Knapp; Young & Rubicam.
500--Richard de Rochemont. Victor Knauth.
From $100 to $200--Roy J. Battersby; L. Roy Blumenthal; Clyde E. Brown; Thomas Cope; Edward Gottlieb; Reavis O'Neal Jr.; Renee M. J. Pfister; Cornelius Ryan; Lewis B. Sebring, Jr; Leonard Smith; Paul Smith; Otto Tolischus; Sonia Tomara; Daniel G. Van Acker; David Zingg; National Newspaper Promotion Association.

RADIO-TV CAMPAIGN CONTINUING

OPC'ers are still spreading out around the networks, plugging the Memorial Fund Drive with the generous support of friends in radio and TV. Marc (Red) Cramer gave the OPC drive a big plug on his TV program, "Second Cup of Coffee" (Channel 7, 11 a.m.) and showed his audience photographs of men who lost their lives while getting the news, in an appealing and original presentation...Ruth Lloyd, Matt Huttner, Hal Lehrman and John McTigue on George Hamilton Coombs' program Christmas Night (WJZ, 10:15 to 11 p.m.), devoting practically all of the time to the new press center drive...Coombs made an appeal so eloquent that the director of the program came out of the control room to lay his contribution on the line...B. Mathieu interviewed on Bill Slater's "Luncheon at Sardi's" (WOR, 1 p.m.)...

* * * *

Ed Murrow's vivid documentary on Christmas in Korea showed the heroism, the stoicism, the cold, the pain, the fortitude and the international character of UN troops, an epic and moving film... no script, no fancy technical set-ups, only the soldier, the camera, and a taut commentary... with the camera telling most of the story of life at the front...OPC'ers Larry LeSeuer and Bill Downs part of the group that went all through Korea with Murrow, shooting 100,000 feet of film edited down to 6,000 feet by Fred Friendly for "See It Now"...

Gifts and Pledges, from $25 to $99 listed on page 5.

Gifts ranging from $25 to $99 --

Carl W. Ackerman
Frances Adams
N. F. Allman
Babaco Alarm Systems Inc.
John Barkham
Margot Barkham
Theodore Bernstein
Betty Betz
Lewis H. Bowen
D. Dudley Brill
Helen A. Brown
Donald Burke
Harold Burson
Martin A. Bursten
Charles H. Caldwell
Cambridge Management Corp.
Leo Cherne
Howard L. Chernoff
Sybil Chesser
Chinese News Service
Dr. Leoni N. Claman
Leonard J. Coulter
Miss A. L. DeComps
Des Moines Press & Radio Club
Elsie McCormick Dunn
Joseph E. Dynan
Ferdinand Eberstadt
Robert Eckhouse
Mrs. Madeline Elmere
Eugene B. English
Dorothy Fischer
Arthur Fletcher
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Flood
H. P. Gale
Mrs. B. Gardner
Lillian G. Genn
Manfred George
George Gersony
Marshall S. Gilbert
Dr. Clarence Hall
Steve Hannagan
Alpheus W. Jessup
George M. Johnson
Thomas M. Johnson
Charles O. Jones
Eugene S. Jones
Richard Joseph
Yousuf Karsh
Mrs. Ed. L. Keen
Bradley Kelly
Helen Johns Kirtland
Lucian S. Kirtland
Kurt Kornfeld
Leo Lania
Ivy Lee & T.J. Ross
Albert D. Levin
Norman F. Levy
Murray Lewis
Hal Leyshon
Chentung Lien
Louis Lochner
Larry Lowenstein
Hortense MacDonald
Marian M. MacPhail
Leo J. Margolin
Herbert L. Matthews
Howard G. Mayer & Dale O'Brien
W. T. McLeod
John D. McTigue
H. D. Miller
Helene M. Moore
Norbert Muhlen
Arthur R. Murphy, Jr.
J. Archibald Murray
Adele Gutman Nathan
Edgar H. Nelson
Pat E. Nieburg
Mrs. William N. Oatis
C. B. Ormerod
John Parkinson
Michael Pearlman
Kenneth R. Porter
David Resnick
Leo Ritter
Mrs. Pat Roche
Eugene Salberg
James P. Selvage
Jim Seward
Paul W. Sheldon
Mrs. Rutherford M. Shepard
Leonore Silvian
William P. Simms
Ruth M. Stewart
Elbridge F. Stockwell
Irene Taylor
Robert Trout
W. K. Wallhidge
Warwick & Legler, Inc.
Louis Weintraub
Egbert White
Who Said That, program
Joseph Willicomb, Jr.

Pledges ranging from $25 to $99--David Bernstein; Elmer M. Borsuk; Gilbert E. Busch; Jean Jaffee; Victor Lasky; Dorothy Omansky; Will Oursler; Geraldine Sartain; Mark E. Senigo; Columbia Sileo; Henry George Woodhead; Helen Zotos.

L U N C H E O N

THURSDAY, January 8 -- Toots Shor's, 51 West 51st Street
Cocktails at 12 o'clock noon -- Luncheon at 12:30 PM sharp
MembersL $2.75 each. Guests: $3.25 -- Tip and tax included

THE ONLY NEWS THAT MATTERS

by

The Rev. Dr. MAX JORDAN
Oblate-Priest, former NBC Correspondent in Europe

* * *

The Overseas Press Club is proud to present its only Member-priest, Father MAX JORDAN, for years an NBC commentator and foreign correspondent for NCWC in Europe. Now in the U.S. on a writing and lecture tour, Father JORDAN was ordained last year and is now an oblate-priest of the Archabbey of Beuron, a Benedictine monastery famed as a creator of religious art.

In this talk, Father JORDAN will discuss some of his experiences as a foreign correspondent for 30 years, with particular reference to the religious issues of our day.

SHORT TAKES--Dave Scheonbrun in N.Y. from Paris for CBS Christmas round-up...Robert Kleiman's U.S.News and World Report piece, "Too Many Americans in Paris" the talk of Paris...Curt Heymann off to Spain, Majorca, North Africa...Gene English visiting Press Wireless N.Y. offices... Joseph Kingsbury Smith, INS European correspondent, elected president of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris...Dave Brown (MSA) holidaying in Madrid...

Don Burke hospitalized for minor surgery...Carey Longmire's collaboration with Congressman Charles J. Kersten on the story of a red labor union in defense plants to appear in January Reader's Digest...

BABY CROP: Charles Brown (Newsweek) father of second child, first daughter-- Lucy Katherine, born Nov. 11...Murray Lewis (Carl Byoir Assoc.) and Pat Lewis (Journal-American) parents of Barbara, born Dec. 9...Bill Hetherington (Newark News) father of a son, Jeffrey, born Dec. 11...

MILESTONE? Sam A. Jaffe, Military Affairs Department reporter for Life Magazine married Miss Josephine C. Winter of Doubleday & Co. of December 27 in New York City...

Thanks, from the editors, for the many Christmas Cards and greetings from OPC'ers and readers of The Bulletin all around the world.

* * * * * *

Editors: RUTH LLOYD, MARY HORNADAY. Editorial Board: RUSSELL F. ANDERSON, Chairman; CHARLES ROBBINS, JOHN MOROSO, IRVIN S. TAUBKIN, DANIEL VAN ACKER.
Special Correspondents: CURT HEYMANN (Paris); WALTER C. WEISBECKER (Rome); JOSEF ISRAELS, II (Vienna); JOHN WILHELM (Mexico City); DAVID BOGUSLAV (Manila); ALEXANDER MAC DONALD (Bangkok); MAX DESFOR (Tokyo); KATHLEEN MC LAUGHLIN (United Nations); JESSIE STEARNS (Washington); GERHARD STINDT, (Berlin); BARBARA WACE (London).

Subscription rates: Free to all Members of the Overseas Press Club
Non-Members: $10 per year. Advertising rates on request.
Copy deadlines: Every Tuesday ---- 6:00 P.M.

January 2, 1953

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Treasurer,
Memorial Fund Project,
Overseas Press Club,
1475 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Clare:

Herewith, I am very happy to add a check for $5,000.00 from Winthrop Rockefeller for the Correspondent's Memorial Fund Project. This is certainly a very generous and warmhearted contribution.

Please note the second paragraph of his letter particularly. Win had a magnificent war record in the thick of action out in the Pacific during World War II...hence his personal comment regarding Ernie Pyle.

I do hope the Overseas Press Club will send him an equally warmhearted response and acknowledgement.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Seymour Berkson

bb
cc-M. Ross-OPC
J. Daly
E.R.Murrow

January 2, 1953

Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller,
Room 5600,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Win:

Thank you from the heart for your very generous and important contribution to the Overseas Press Club's Memorial Press Center, and also for the sentiments expressed in your covering letter, which are not only deeply appreciated but will be cherished by all who are concerned with this worthwhile project.

I know that all of my colleagues in the Overseas Press Club will be interested in your comment about Ernie Pyle and your own personal observation of the performance of such outstanding American war correspondents at the front.

I am very proud, Win, to be the vehicle through which your contribution is made, and I know you will be hearing officially from the Overseas Press Club itself in recognition of your generous contribution.

Warmest personal regards, as always.

Sincerely,

Seymour Berkson

bb

bcc-M. Ross-OPC
C.B.Luce
J. Daly
E. R. Murrow

C O P Y

30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

December 30, 1952

Mr. Seymour Berkson,
International News Service,
235 E. 45th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Seymour:

What with the rush of the Christmas Season I regret that I have neglected to reply to your letter of December 3rd inviting a contribution to the Correspondent's Memorial Fund Project.

Having been during the war period in areas where press correspondents met their demise (and incidentally Ernie Pyle, who was with some of my close friends in my regiment when he was killed), I feel it a privilege to participate in a Memorial to these men who for love of their nation and the high traditions of their profession made the supreme sacrifice.

Over and above this very sincere motivation of my heart, I am happy to make a contribution of $5,000.00 because it is all too seldom that I am able to participate with you, who have been so kind and understanding, in something that I am sure is so important to you and your associates in the field of journalism.

Lots of luck on behalf of the Memorial Center, and with the best wishes for a Happy New Year to you and Eleanor.

Sincerely,

WIN

Winthrop Rockefeller

WR:ti
Incl.

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 31, 1952

TO: Miss Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Gabby Hayes	c/o Mr. Cliff Cochran, McKay Davis Chemical Co., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.	$250.00	
Robert W. Limbert	Tryon, North Carolina	25.00	
Mrs. Charles R. Williams	1661 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.	20.00	
Mrs. F.A. Anderson	2538 15th St., Seattle, Wash.	5.00	
Mary S. Haskins	171 W. Orange Grove, Sierre Madre, California	5.00	
Agnes S. Durfee	5235 Military Ave., Omaha, Nebraska	5.00	
Marie N. Foulkes	21 Elm Place, New Canaan, Conn.	3.00	
Carol N. Bebbe	678 Morton Ave., Franklin Square, New York	1.00	
	TOTAL		$314.00

Cash

Miss Marjorie Amos	2013 Columbia Rd., N.W. Apt.2, Washington 9, D.C.	2.00	
Ida Staiffasher	No address, Darlington, Wisconsin	2.00	
Joan Sacker	60 Neron Place, New Orleans 18, La.	1.00	
	TOTAL		$ 5.00
	TOTAL		$319.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		5522.90
	TOTAL TO DATE		$5841.90

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 29, 1952

TO: Miss Madelaine Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Martin Senft	31 Sherwood Lane, Roslyn Hts., L.I.,N.Y.	$10.00	
Ralph Fox, Jr.	660 Surf Rd., Ocean City, N.J.	10.00	
A. Hobart Leeds	3200 S. Flamingo Way, Denver, Colo.	10.00	
Frederick S. Gemmill	8205 Jewett, Van Dyke, Michigan	5.00	
Lee Koppelman	6829 N. Bouvier St., Phila. 26, Pa.	2.00	
Mrs. E.J. DeMor	4322 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio	2.00	
James E. Dapp	1061 Linden Ave., Dayton, Ohio	2.00	
Hal Carlsen	P.O. Box 1607, Ventura, Calif.	1.00	
Edward F. Mahar	87-2 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.	1.00	
Selma R. Schmidt	174 Crary Ave., Binghamton, N.Y.	1.00	
	TOTAL		$ 44.00

Cash

Beth V. Wright	179 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.	1.00	
	TOTAL		1.00

CHECKS NOT ENCLOSED - HELD FOR MR. MURROW'S ENDORSEMENT

Jerry Marbri	2413 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.	20.00
Mr.& Mrs. E. Upp	520 Sonoma Ave., Rodeo, Calif.	10.00
Rose E. Herbert	3232 W. 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas	5.00
Mr.& Mrs. F. Cahill	217 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.	5.00
Robert Jones.	120-B Abbie Apts., Spartanburg, S.C.	5.00
James R. Macon	1717 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.	5.00
Mrs. B.S. Wray	2508 Harrison St., Davenport, Iowa	3.00
C.D. Snyder	296 Vine St., Chillicothe, Ohio	3.00
Miriam W. Schmitt	600 N. Kingshighway, #607, St. Louis, Missouri	2.00
Eleanora E. Kalkes	2449 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00

CHECKS NOT ENCLOSED (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Addy Tegnazian	69 Fairview Ave., N.Y. 33, N.Y.	1.00
Helen G. Riley, Broker	Gillette, New Jersey	2.00
Moe Goldsmith	3133 W. Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Joyce M. McCorkle	1019 Duryea St., Raymond, Washington	2.00
Mrs. C. Pegura	Sycamne Hill, Mansfield, Louisiana	1.00
	TOTAL	$68.00

TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 113.00

PREVIOUS TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - 5409/90

TOTAL TO DATE - - - - - - - - - - $5522.90

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 22, 1952

TO: Miss Janice Griffiths

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Hal Leyshon	292 Madison Ave., N.Y.	$25.00	
Mrs. Aaron Gantz	1070 Park Ave., N.Y.	10.00	
F.W. D'Olier	Evergreen Lawn, Moorestown, N.J.	10.00	
B.B. Myers	c/o Waterbury Co. 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	5.00	
Mrs. C. Gray	6813 Westfield Blvd., Indianapolis 20, Ind.	5.00	
Mrs. Evans Holbrook	709 South State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan	5.00	
Norma L. Davis	59 North St., Binghampton, N.Y.	3.00	
Marilyn R. Fersig	65 E. 7th St., New York 3, N.Y.	2.00	
Mrs. R.J. Blackman	Box 564, Groves, Texas	1.40	
	TOTAL		$ 66.40

Cash

No Name	No Address	5.00	
Bob Kelley	600 Lincolnway W., Morrison, Ill.	1.00	
	TOTAL		6.00

Checks turned over by John Daley

Wm. J. Sinek	First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	300.00	
~~xxx~~ Maxon-Cadillac Pontiac Corp.	c/o C.J. Maxon, Pres., 2421 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.	200.00	
Wm. N. Zahm, M.D.	4 E. 74th St., New York, N.Y. (no letter)	10.00	
~~xxxxxxxx~~ Miss Elizabeth Goodman	523 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.	10.00	
	TOTAL	$520.00	520.00

TOTAL	$592.40
PREVIOUS TOTAL	4817.50
TOTAL TO DATE	$5409.90

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 18, 1952

TO: Miss Janice Griffiths

RE: Contributions to Correspondent's Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn	1041 North Formosa Ave., Los Angeles 28, Calif.	1000.00
What's My Line, Inc.	Goodson-Todman Productions, N.Y., N.Y.	250.00
Mr. Jim Seward	CBS, 485 Madison Avenue, N.Y. City	50.00
WHO SAID THAT Program	NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NY City	50.00
Howard L. Chernoff	P.O. Box 1071, San Diego 12, Calif.	25.00
Sybil Chesser	4018 Woodcraft, Houston, Texas	25.00
Joan Jacobson, President	Theta Sigma Phi, School of Communications, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash.	10.00
Mr. & Mrs. J.B. Nielson	Padre Hotel, Bakersfield, California	10.00
Charles M. Hayes	Chicago Motor Club, 66 East South Water St. Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Ricardo A. Ratti	5710 108 S.W., Tacoma, Washington	10.00
Eloise L. Taylor	404 Bidwell Street, Albion, Michigan	10.00
Albert K. Gutman	1407 Broadway, New York 18, New York	10.00
Margerie R. Lyon	202 N. Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.	10.00
Sara Goldberg	5614 West Pico Boulevard, L.A., California	10.00
Alvera J. Goodspeed	11007 5th South, Seattle 88, Washington	5.00
Neil K. Swift	Ridge Road, Middleport, N.Y.	5.00
U.H. Van Maren	3504 Marlborough, San Diego 5, California	5.00
H. Bresler (Miss)	15 W. 84th St., New York City	5.00
Lilian A. Burton	29 Linton Place, Staten Island, New York	3.00
D.B. Merrill	(Second contribution - see Nov. 26 listing) 15 Via Di Roma Walk, Long Beach 3, California	2.00
Ann Kaufman	Brooklyn Wonder Stores, 4009-11 13th Ave, Bklyn	2.00
Betty Biddinger	2243 Grandview Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	2.00
Rosalind W. Pickens	4501 10th Ave, So., Seattle 8, Washington	1.00
Chester J. Drobney	8818 Forest View Drive, Skokie, Ill.	1.00 cash
	TOTAL	1,511.00

		Bal. carried over - 1,511.00
Mr. Blaine W. Raurels	2747 Wall Ave., Ogden, Utah	1.00 cash
Mr. Harold Horwitz	74 Avery Ave., Buffalo 16, N.Y.	1.00 cash
Jane Wishart	881 Warfield Avenue, Oakland 10, Calif.	1.00
Jim L. Collins	7347 12th N.E., Seattle 5, Washington	1.00 cash
Mrs. Mamie Flittner	Mogadore, Ohio	1.00 cash
Andrew B. Bennett	340 South Ninth St., San Jose, California	1.00 cash
Mr. & Mrs. A. Juda	4229 Whittle Avenue, Oakland 2, California	1.00 cash
C. A. Rhoads	1400 Forest St., Denver 20, Colorado	1.00
		8.00
	TOTAL	1,519.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL:	3,298.50
	TOTAL TO DATE:	4,817.50

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R.Murrow Office

December 16, 1952

TO: Miss Janice Griffiths

RE: Contributions - Correspondents' Fund

Herewith all of the checks I have been holding for Mr. Murrow's endorsement, names and addresses for which have been included in my lists from November 26-December 11.

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 11, 1952

TO: Mr. Coppersmith

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Wm. A. Wellman	c/o Wayne-Fellows Productions, Inc., 1022 Palm Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.	$100.00
W.T. McLeod	c/o McLeod Companies, Inc., Greensboro, N.C.	50.00
George Gersony	2 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.	25.00
Henry L. Geddie	356 Majestic Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas	20.00
Claude Saleeby (Capt.)	Det. 19, 1277 ASU, Casual Officers Sec. Camp Kilmer, New Jersey	10.00
Mrs. Wm. Rosenthal	3700 Reading Rd., Apt. 905, Cincinnati, O.	10.00
Mrs. Rachel Koblinsky	1027 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y.	5.00
William Gordon	Box 253, Universal City, Calif.	5.00
Robert W. Kratz	430 Park Place, Kalamazoo, Michigan	5.00
Lee I. Gain	180 Cabrini Blvd., New York City	5.00
Joyce E. Wolf	34 Riverdale St., Dayton 5, Ohio	5.00
Deal Carter	12186 Laurel Terrace Dr., North Hollywood, Calif.	5.00
R.D. Linton	1 Grandview Ave., Nanuet, N.Y.	5.00
Elizabeth Harrington	No address, Sharon, Conn.	5.00
Shirley Panny	Elston Jr., Highschool, Michigan City, Ind.	5.00
John H. Cole	1322 Gallatin St., N.W. Washington, D.C.	5.00
E.E. Huggins	1530 Gladstone Ave., San Antonio, Tex.	5.00
Mrs. Jos. Mayer	The Shoreland, 5454 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Leona M. Lann	2 North Broadway, White Plains, N.Y.	2.00
Frieda Post	115 Huron Drive, Washington 21, D.C.	2.00
Dorothy M. Gottschall	91 Lakewood Place, Highland Park, Ill.	1.00
Catherine Mancuso	511 South Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.	1.00
R. Powell Black	City of Jasper, Box 1051, Jasper, Ala.	1.00
Mrs. L.L. Cornell	R.R. 5, Hastings, Michigan	1.00
Helen M. Nelson	290 Green Bay Road, Glencoe, Ill.	1.00
	TOTAL	$284.00

CASH

Nancy Woodworth	41 E. 38th St., New York 26, N.Y.	$2.00	
Gertrude G. Gere	Lake Shore Road, Clay, N.Y.	1.00	
Darrell S. Balasty	5015 W. Montana St., Chicago 39, Ill.	1.00	
Marjorie A. Harry	116 S. New St., West Chester, Pa.	1.00	
Ruth Herbet,	4309 Canat St., Apt. F, New Orleans, La.	1.00	
Margaret S. Taylor	1719 Clemens Rd., Ashland 2, Calif.	1.00	
	TOTAL		$ 7.00

CHECKS NOT ENCLOSED - HELD FOR MR. MURROW'S ENDORSEMENT

Mrs. Gardner A. Mundy	Rt. 4, Box 284, Roanoke, Va.	1.00	
Eugene Salberg	60 Edgewood Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.	50.00	
Mrs. Pat Roche	1916 Warren Ave., Evanston, Ill.	25.00	
David H. Lipsey	725 54th St., Des Moines, Iowa	10.00	
Elmer Falkenstein	No address Gibson Greenhouses, Sturgis, Mich.	10.00	
J.L. Cooper	London Daily Express, c/o Editorial Globe and Mail, Toronto	10.00	
Henry O. Smyser	693 Romana Ave., Sierra Madre, Calif.	10.00	
Oscar D. Hall	302 Grand Ave., Raleigh, N.C.	2.00	
Mrs. Willis D. Gradison	4075 Beechwood Ave., Cincinnati 29, O.	2.00	
Ron Doming	1101 Hudson St., Elkhart, Ind.	1.00	
	TOTAL:		$121.00
	TOTAL:		$412.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL:		2886.50
	TOTAL TO DATE:		$3298.50

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

December 9, 1952

TO: Mr. Coppersmith

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Martin Codel	"Television Digest" c/o Radio News Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C.	$100.00
Dorothy E. Miller	WBBM, 410 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.	5.00
Edgar H. Nelson	1459 Edgewater Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.	25.00
John M. Harney	c/o Products Specialties, Inc., Cranford, N.J.	10.00
Mr. Sigmund Shapiro	721 Lake Drive, Baltimore, Md.	10.00
Constance Manss	5 Dudley Lane, Larchmont, N.Y.	10.00
O.W. Bridgman	106½ S. Main St., London, Ohio	10.00
Mrs. Jennie B. Fischer	3315 Hull Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	5.00
Rev. Henry W. Havens, Jr.	St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Reidsville, North Carolina	5.00
Rosalie Walton	The Theatre Guild & The American Theatre Society, Ford's Theatre, Baltimore 1, Md.	5.00
A.M. Sarkisian	91 Atkinson St., Detroit 2, Michigan	1.00
Elizabeth W. Coles	721 Vincent Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	1.00
Robert E. Behr	87-16 Homelawn St., Jamaica 32, N.Y.	1.00
Mrs. Anna Engel	203 Lighthouse Rd., Gordon Heights, Wilmington, Delaware	1.00
	TOTAL	$189.

CASH

W.E. Moore	c/o Candor Glove Company, Candor, N.Y.	1.00
Cecil W. Roberts	348 Becker St., Highland Park, N.J.	1.00
Clare M. Hunter	557 Washington St., Camden, N.J.	1.00
Mrs. R. Bradly	306 Massapequa Ave., Massapequa, N.Y.	1.00
	TOTAL	4.

CHECKS NOT ENCLOSED - HELD FOR MR. MURROW'S ENDORSEMENT

✓D. Dudley Brill	Rosecot, Bethel, Connecticut	25.00
✓Mrs. C.M. Taylor	Brookwood Dr., Cleveland 24, Ohio	10.00
✓Mrs. Lillian Jacobs	99 Tenneyson Avenue, Buffalo 16, N.Y.	2.00
✓Acabie Najarian	351 Marine Ave., Brooklyn 9, N.Y.	1.00
	TOTAL	38.

(Continued)

December 9 (Continued)

TOTALS FROM PRECEDING PAGE Checks:	$189.00
Cash:	4.00
Checks not enclosed - held for Mr. Murrow's endorsement:	38.00
TOTAL	$231.00
PREVIOUS TOTAL	2655.50
TOTAL TO DATE - - -	$2886.50

December 8, 1952

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

TO: Mr. Coppersmith

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Mrs. Rutherford W.Shepard	333 E. 68th St., New York 21, N.Y.	$25.00	
Leon E. Robb	c/o Investors Diversified Services, Inc. Minneapolis 2, Minnesota (412 Natl.Bank.Bldg.)	5.00	
Ernest W. Wright	619 Drexel Place, Pasadena 2, California	5.00	
Rose Tenenbaum	333 West 56th St., New York City	5.00	
Mrs. Henry F. James	321 E. 43rd St., Apt. 511, N.Y.17	2.00	
Miss A.K. Herrman	2100 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Penna.	2.00	
Miss C.E. Reilly	Frankford Hospital School of Nursing, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania	1.00	
Mr. R. Paul	1346 E. Coronada Rd., Phoenix, Arizona	1.00	
Virginia T. Owens	Box 425, Port St. Joe, Florida	1.00	
	TOTAL		$ 47.00

CHECKS TURNED OVER BY JOHN DALY

Admiral Corp. (Ross D. Siragusa, Pres.)	3800 Cortland St., Chicago 47, Ill.	1,000.00	
Thomas E. Coleman	201 Waubesa St., Madison, Wisconsin	100.00	
	TOTAL		1100.00

CHECKS NOT ENCLOSED - HELD FOR MR. MURROW'S ENDORSEMENT

Buckhannon-Upshur High School, Buckhannon, W.Virginia		10.00	
C.G. Hysaw	C.G. Hysaw Claims Service, P.O. Box 1596 727 Wilson Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas.	5.00	
Paul B. Smith	21 Citrus, Vallejo, Calif.	1.00	
Mrs. E.T. Merrick	"The White House", Biloxi, Miss.	5.00	
	TOTAL		21.00
	TOTAL		$1168.00
	PREVIOUS TOTAL		1487.50
	TOTAL TO DATE		$2655.50

FROM: Miss McDonough
E.R.Murrow Office

December 4, 1952

TO: Mr. Coppersmith

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project)

Checks Enclosed Herewith

Dr. Francis S. North	332 Arden Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.	$100.00	
Miss Edith A. Turner	Chateau Crillon, Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia 3, Penna.	10.00	
Mary F. Henry	400 Triphammer Road, Ithaca, N.Y.	5.00	
Milton Rodberg	5009 Norwood Avenue, Baltimore 7, Md.	5.00	
Cash			
Paul H. Koppie	701 No.Chestnut, Greenbay, Wisconsin	1.00	
TOTAL			$121.00

Checks not enclosed - held for Mr. Murrow's endorsement

Mrs. Madeline Elmere	The Mirror Press, 62 Maple St., Danvers, Mass.	$ 50.00	
Fannie Cunnings	704 So. Pacific, Oceanside, Calif.	5.00	
Mr.&Mrs.W.H.Bainbridge	3922½ Eastern Ave., Seattle, Wash.	10.00	
TOTAL			$ 65.00

Total	$186.00
Previous Total	1301.50
TOTAL TO DATE	$1487.50

12/2/52

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS FUND (MEMORIAL BUILDING PROJECT) $114.50

CHECKS

Elbridge F. Stockwell Sr.	50 Clifton Ave., Sharon Hill, Pa.	$50.00
Ruth M. Stewart	1208 South Lawn Dr., Matoon, Ill.	25.00
*Mrs. Philip Boyer	no address, Nokomis, Florida	10.00
C.C. Ornauer	1050 S. Westmoreland Ave., Apt.C, Los Angeles, 6 Cal.	10.00
Orton F. Mayhew	25 Roselawn St., Hammond, Indiana	5.00
*Mrs. Percy Towse	421 West Wisconsin Ave., DeLand, Florida	5.00
Katherine W. Jackson	1603 Sumner Street, Lincoln 2, Nebraska	3.00
*Mrs. J.L. Karp	12956 Woodbridge St., North Hollywood, California	2.00
Emily M. Frank	2915 Bay Shore Dr., Sarasota, Florida	2.00
I. Willis Russell	no address, Tuscaloosa, Fla.	1.50
*Sallie M. Dinsmore	1065 Laurel Ave., Glendale, Ohio	1.00

12/1/52
$251.

CONTRIBUTORS TO CORRESPONDENTS FUND (MEMORIAL BUILDING PROJECT)

CHECKS

Dudley P. Rogers	Box 264, Danvers, Mass.	$100.00
The Berkshire (Barberry Room)	19 E. 52nd St., New York 22, N.Y.	25.00
Des Moines Press and Radio Club, Inc.	811½ Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa	25.00
Gladys Baker	No address, Brooklyn, N.Y.	25.00
Thomas F. Dempsey	c/o St. Louis-Globe-Democrat, 1133 Franklin Ave.St.Lou.Missouri	10.00
A.B. Watson	no address, Albion, Nebraska	10.00
Mr.& Mrs.R.C.Scott	0910 S.W.Palatine Hill Rd.,Portland, Oregon	10.00
Mr.&Mrs. Bernard Herzbrun	158 North Carmelina Ave., Brentwood,L.A. 49, California	5.00
Barbara Stilson	603 So. Fillmore, Kirkwood 22, Mo.	5.00
✓*Thomas W.Grzebien, M.D.	187 Academy Ave., Providence, R.I.	5.00
Jeane Pepple	Coronado Hotel, 807 N. First St., Phoenix, Arizona	5.00
Mr.&Mrs. W.H.Frey	1607 Briardale Lane, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia	5.00
✓*Evelyn L. Donaven	Route 9, Box 550, Springhill, Ala.	5.00
✓*Ira Spear	1726 Kensington Dr., Dayton, Ohio	3.00
Frances G. Pond	3105 Ruckle St., Indianapolis, Ind.	2.00
Spain Willingham	P.O. Box 196, Macon, Ga.	2.00
✓*Mrs.Walter Elwood	129 Guy Park Avenue, Amsterdam, New York	2.00
✓*~~xxx~~*Bernard Wahle	c/o W.V.& M. Coach Co., Box 229, Arlington, Va.	1.00
Mrs. L.M. Mercer	1328 South Westlake Avenue, Los Angeles, California	1.00
Rose M. Gladstone	1619 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, Fla.	1.00

CASH

Ray Gordon	c/o Radio Station KPBX, Beaumont, Texas	1.00
No Name	c/o Victory Post, No. 13, 1110 Clay Ave., Dunmore, Pa.	1.00
Harriet Philbert	Pirineos 435 (Lomas) México, 10, D.F.	1.00
R.W. Drake	118 21st Ave. So., Nashville 4, Tenn.	1.00

50

11/28/52

$127.25

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS FUND (MEMORIAL BUILDING PROJECT)

CHECKS

* Charles Henry Caldwell	510 Lucerne Ave., Davis Islands, Tampa, Fla.	$28.75
Marshall S. Gilbert	3722 Eastwood Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.	25.00
Mr.& Mrs.J. Rovira	Route 2, Box 576A, Lutz, Florida	10.00
Mrs. S.B. Robbins	423 North Cascade Dr.,Colorado Springs, Colo	10.00
*Mrs. Marie Durkin	1909 Manhattan, Apt. 7, Palo Alto, Calif.	5.00
Lawrence Mann, Pres.	c/o Standard Motor Car Co., Inc.2029 North St. Baton Rouge, Indiana	5.00
Mrs. Elsie S. Hooper	Box 1115, Greenville, S.C.	5.00
Eugene B. Rodney	2776 Club Drive, Los Angeles 64, Calif.	5.00
James F. Hunting	424 Park Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida	5.00
Dorothy K. Brown	376 Valley Forge Rd., West Palm Beach, Florida	5.00
Mrs. Albert Hale	1 Common St., Dedham, Massachusetts	5.00
Harriet Squier Harding	708 College Avenue, Clarksville, Arkansas	5.00
Walter H. Brown, M.D.	628 Guinda Street, Palo Alto, Calif.	5.00
Thomas F. O'Brian	Rt. #1, Box 859, Klamath Falls, Oregon	2.50
*Kenneth A. Harvey	No address, Clearwater, Florida	2.00
Wilson L. Waller	3699 Friar Tuck Road, Memphis, Tennessee	1.00
Sue Maher	c/o the Hyatts, Fort Myers Beach, Florida	1.00

CASH

Mrs. Mildred C. Jarland	2525 14th So., Seattle 44, Washington	1.00
Mrs. Viola Cooper	718 Bowman St., Toledo, Ohio	1.00

11/26/52

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS FUND (MEMORIAL BUILDING PROJECT)

$808.75

CHECKS

Mrs. J. D. Lester	The Lester House, 85 Greenacres Ave. Scarsdale, N.Y.	$100.00
Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse	315 Via Las Palmas, Palm Springs, California	$100.00
Mr. W.K. Wallhidge	P.O. Box 294, Short Hills, New Jersey	50.00
Miss A. L. DeCoups	1072 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, 25, N.Y.	25.00
Mr. J. Archibald Murray	1115 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York	25.00
Helene M. Moore	145 East 36th St., New York 16, N.Y.	25.00
Mr. Harold Burson	220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.	25.00
John Robert Maytog	R.R. #2, Grinnell, Iowa	20.00
Alice Maples Young	401 Clinton Road, Brookline 46, Mass.	10.00
L. Polak	9 New Gardens Rd., New Gardens, L.I., N.Y.	10.00
Marian Van Benthuysen	317 Washington Ave., Albany 3, N.Y.	10.00
Miriam V. Ristine	232 South Quince St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.	10.00
Mary E. Samson	232 South Quince St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.	10.00
J. E. Miller	313-17 West Market St., Greensboro, N.C.	10.00
Olive B. Gilchrist	40 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 16, Mass	10.00
Robert & Julia Dibble	1828 23rd Avenue, St. Petersburg 4, Fla.	10.00
Florence E. Allen	428 Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Mrs. C. Perry	Turkey Shore Corner, Ipswich, Mass.	10.00
Major F. F. Tenney, Jr.	1508 Burnett Avenue, Union, New Jersey	10.00
Jean M. Stansbury	551 Commercial, Provincetown, Mass.	10.00
Mr. & Mrs A.G. Geseking	Box X, Minatare, Nebraska	10.00
Mr. Clarence S. Wallerstein	121 North Eighth St., Richmond 19, Va.	10.00
Jake Hirshfeld	303 West Ninth St., Austin, Texas	10.00
Mrs. John Woodall	227 Washington Lane, Jenkintown, Pa.	10.00
Margery W. Brockway	Clermont, Florida	10.00
Dwight J. Harris	207 W. Gravers Lane, Philadelphia 18, Pa.	10.00
John Kremer	R.R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	10.00

CHECKS

Lt. G.R. Mascon	Federal Prison Camp, Maxwell AFB, Alabama	$ 10.00
Genevieve M. Fuller	376 Randolph Avenue, Milton 86, Mass.	10.00
Miss Rhoda A. Hyde	Box 109, St. Albans, Vermont	10.00
Philip S. Bolton	83 Central St., Springfield, 5, Mass.	10.00
Julia G. Bacon	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	5.00
✓ * Mrs. Don Robinson	1130 Glady Ave., Long Beach California	5.00
Helen W. Cook	9182 Beverly Blvd., Beverly Hills, California	5.00
Mrs. G.C. St. John	Grove Lane, Greenwish, Connecticut	5.00
Lt. E.G. Miller	Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka, Kansas	5.00
Archie L. Merson	91 Payson Ave., New York 34, N.Y.	5.00
Mrs. Wm. P. Adams	155 West 81st Street, N.Y. 24, N.Y.	5.00
Henry R. Brewerton	P.O. Box 994, Washington, D.C.	5.00

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS' FUND (MEMORIAL BLDG. PROJECT) 3

CHECKS (Cont'd.)

Carried over.....

Henry A. Guthrie, Pres.	David Wark Griffith Memorial Foundation San Juan Bautista, California	$5.00
Mrs. Stephen Wayne Wilder	2005 B Avenue N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5.00
Mrs. Erwin Schmidt	Arlington Place, Madison 5, Wisconsin	5.00
Bess B. Hain	677 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, Calif.	5.00
Persis S. Holden	Gould Farm, Great Barrington, Mass.	5.00
✓* Mrs. Estelle N. Goodman	346 Beuna Vista, Memphis 12, Tenn.	5.00
Mr.&Mrs.Sidney Liebes	875 Vista Rd., San Mateo, Calif.	5.00
Leo R. Heiden	Cedar Hills, R.F.D., Westport, Conn.	5.00
Mrs. Roderick Stebbins	43 Canton Ave., Milton 87, Mass.	5.00
Kirk Holmes	No Address, Washington, D.C.	5.00
✓* Julia L. Black	208 Fairview Ave., Alta Vista, Greenville,S.C.	5.00
✓* Mrs. Gertrude M.Belsha	524 Walnut St., Helena, Ark.	5.00
✓* June Carslak	416 Regester Ave., Baltimore 12, Md.	5.00
P.A. Lamont	655 10th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	5.00
David C. Buckwald	1710 S. Miami Ave., Miami, Florida	5.00
Camille Lange Rathbun	2600 Lake View Avenue, Chicago 14, Ill.	5.00
Charles H. Meitzler	2695 Greenwich St., San Francisco 23, Calif.	5.00
✓* Irwin A. Williamson	4570 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
W.H. Young	Hotel Cecil, 640 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Maidel Turner	421 Oak Hill N.E. Abingdon, Va.	5.00
Mary H. Calvin	70 Howe St., New Haven, Conn.	5.00

CHECKS (Cont'd.)

Carried Over.....		
Ethel Ebersten	17 Lowe Ave., Fair Lawn, N.J.	$ 3.00
Colin Massie	299 Alancosa Rd.N.W., Alburquerque, N.M.	3.00
Lena M. Stevens	86 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.	3.00
* Grace Christian	119 First Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.	2.50
Margaret A. Shelley	1211 Eberhart Drive, Austin, Minn.	2.00
Ethel M. Rehberger	716 East 20th St., Baltimore 18, Md.	2.00
* D. B. Merrill	15 Via Di Roma Walk, Long Beach, Calif.	2.00
* Earl F. Bradley	210 Medio Drive, Los Angeles 49, Calif.	2.00
* Don Wilsher	1724 Memorial Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Dr. J. Warren Hundley	600 Oxford Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Schuffman	27 Milford St., Hartford 12, Conn.	2.00
Gerald D. Etches	28-30 215th Place, Bayside, L.I., N.Y.	2.00
Johanna D.Walton Melynda K.Walton	The Shadelands, Lansdowne, Penna.	2.00
* Gertrude Huse Mary Huse	4407 Forest Park Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.	2.00
Julia A. Hitchcock	No address	1.00
Katherine J. Doepken	1322 Valley View Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00
Carl H. Hart	Cunningham, Kansas	1.00
Marie L. Mead	Hermosa, South Dakota	1.00
G.V. Tiencuous (?)	No address (Writing illegible-Alabama bank)	1.00
Betty & Howard Isermann	9 McClellan Terrace, West Orange, N.J.	1.00
Richard B. Smith	Box 2848, Duke Hospital, Durham, N.C.	1.00
Mr.&Mrs.A.Fluger	240 E. Palisade Ave.,Apt.H-24, Englewood, N.J.	1.00
Mary English	No street address. Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
Mrs. I.A.Wickman	Morrill, Nebraska	1.00
[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]		
TOTAL PAGE		

Carried Over.....

CHECKS TURNED OVER BY JOHN DALY

Catherine Dersey	No address	$5.00
Eileen McCauley	No address	1.00

CASH

Anonymous	- - -	2.00
Jerry Deutsch	388 Chestnut St., Kingston, Pa.	2.00
Anonymous		1.00
Anonymous		$25
Anonymous	(Canadian money)	2.00
Mr.&Mrs. Jacob Schwab	225 W.23 St., N.Y., 11	2.00
Dominic Fidelibus	6273 Selma Ave., Hollywood 28, Calif.	1.00
Name illegible	713 Davol St. Fall River, Mass.	1.00
Bruce D. Fyfe	179 Jessie St. San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Hazel Leonard	211 Park St., Lexington, N.C.	1.00
Mrs. Alexander Rady	2222 Grove Avenue, Richmond 20, Va.	1.00
Mrs. Rita Sodini	2416 Palm Beach Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. A. H. Kaufman	532 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana	1.00

December 31, 1952

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Treasurer,
Memorial Fund Project,
Overseas Press Club,
1475 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Clare:

I am very happy to forward, herewith, a check for $5,000.00 from the Hearst Foundation as its contribution to the Correspondent's Memorial Fund. The contribution should be acknowledged to Mr. Martin Huberth, President, The Hearst Foundation, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

I wish you would also arrange for a carbon copy of the acknowledgment to go to Mr. G. O. Markuson, Vice President, The Hearst Corporation, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Seymour Berkson

bb
cc-J. Daly-CBS
E.R.Murrow-CBS

File
Ack. letter to
Sulzberger -
Crispin

Acknowledge
to Daly
1/14/53

The New York Times
Times Square

December 30, 1952

Dear John:

Mr. Sulzberger has asked that I transmit the attached check of The New York Times for $5,000 payable to the Overseas Press Club Correspondents' Fund (special building project).

— pent to OPC
1/7/53

As I indicated to you yesterday we've had some reservations about the project but now are glad to be able to make this contribution in the belief that people like you, Ed Murrow, Otto Tolischus and Herb Matthews will make a go of it.

With kind regards and best wishes for the New Year,

Faithfully yours,

Orvil

Orvil E. Dryfoos
Assistant to the Publisher

Mr. John Daly
American Broadcasting Co.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

TO Mr. M

FROM

OK.

December 30

The OPC received word that the TIMES wanted to make their contribution before the first of the year. John Daly followed up with Sulzburger in your absence. They gave $5,000.

dm

The New York Times
Times Square

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
PUBLISHER

December 16, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your note of the 11th and understand, of course, how such things happen.

I'll be glad to see you when you return from Korea, but I am leaving on January 16th for a trip to India, and will be away for two months. I am merely informing you of this in case there is any urgency about the matter you want to discuss with me.

Meanwhile, my best wishes to you for the holiday season and the New Year.

Faithfully yours,

Arthur Hays Sulzberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

December 11, 1952

Dear Mr. Sulzberger:

Please accept my apologies for cancelling the appointment you were kind enough to make yesterday. I became involved in the production of a television program involving a considerable cast and had no alternative but to ask you to postpone the meeting.

I am off for a couple of weeks in Korea on Sunday and hope that you will agree to see me sometime after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

RICHARD CHARBIN
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER

Called Mr. Ross - having Connie Ryan contact Chaplin

December 16, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before leaving on a long-deferred vacation Ed Anthony passed your letter on the war correspondents' memorial along to our operations committee, which must decide on such things.

For the information of the members of that committee, would you be good enough to send over to me the list of contributors to date which you mentioned? I'd appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Dick Chaplin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Mr. M.
G. Y. S.

Memorial Building Project Campaign
The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36
LONGACRE 4-0174

EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE
Co-Chairmen

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
Treasurer

WILLIAM C. COPPERSMITH
Fund-Raising Consultant

FROM: WILLIAM C. COPPERSMITH December 12, 1952

TO: Edward R. Murrow, Campaign Chairman
William P. Gray, President
Officers and interested members of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

Now that my tenure as Campaign Director for the first phase of your campaign, the Memorial Building Project, has reached its expiration, December 15th, per contract with Dickson Hartwell, Patricia Lochridge and Joseph Wurzel, your representatives who engaged me October 28th through December 15th after checking my references and record, I feel that a frank appraisal of what has happened should be presented for the record. And, wherein additional counselling is about to be engaged to carry out the balance of your drive, this report should aid you in future planning.

The first phase of the campaign has been gratifying. As of this report you have on deposit in the Correspondents' Fund $35,908.67; $1,000 representing 29 shares of stock; $57,490.00 in pledges and $1,070.00 in OPC account representing $1,000 from Bob Considine; $50 from Irene Taylor and $10 against a $50 pledge made by Columbia Sileo. All of this represents a total of $94,398.67. The complete financial report has been submitted to Mr. Gray, Mr. Wurzel, Mrs. Luce and a copy is in the campaign office for those interested.

Responsible for most of this was Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, your Campaign Treasurer, along with Mr. John Daly, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Miss Patricia Lochridge, Mr. Joseph Rosapepe, and Mr. Seymour Berkson, to mention a few. Through my personal endeavor Lockheed Aircraft was induced to pick up the tab for the Time-Life party in an amount not to exceed $1,000; International Business Machines loaned us two new electric typewriters to use as long as we like and two cases of liquor were donated by National Distillers, all of which is in the OPC office.

Part of my first phase plan, was the immediate assigning of special gift prospects and an accelerated membership appeal as well as an appeal to the New York press, radio and TV. Realizing the campaign was limited by keeping the drive within membership and allied newspaper channels, I felt and strongly recommended in the beginning that a Commerce and Industry appeal be made. This will now be undertaken. Our Washington, D. C. member potential should not be overlooked. As part of the second phase I have also laid the ground work through research for a proposed next-of-kin campaign with an estimated potential of $100,000 or more. The correspondents whom the building will memorialize were fraternity members, college graduates, had many friends and a family. I felt that this group would gladly help us to raise this memorial fund through a special segment of campaigning.

Memorial Fund Drive Committee and Officers of the Correspondent's Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

WILLIAM C. COPPERSMITH, *Fund-Raising Consultant*

JANICE GRIFFITHS, *Executive Secretary*

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Victor Knauth
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Stephanos Zotos

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For the eight-week period for which I was engaged (taking this project only as a favor to a man for whom I hold in high esteem in the fund-raising field) I personally believe the results have been gratifying. Believe me, to raise the overall total of $94,398.67 has been a herculean task on the part of only a handful of members. There has also been a great amount of lip service. Many have wanted to give orders, push personal ideas, take credit for and generally head the campaign. I feel you should be apprised, if not already aware, of the difficulties I encountered in the process of bringing phase one to a successful conclusion.

1. Among your top leadership I was led to believe I would have the benefit of their wholehearted cooperation and invaluable assistance. For instance, as Campaign Director it was expedient that I have daily consultation with the campaign chairmen on strategy, etc. Mr. Murrow found time to see me only twice during my eight-week tenure and then the interviews lasted for only a short while. At neither meeting could I get him to talk campaign in terms of doing things. I know he has not fulfilled the assignments because of his busy schedule which I felt he alone could handle. Shortly he leaves for Korea.

2. The burden at first fell solely on Pat Lochridge, co-chairman, to direct my efforts at least for three weeks. After this there was a great deal of let down because she was busy until her resignation as of December 1st. She has been replaced by Madeline Ross. It was my suggestion that the great internationalist, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., replace Miss Lochridge as he had, through another person, indicated interest. This too would have broadened our base of solicitation to include export, import, international banking interests and the whole industry that depends on international relations.

   Originally Bill Gray had the thought that Schenley would underwrite the cost of the Time-Life "campaign launching" cocktail party. As Miss Lochridge had the entree to Schenley. In a letter instructing me I was told to follow through in her stead as she was to be out-of-town during most of the preparations for the party. Schenley tentatively okayed underwriting this party but when told they could not have a wall to wall banner announcing their generosity the deal fell through. Needless to say I was severely criticized and the whole thing was thrown into my lap to either sink under or swim with. After trying the other distillers around town and not getting anywhere I contacted Lockheed Aircraft and was successful in inducing them to underwrite the whole party. When I announced this to the leadership at a steering committee meeting they decided they would take the $1,000 for a campaign contribution and I could beg drinks and food via phone for this most important party. Afraid of such tamperings I called Miss Lochridge long distance and said that we probably would lose the $1,000 if the agreement was not left as it was. This was the day before the campaign launching was scheduled.

3. The campaign literature was originally designed and copywritten by me. However, Mr. Wurzel took charge of this department ignoring completely the samples. The result was the amateurish brown pledge cards and the typographically incorrect special gifts brochure. Wherein Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce's name is spelled correctly as Campaign Treasurer but incorrectly as Vice-Chairman. After complaints and a bit of "politics" (I have been told) on the part of an employee whose name was omitted by Mr. Wurzel on the brown pledges, the Steering Committee authorized me to order my original pledge literature. New pledge blanks and campaign stationery are now available plus the offset that incorporates the Herald Tribune and New York Times editorials to be enclosed with bulletins. Our entire printing bill was only $157.90.

4. From the day I was hired, in the interest of protecting the Club, I tried to impress upon Mr. Wurzel the necessity of bonding (blanket) everyone, including volunteers connected with the campaign. To my knowledge this bond as yet has not been secured. Your treasurer felt that it would entail an unnecessary expenditure.

5. The inducing of Mrs. Luce to act as Campaign Treasurer was strictly my affair after she had definitely told Mr. Murrow that she was too busy to act in this capacity. I interested her in the arrangement that she would not be bothered unnecessarily with details and it was agreed that I would deal with Mrs. Luce. She was indefatigable in her interests calling me daily and often two and three times. The contact with Mrs. Luce for a TV appearance was done without my consultation or advice and as a result she questioned me about it, amazed that I had not been informed as to what was being planned. This lack of integration has hampered this unusually successful operation throughout the campaign. People placed as committee chairmen without my knowledge, committee men soliciting prospects without having permission to do so has resulted in a great deal of confusion. An example: Herb Matthews, without asking, decided he would solicit Mr. Sulzberger's sizeable contribution. Without going into details I can tell you that he was quite unsuccessful. If my counsel had been sought as it should have been, it would have been clear that I had assigned Mr. Sulzberger to Mr. Murrow. A complete list of assignments are on file in the OPC office. Every chairman of a committee has his assignment sheet plus his list of committee members. Chairmen who showed no great interest were besieged by me via telephone at all hours of the day and night in a vain endeavor to get them working although this task should have been handled by leadership.

6. In the interest of a smoothly run, business-like operation it was agreed upon that the campaign would occupy what had formerly served as Club office. This resulted in a great deal of resentment. Especially since the door to the office was kept closed only so that the work of the campaign could proceed undisturbed. The insubordination of Miss Janice Griffith, made it increasingly hard for me to carry out my duties. As your executive secretary she was the only person I could contact to evaluate the worth, campaign-wise, of various members, to separate the "wheat from the chaff." From the day I arrived until the making out of this report I cannot think of one instance of positive cooperation from Miss Griffith. She has represented some factions who have axes to grind, which as a campaigner I do not resent, but they are impotent as potential campaign workers and just wanted to go along for the ride. She deliberately withheld from the campaign office pertinent data received in the mails and treated this whole effort as a manifestation of resentment against her. Arguing first with Mr. Wurzel, then with me, etc.

7. Even as this report is being made to you the OPC is in danger of losing $30-40,000 net. MGM's Howard Dietz and Dan Terrell offered to premiere for us at the Capitol Theatre early in February their new picture entitled "Above and Beyond," the story of Colonel Paul Tibbets who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima, starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Parker. The plan finally worked out was that MGM would hire on their payroll three or four people to handle the details of the premiere. Mrs. Luce, whom I contacted concerning this whole idea was quite enthusiastic, had asked that the film be sent to her in the Bahamas so that she could better understand its potential. MGM agreed to underwrite my expenses so that I could take the film and prevail upon Mrs. Luce if the picture was good enough to follow through with the premiere plan. Cables in my possession bear out this statement.

John Daly felt that it was a good idea and I was prepared to leave December 12th with the film. The altruism of the MGM gesture is astounding. However, it seems at this writing that the film will be withheld from Mrs. Luce and that a consulting fund raising firm will be retained to raise the additional $200,000 needed to complete this campaign. I have been able to raise monies mentioned above on approximately $2,500, which is a fantastically low figure by any measure. It has meant doing without bookkeepers, clerical help, secretary and all the personnel that a successful campaign depends upon. And, no doubt there have been times when my judgment was not as sound as it might have been. Now suddenly with unexplainable generosity it has been decided that the fund raising firm will have a budget to continue the second phase of this campaign of no less than $10,000 plus. How this decision has been reached I do not know except to say that since Mr. Edward Bernays was voted back into membership he has more or less colored the thinking of those too few who have controlled the destiny of this campaign and, is responsible for bringing in the fund raising firm. I am told this $10,000 budget is a charitable gesture on the part of this agency. Mr. Bernays called the MGM production off temporarily - by whose authority I will never know in-as-much as he enjoys no official position in the OPC, nor is he an official campaign worker despite his name appearing on the literature. It is with deep regret that I find OPC not taking advantage of something now, when early in February there must be made the final payment on the Club.

Mail addressed to me as Campaign Director and marked personal has been intercepted, my honesty has been questioned by letter and I, as your Campaign Director, have constantly been involved by faction fighting faction, members suspicious of members motives and by a general play on personalities. When given the "go ahead" by one group I was promptly told to "lay off" by another. To omit the persistent "politicking" attitude which has existed throughout the first phase of the campaign would not make for a clear picture. However, it is my sincere belief that your campaign is a good one, for a good cause and a "natural." Cooperation and sticktoitiveness are the necessities to the ultimate success of such a drive. The foundation has been laid, and soundly. My successor no doubt will find the job easy to accomplish. To those members who have been cooperative and who have given me a vote of confidence, I thank you. It has been a pleasure to have been associated with the campaign. Collectively you can reach your goal. Suffice it to say that a house divided cannot stand. This report should stand all interested parties in good stead as a guide to the future.

December 11, 1952

Dear Ed Anthony:

I understand you are giving some consideration to our effort to create a Memorial to war correspondents killed in the late war and in Korea. If you haven't received a list of the contributors to date I shall be glad to send you one. The real purpose of this note is to say that I have been very much impressed by the fact that the members of the Overseas Press Club themselves have been willing to put up a fair amount of dough out of their own pockets. It's a long time since I have seen reporters as determined and enthusiastic, and I hope you will consider the venture worthy of your support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Anthony, Publisher
COLLIER'S
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

December 9, 1952

Dear Dave:

Further regarding your conversation with Clare Luce and myself. The CBS Board at its last meeting authorized a contribution of $10,000.

When your Board has taken action, check should be made payable to The Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project) and sent to the Overseas Press Club of America, 1475 Broadway, New York.

I want to say you my best personal thanks as well as those of the OPC. You set the pattern in this little project as you have done in so many bigger ones, and without your initial commitment I don't believe we could have got the corporate contributions underway.

It is my purpose to buy you the first drink served at this Memorial Press Center. Again, my thanks and best salute.

As ever yours,

General David Sarnoff
Radio Corporation of America
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

May 22, 1951

Dear Louis:

Many thanks for your gracious and generous note of May 18. It seemed to me that the meeting went off rather well and I was delighted to be of any assistance to you and the members of the committee.

Again, my congratulations for the magnificent job you did in the course of the last year.

As ever yours,

S-P

Mr. Louis Lochner
Overseas Press Club
11475 Broadway
New York, New York

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CABLE ADDRESS:
OPCLUBAM
LONGACRE 4-0174

SUITE 411

TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

May 18, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

I was lazy and took yesterday off. But today I want to thank you again for so masterfully moderating the panel discussion, and for inviting the panel, Joe Dine and me to the delightful luncheon.

We have heard from every side that the panel discussion was far ahead of anything ever offered at an OPC Dinner in the way of intellectual entertainment. My wife kept watching the audience carefully and critically, looking from table to table again and again. She assures me that everywhere people took an unusually keen interest in what the "panelists" were saying. The fact that the audience applauded, hissed and booed was certainly evidence of interest!

Again, my sincere thanks. I knew, of course, in advance that we could depend upon you.

Always cordially yours,

Louis

Ry 7 0877

OPC SP

March 8, 1951

Dear Mr. Lochner:

In response to your letter of February 21 addressed to Mr. Murrow, I am pleased to enclose a CBS check in the amount of $500 for the George Polk Award.

We appreciate and applaud your efforts to perpetuate the tradition of reporting which George Polk exemplified.

Very truly yours,

JHR

Mr. Louis P. Lochner, President
Overseas Press Club of America
Times Tower
1475 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure

CC Mr. Chester,
Mr. Murrow

COPY

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

1475 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

February 21, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, V. P.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

As you know, the Overseas Press Club of America has had the privilege for the past two years of perpetuating the memory of George Polk. For this the Club is indebted to CBS for a contribution of $500 a year, which made it possible to present this sum to the special award winner. The presentation took place at a "swanky" dinner which you and I discussed, but which is to be dropped.

Accordingly, this year, due to the current national emergency, the OPC banquet will not be held. Instead, a dinner or similar appropriate function to present the annual awards will be held some time in early April. The plan is to have one speaker who is nationally and internationally known and to devote the rest of the program to the awards presentation and brief acceptance talks by the winners.

I am sure that you can appreciate at a time like this, when more than ever correspondents are losing their lives in the performance of duty, the perpetuation of the George Polk Award as the principal one in a series of seven, becomes even more significant. As the late George Polk and his work was so completely identified with CBS, I am writing to ask that your organization contribute again the $500 to enable the Club to carry on this worthy tradition.

Thank you again for all you have done for us in the past,

Very sincerely yours,

Louis (signed)

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:sw

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OPCLUBAM
LOngacre 4-0174

HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 411
TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

March 13, 1951

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
CBS, New York.

My dear Ed:

Just a note to thank you sincerely for putting the matter of the George Polk Award into the right channels in your organization. As you no doubt know by this time, Executive Vice-President Joseph H. Ream has sent us the check in the amount of $500 for the award.

Somehow I never got around to telling you, but here goes at last: your Friday night show -- round-up of the week's principal happenings with live voices piped in, etc.--is a MUST in our family. Also, just as frequently as our other engagements permit, we listen to "This is the News."

More power to you!

Cordially your friend,

Lowell

Overseas Press Club

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HEADQUARTERS
TIMES BUILDING SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY
PENNSYLVANIA 6-6871 NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

November 25, 1947

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed is a list of war correspondents accredited by the War Department for CBS, MBS, and other independent radio stations. You will recall that members of the Correspondent's Fund had promised to write letters for the Fund to specific organizations. A general form letter was attached to the minutes of the last meeting. attached

We regret the delay in getting the list to you but it was quite a job breaking down the 2500 names in alphabetical order that the War Department sent us into their respective organizations.

If you will let us know the approximate amount of Correspondent's Fund stationery you will need, we will send it to you.

Sincerely,

Hester Hensell

Hester E Hensell,
Secretary.

Many list ~~will follow~~!
is enclosed!

MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

CUNNINGHAM, Owen
MITSCOLL, David E.
FOSTER, Cedrick W.
FRANKE, Edmund E.

NAVY LIST

MUTUAL BROADCASTING CO. (cont'd)

HOOLEY, John A.
MAHON, John H.
MANNING, Paul
MEIER, Geo. L.
NICHOLS, Leslie A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ADAMS, John B.
ARTHUR, S. P.
CLARK, Herbert M.
COLLINGSWOOD, Charles
EDWARDS, Webley
FLEMING, James
GOURNEY, Arthur
HOLLIS, E. Russell
LIMBERT, Walter H.
MOCRAB, Geo. Lester
MURROW, Edward R.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (con

PRYOR, Donald J.
RIDER, Gene
SHAW, Charles
WINTER, Wm.
Van WEKENBURG, Jack L.

RADIO STATIONS Misc.

CHASE, Milton, WHN, Cincinnati
CLARK, Roy, WOW, Omaha
FELDMAN, Arthur S., WMAL, Washington
FRANKE, Edmund E., WOR, New York
GEORGE, Carl, WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio
HULL, Harwood Jr., WHEL, San Juan
McDONALD, Jim, KGU, Hawaii (WAHL)

LIST OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

CBS

Burdette, Winston M.
Calmer, Edgar M.
Collingwood, Charles
Chorlian, Edward
Corwin, Norman L.
Daly, John C.
Deter, Arthur S.
Downes, William R.
Dunn, William J.
Edwards, Clyde D.
Edwards, Webley
Fendell, Jack D.
Fleming, James
Fowle, Farnsworth
Glynn, Paul T.
Goss, Frank B.
Holles, Everett R.
Howe, Quincy
Leader, Anton
Leimert, Walter H.
Manning, Paul
Moorad, George L.
Murrow, Ed
Pryor, Donald J.
Raleigh, John M.
Robson, William
Sevareid, Eric
Shaw, Charles
Shayon, Robert
Shirer, William L.
Slocum, William
Smith, Howard K.
Bland, Elmer L.
Trout, Robert

(Accredited for Air Force Junkets)

McGill, Earle L.
Ream, Joseph H.

LIST OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

MBS
Bell, Don
Brumby, Robert M.
Cravens, Kathyrn
Cuhel, Frank J.
Cunningham, ~~XXXXX~~ Owen
Driscoll, David E.
Gaeth, Arthur
Mahon, Jack
Meier, G. Lawrence
Nichols, ~~RxxxdxM~~.Leslie A.
Quinn, Stanley

(Accredited for Air Force Junkets)
Novik, Morris S.
Swezey, Robert D.
Hooley, John A.

BBC
Willis, Douglas

STATION WIOD
Bain, Leslie B.

STATION WLW
Edmonds, James E.
Parker, Robert
Chase, Milton

TRANSRADIO
Green, Janet
Lanius, Charles
May, Ernest R.
Moore, Robert E.L.
Pickens, William
Putman, Eva B.
Reiss, Curt
Stonehouse, Merlin
LeCler, Paula
Gellerman, Henry
(Accredited for Air Force Junkets)
Pickens, William H.

STATION WGAR (CLEVELAND)
Baylor, David M.
George, Carl

W.VA. NETWORK
Chernoff, Howard L.

STATION WCAU
Clark, Katherin L.
Howard, Bessie

STATION WHN
Combs, George H.
Steel, Johannes

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING CO.
Daniell, F.H.W.

STATION WPTF
Debnam, Waldemar E.

STATION KMBC
Dennis, Gene

STATION WSYR
Eains, Herbert R.

STATION WNEW
Frankel, Lazarus (Lou)

STATION WRBM
Forbes, Ernest D.

STATION WLS
Lewis, Ervin G.

STATION KOMO
McConnell, Roscoe

STATION WOW
May, Foster

STATION WLEU
Omelian, Leo J.

STATION WJIM
Parker, Jack D.

STATION KTAR
Pyle, John

STATION WHO
Shelley, John D.

LIST OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

STATION WRVA
Stone, John L., Jr.

STATION WSM
Waugh, Irving C.

STATION WHK
Young, Murray G.

JT AINLEY CO. (RADIO)
Ainley, Joseph T.

RADIO DAILY
Alicoate, John W.

STATION WGAL
McCollough, Clair

STATION WSB
Reinsch, James

STATION WMCA
Nathan Straus

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
HELD AT THE TOWN HALL CLUB, OCTOBER 10th, 1947.

A special meeting of the Officers, Directors, and Trustees of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. was held in the Town Hall Club, Private Dining Room D, October 10th, 1947, to hear the recommendations of the Pro-Tem Finance Committee, was called to order at 12:30 P.M.

Those present were: -- Clyde E. Brown, Thomas M. Johnson, A. Wilfred May, John T. McGovern, Richard de Rochemont, Lloyd Stratton, Paul Harvey, Lucian S. Kirtland, and Hester Hensell, Secretary of the Overseas Press Club.

In the absence of Lowell Thomas, President, Mr. McGovern was appointed Temporary Chairman and presided.

The Secretary, Paul Harvey, stated that due notice of the meeting, explaining the purpose for its calling, had been mailed to all of the Officers, Directors, and Trustees. The notice is attached to these minutes.

Lloyd Stratton, Chairman of the Pro-Tem Finance Committee reported that his committee had met and after discussion and consideration of plans for raising additional funds had requested Mr. de Rochemont to draft a letter which would supply a basic form for letters of direct appeal to individuals in various industries, news agencies, newspapers, radio corporations, and news reel corporations, and which might be used as guidance in letters written by the members of the Fund.

Mr. De Rochemont then submitted to each member present a copy of the basic letter which he had drafted, a copy of which is attached to these Minutes.

By resolution, proposed, seconded, and duly carried, the substance of the basic content of the letter was accepted and approved with appreciation expressed by those present for the work of the committee, of which Mr. Stratton was chairman, and for the work of Mr. De Rochemont in drafting the basic letter for solicitation.

Hester Hensell reported that the office of the Overseas Press Club, under her direction, was consulting with the Headquarters Staffs of the U.S. Armed Forces in Washington with the object of obtaining a complete list of all accredited correspondents and for what newspapers, news agencies, etc., etc., they were accredited, and if possible to ascertain the length of time said correspondents were in the field. When this information was collected, she stated, it would be available for those members writing letters of solicitation.

Clyde Brown recommended that the letters of solicitation contain information regarding income tax deductions allowable, with reference to both corporations and individuals. Upon resolution it was moved and carried that the form is not exclusive but can be modified by the best judgement of the sender and may be addressed to an organization or an individual and with the selection of choice to whom it may be sent to be left to the discretion of the trustee using the basic letter.

Mr. Stratton reported that in addition to the use of solicitation letters, his committee also recommended that first night showings of outstanding films be used as a source for raising funds, and that through the aid of the Film Committee of the Overseas Press Club, it was expected that this project would become effective.

Upon motion made, seconded, and duly carried, it was voted that the sum of $250,000 be retained as the present goal for the capital funds of the Fund.

Thomas Johnson proposed for discussion the advisability of securing high class professional aid of unquestioned reputation to assist or advise in a program for raising funds. After considerable discussion, the opinion of the meeting was that the recommendations of Pro-Tem Finance Committee be given a thorough trial before considering modifications or substantial changes in methods adopted, but that the subject would be open for reconsideration at the Annual Meeting in April when the reports of results would be presented.

The proposal was offered that a letter, similar to that sent in 1946, be mailed to the Members of the Overseas Press Club, containing information about the Fund and asking for contributions. In the opinion of the Chairman, a motion was not necessary as the precedent had been established with power to act resting with the officers.

There being no other business to be transacted, the meeting adjourned at 2:10 P.M.

Lucian S. Kirtland.

L. S. K. per HL

(Temporary Recording Secretary.)

November 7, 1947

Dear

We have been informed by the U.S. War (Navy) Department that during the recent war your organization employed the following as accredited war correspondents

Name	Details
Name	Details

Our interest in this matter arises from our custodiansnip of a revolving and general fund, administered as a trust, available to all necessitous foreign correspondents, whether or not members of the Overseas Press Club of America.

The capital of this Fund, which was founded in April 23, 1943, has been subscribed in the main by men who have served or are serving as foreign correspondents. During recent years the appeals made to this Fund have been few enough and modest enough for us to meet them as they arose, and assistance has been provided for every case approved.

But World War II added to the corps of veteran foreign correspondents a total of 2300 men and women who were accredited to the U.S. forces, and who may in the future appeal to our fund for relief in sickness or incapacity. And the present international situation offers little hope that war correspondents will disappear, as a professional group, or that civilian life for foreign correspondents will become one offering a vista of pleasant security.

Our aim this year is to increase our Fund to $250,000, to provide for relief for those among this large group who are surely going to need it. In this profession there is considerable changing of jobs, a great deal of occasional employment, and it devolves upon those in it, and upon those who benefit by the existence of this pool of qualified men, to provide some resource in time of emergency for the less fortunate among the group.

We ask your special consideration of our appeal as a humanitarian gesture and as a practical means of providing collectively for cases which might otherwise fall somewhat unfairly in the lap of one employer instead of being shared by all the organizations and individuals concerned.

Contributions to the Overseas Press Club Correspondents Fund are tax-exempt. The administration of the Fund is practically without expense. No trustee receives any remuneration, and the Fund has no employees. Apart from the nominal expenses of auditing, postage, and investigation, every dollar contributed is available for relief purposes.

This appeal is addressed only to organizations and individuals who are directly connected with American journalism in its various forms. The relief given goes only to men and women of high professional standing and recognized service to American journalism, and it is given without publicity of any kind. May we count on you for a contribution this year, and if possible a pledge for its renewal in subsequent years?

I, or another of the trustees, will be glad to furnish you with any supplementary information as to the operation of the Fund which may help you in making your decision as to the amount you feel you should contribute.

Very sincerely yours,

OPC

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

~~LOTOS CLUB BUILDING 110 WEST 57TH STREET, N.Y. 19~~
~~CIRCLE 6-3760~~

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RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT
WILLIAM L. SHIRER
LLOYD STRATTON

Times Building
1475 Broadway
PEnnsylvania 6-6871

Suite 411
New York 18, N.Y.

July 8, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the annual meeting of the Correspondents' Fund held at the Overseas Press Club quarters, 1475 Broadway, on July 7th, the annual election of officers for the coming year and additional Trustees for the Fund took place. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am writing to tell you that you were nominated and elected unanimously Vice-President of the Correspondents' Fund for the coming year.

Rec'd
Pls acct
Done 7/9

The minutes of the meeting will be forwarded to you under separate cover, and a formal notice of the meeting of the new officers in September will be sent later.

Cordially,

Paul Harvey

Paul Harvey,
Secretary

PH/jl

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

LOTOS CLUB BUILDING 110 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 19
CIRCLE 6-3760

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Vice-Presidents
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WYTHE WILLIAMS

Treasurer and Assistant Secretary
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
PAUL HARVEY

DIRECTORS & TRUSTEES

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W. W. CHAPLIN
RALPH J. FRANTZ
GUY C. HICKOK
ROY W. HOWARD
A. WILFRED MAY
JOHN T. MCGOVERN
RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT
WILLIAM L. SHIRER
LLOYD STRATTON

Times Building Suite 411
1475 Broadway New York 18, N.Y.
PEnnsylvania 6-8871

July 9, 1947

MEMO TO: Edward R. Murrow

At the annual meeting of the Correspondents' Fund, at which officers and trustees were elected, a committee of four was selected to meet and consider ways and means of increasing the Fund.

This committee consists of Lloyd Stratton, Edward R. Murrow, Thomas M. Johnson, and Richard De Rochemont. It is to choose its own chairman. In the interim, Lloyd Stratton was selected as Chairman pro-tem. The committee is requested to report its recommendations to a full meeting of the officers and trustees of the Fund on Monday, September 15th. A notice of this meeting will be sent out later.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Harvey
Paul Harvey,
Secretary

per Stuf

PH/jl

(60)

Overseas Press Club
SP

U. S. CORRESPONDENTS - CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR II

Webb Miller - UNITED PRESS - Killed in London blackout accident,	May 8, 1940
Ralph Barnes, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE - Killed in bomber crash in Yugoslavia	Nov.18,1940
D. Witt Hancock, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Drowned in sinking of evacuation ship off Java	Mar. 7,1942
Harry L. Percy, UNITED PRESS, Died of malignant malaria in Cairo	Apr.19,1942
Mrs. Leah Burdett, PM, Slain by bandits in Iran	Apr.24,1942
Melville Jacoby, TIME & LIFE, Killed by airplane propeller in Australia	Apr.27,1942
Ben Miller, BALTIMORE SUN, Killed in plane crash in U.S.A., while visiting war installations	May 18,1942
Eugen Petrov, NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE - Killed in Sevastapol,	July 3,1942
Jack Singer, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE - Killed on aircraft carrier Wasp in the Pacific	Sept.15,1942
Byron, Darnton, NEW YORK TIMES, Killed by shrapnel in New Guinea	Oct. 21,1942
Harry E. Crockett, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Killed in torpedoing of British minelayer in Mediterranean	Feb. 5,1943
Ben Robertson, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Killed in Yankee Clipper crash at Lisbon	Feb. 22,1943
Frank J. Guhel, MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Killed in Yankee Clipper crash at Lisbon	Feb. 22,1943
Robert P. Post, NEW YORK TIMES Killed in bombing raid over Germany	Feb. 26,1943
Carl Thusgaard, ACME NEWSPICTURES, Killed in bombing raid to Madang, South Pacific	July 20,1943
Lucien A. Labaudt, LIFE, Killed in plane crash at Assam near India-Burma border	Dec. 13,1943
Brydon Taves, UNITED PRESS, Killed in plane crash at New Guinea	Dec. 27,1943
Raymond Clapper, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, Killed in plane crash, Marshall Islands	Feb. 3, 1944
Frederick Faust (Max Brand) HARPERS, Killed in Italy	May 11, 1944
William T. Shenkel, NEWSWEEK, Killed in first B29 mission over Yawata, Japan	Jun.15, 1944
Bede Irvin, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Killed by bomb from an American plane in Normandy	Jul. 25,1944

Tom Treanor, LOS ANGELES TIMES, Killed when his jeep was crushed by a tank in France	Aug.20,1944
Harold W. Kulick, POPULAR SCIENCE, Killed in plane crash at London airport	Sep. 2,1944
Damien Parer, PARAMOUNT NEWS, Killed by Japanese machine gun fire on Peleliu Island	Sep.17,1944
David Lardner, NEW YORKER, Killed by road mine near Aachen, Germany	Oct.19,1944
Asahel Bush, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Killed in Japanese bombing of Tacloban, Leyte	Oct.25,1944
Stanley Gunn, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM AND HOUSTON CHRONICLE - Died of wounds received in Japanese bombing, Leyte	Oct.29,1944
John B. Terry, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Died of wounds received in Japanese bombing, Leyte	Oct.31,1944
John J. Andrew, UNITED PRESS, Killed on bombing flight in China-Burma-India theater	Nov. 5,1944
Frank Prist, ACME NEWSPICTURES - Killed by Japanese sniper on Leyte	Nov.13,1944
Jack Frankish, UNITED PRESS, Killed in German bombing, Belgium	Dec.23,1944
William H. Chickering, TIME & LIFE, Killed in air action, Lingayen Gulf, Philippines	Jan. 6,1945
Joseph Morton, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Executed by Germans after capture in Slovakia	Jan.24,1945
Frederick C. Painton, READER'S DIGEST, Died of heart attack on Guam	Mar.31,1945
Ernie Pyle, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE- Killed by Japanese sniper on Ie Island	Apr.18,1945
Harold Denny, NEW YORK TIMES, Died of illness in U.S.A.,soon after returning from Europe where he was a prisoner of war	Jul. 3,1945
John Cashman, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE - Killed in plane crash at Okinawa	Jul.31,1945
Robert Bellaire, COLLIER'S, Died of injuries, near Tokyo, Japan	Sep.30,1945

U. S. CORRESPONDENTS KILLED IN KOREAN WAR

Ray Richards, INS, killed in front-line fighting in Korea	July 10-1950
Cpl. Ernie Peeler, STARS & STRIPES, killed in front-line fighting in Korea	July 10-1950
James O. Supple, CHICAGO, ILL, SUN-TIMES, killed in plane crash enroute to Korea	July 27-1950
Albert Hinton, NORFOLK, VA, JOURNAL & GUIDE, killed in plane crash enroute to Korea	July 27-1950
Frank Emery, INS, killed in plane crash during takeoff in Japan	Sept. 7-1950
Charles D. Rosecrans, Jr., INS, killed in plane crash during takeoff in Japan	Sept. 7-1950
Ken Inouye, TELENEWS (affiliate of INS) killed in plane crash during take-off in Japan	Sept. 7-1950
William R. Moore, AP, reported missing when Seoul fell, July 30, 1950 - now reported dead July 31, 1950 (E & P Nov. 4, 1950, p.13)	
Mm. Henry Graham, N.Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, killed when Navy plane crashed in Pacific near Korea	March 3-1951

U. S. CORRESPONDENTS KILLED IN CRASH OF KLM CONSTELLATION
NEAR BOMBAY, JULY 12,1949

Nat A. Barrows, 49, CHICAGO NEWS

James Branyan, 31, HOUSTON POST

Fred Golvig, 36, DENVER POST

Elsie Dick, MUTUAL BROADCASTING

Thomas A. Falco,39, BUSINESS WEEK

Charles Gratke, 48, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (See. Vol.VII, p.211L)

S. Burton Heath,50, Newspaper Enterprise Assn., winner of 1939 Pulitzer Prize for domestic reporting

Bertram D. Hulen, 60, N.Y. TIMES.

Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, 51, N.Y. radio station WOR, winner of 1931 Pulitzer Prize for foreign reporting (for INS from Moscow)

Vincent Mahoney, 47, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

George L. Moorad, 41, Portland (Ore.) radio station KGW

William H. Newton, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

John Werkley, TIME MAGAZINE

A PLAN TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS

FROM THE

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y.

Foreword by

EDWARD R. MURROW

The Americans pictured on the next and succeeding pages were once our colleagues. They are no longer. They were a distinguished lot. Some became famous. Ernie Pyle of Scripps-Howard, who left us at Ie Shima, Ralph Barnes of the *Herald Tribune,* who crashed over Europe, Raymond Clapper, H. R. Knickerbocker and many more. Some were service correspondents for *Yank* and *Stars and Stripes.* There were others too, less well known but no less honorable staffers of International News Service, Time Inc., United Press, the *Times,* the Associated Press, *Reader's Digest*—the great organizations of contemporary journalism—who were just a little more conscientious and perhaps a little less lucky than most of us.

We wish to honor them.

We wish to honor them in a way that seems peculiarly fitted to this dynamic age—with a living, dynamic memorial, dedicated to the profession they cherished, lived and died in.

Such a memorial is described in these pages.

The description may lack the reverence and sentiment often associated with memorials. It was deliberately planned that way. It is our job to deal in practical, factual terms. Moreover, the memorial itself is so practical, the need for it so obvious that it requires no frame of sentiment. Happily, the correspondents we thus honor were practical, factual people. It seems to us this is the way they would want it.

FROM THE SEEDS OF SACRIFICE...

Will Rise A Useful, Permanent Memorial To America's Fallen War Correspondents

It is ironic that, in all the United States – the world's most news-conscious nation–less than half a dozen press centers exist where members of the journalistic profession and its allied fields can meet for purposes more serious than conviviality.

And New York, news capital of the world, boasts none.

Yet–why is a Press Center needed in New York?

Here's why. Of all the trades and professions, journalism is the one that most thrives on broad exchange of information. Reporters–editors, too–need and constantly seek association with their colleagues. For they well know that it is through intimate exchange of ideas–through a constant flow of thoughts and words–that minds are sharpened, that wits are whetted keen.

Despite the professional need for such vital stimulation, New York today offers newsmen little more than the hospitality of public cafes.

The problem is this: working newspaper people in New York, and visiting colleagues from elsewhere, have no central "club" or "headquarters" where they may meet for such vital exchange of information and ideas.

A New York Press Center would fill this vacancy, enhance the stature of journalism in New York and, indeed, contribute to improvement of the practice of journalism everywhere.

The Overseas Press Club of New York, through its Correspondents Fund–a philanthropic organization–has decided to establish just such a center, as a living, permanent memorial to those who have died in the supreme call of duty. A five-story building in midtown Manhattan has been selected to house this Memorial Press Center. It's at 35 East 39th Street, close to the offices of four large newspapers, many magazine offices and broadcasting companies, as well as to the United Nations.

Today the Overseas Press Club is inviting others to join with its members in founding, through the Correspondents Fund, the Memorial Press Center which will be, in addition to a global journalism center, headquarters and permanent home for the largest, most vigorous organization of its kind in the world.

A Mecca For Many

Journalists from all over the world visit New York, not only to cover the United Nations, but on State Department scholarships, roving assignments and on lecture tours. Until now they have been homeless transients with no place where they could find both sincere welcome and needed assistance. The Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center will fill this gap. At the Memorial Building, arrangements can be made for letters of introduction, interviews with American authorities and with business, industrial and educational leaders. Also, they may receive counsel on news procedures in the U. S.–and for such personal services as hotel reservations, theatre tickets, sightseeing trips.

Journalism students, many of whom visit New York during vacations and on field trips, will be welcomed, enjoy access to the library and research

continued on page 4

U. S. Correspondents–Casualties

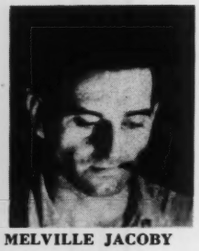
WEBB MILLER
United Press
London–1940

RALPH BARNES
N. Y. Herald Trib.
Yugoslavia–1940

WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press
Java–1942

HARRY L. PERCY
United Press
Cairo–1942

MRS. LEAH BURDETT
PM
Iran—1942



MELVILLE JACOBY
Time & Life
Australia—1942

BEN MILLER
Baltimore Sun
U. S. A.—1942

EUGEN PETROV
N.A.N.A.
Sevastapol—1942

JACK SINGER
I.N.S.
Pacific—1942

BYRON DARNTON
New York Times
New Guinea—1942

continued from page 3

room. Also, experts in the field will be on hand to discuss future careers with tomorrow's newspapermen. And a job placement service will stand at their disposal, with the Placement Committee eager to tip off editors about young men and women who appear to demonstrate marked ability.

The Center will be open, too, to executives from the major public relations firms in more or less constant touch with the press, to business men and to organizations of reporters, writers and others in allied fields whose memberships are too small for them to equip and maintain separate facilities.

Thus, the Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center will be just that in the broadest sense—an institute to serve usefully men and women in and of journalism.

The Overseas Press Club

Since its founding almost 15 years ago, the Overseas Press Club has grown to the point where it ranks today as America's largest, most important and respected organization of foreign correspondents. Its more than 700 members are working or have worked in all parts of the world. A functional society which has earned the high respect of both public and the profession, the Club's annual dinners—usually held in the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom in New York, have attracted up to a thousand guests to hear such international personalities as General of the Army George C. Marshall, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, the King of Greece, former President Herbert Hoover, Secretaries of State James F. Byrnes and Dean Acheson, Publisher Helen Rogers Reid, King Michael of Rumania, General Omar N. Bradley, Paul G. Hoffman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Moreover, its weekly informal luncheons and late afternoon discussions have provided forums—with brisk question-answer periods—for such renowned public figures as Prime Minister Nehru of India, French former Ambassador Henri Bonnet, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Ministers, chancellors, cabinet members, presidents of sister republics—men of such stature have attended these gatherings. And—on or off the record—have provided rich new background to members who interpret the news.

The Overseas Press Club's Annual Awards for outstanding work by American correspondents writing, photographing or speaking about foreign affairs rank among journalism's highest honors. They comprise the only awards made by journalists themselves to members of their own profession. Among winners: such distinguished reporters as Leland Stowe, Homer Bigart, James Reston, Elmer Davis, Anne O'Hare McCormick and Joseph and Stewart Alsop.

Several years ago the Overseas Press Club launched its own television program—the first such organization to make dramatic use of the new medium. Moreover, the Club publishes a weekly Bulletin for its members—one so valuable that the major share of its cost is met by paid advertising! And even in its present cramped quarters, the Overseas Press Club maintains a 2,000-volume library. But now it declines to accept custody of many more and valuable books of reference. No more space.

These are merely surface indications of a healthy and vigorous institution. More than 20 standing and special committees function year-round to keep the Overseas Press Club at the forefront of

BRYDON TAVES
United Press
New Guinea—1943

RAYMOND CLAPPER
Scripps-Howard
Marshall Isl.-1944

FREDERICK FAUST
Harpers
Italy—1944

TOM TREANOR
Los Angeles Times
France—1944

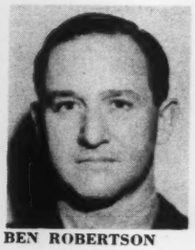
WILLIAM T. SHENKEL
Newsweek
Japan—1944

BEDE IRVIN
Associated Press
Normandy—1944

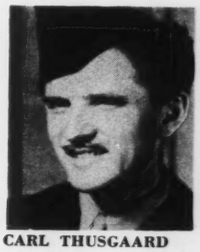
HARRY L. CROCKETT
Associated Press
Mediterranean-1943

ROBERT P. POST
New York Times
Germany—1943

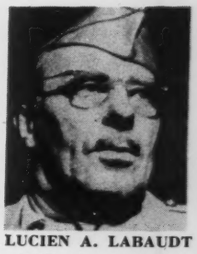
FRANK J. CUHEL
Mutual B'dcasting
Lisbon—1943



BEN ROBERTSON
N. Y. Herald Trib.
Lisbon—1943



CARL THUSGAARD
Acme Newspictures
Madang—1943



LUCIEN A. LABAUDT
Life
Assam—1943

world journalism. Its Special Projects Committee organizes a series of six monthly lectures at the New School for Social Work, at which foreign correspondents and scholars exchange views. More than 4,000 will attend. And the Club's Freedom of Press and Information Committee is ready to call international attention to any infringement on press rights or suppression of news.

Just last year, for instance, Rome police closed the newspaper, *Rome Daily American,* without real provocation. At once the Committee on Freedom of Press and Information swung into action. Within 48 hours, under pressure initiated solely by this Club committee, Italy's National Government ordered the Rome Daily American reopened.

Through these and many other day-to-day activities, the Overseas Press Club maintains and increases its strong leadership in a news-conscious world.

A Press Center Is People

The mere fact of a building does not create a "Press Center," a home for the men and women who interpret facts for people everywhere. On the contrary, it is created only through active participation of undisputed leaders in this highly competitive field. These leaders today form the backbone of the Overseas Press Club.

Among members constantly active in Club affairs are newspaper men and women with distinguished international careers, editors of our great national magazines, the best known and most respected of our broadcasters, some of television's most influential commentators. The Club's membership includes best-selling authors, Pulitzer Prize winners, writers for magazines reaching millions of readers. The Club also numbers former foreign correspondents who now ably interpret to the public the principles of private enterprise and of our major social institutions.

Here's a good example of the need for a Center such as the Overseas Press Club is founding; within 48 hours after the Club had taken an option on the property to be occupied next year, four New York newspaper clubs had petitioned to participate in the Press Center project!

How the Memorial Press Center Will Operate

The substantial five-story structure selected for the Memorial Press Center will be remodeled to provide for most efficient use of its commodious space. When completed it will include:

The Library and Archives:

One of the most useful of the Club's many special rooms, it will contain what is expected to become the most comprehensive library of volumes related to reporting news of any club in the world. Original manuscripts, maps, notable issues of newspapers, recordings of momentous broadcasts and prints of outstanding and historical news pictures will be treasured in the archives and be made available to serious students of journalism.

The Press Conference Room:

This room will provide New York with what the City has long needed—one appropriate place where news conferences may be held with all the required facilities. Heretofore many press conferences have been held in hotel rooms, completely inadequate for the purpose, or in offices located without regard to newsmen's convenience. Now it will be possible for those who make the news to meet comfortably

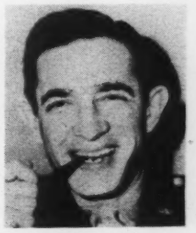
continued on page 6

HAROLD W. KULICK
Popular Science
London—1944

DAMIEN PARER
Paramount News
Peleliu—1944

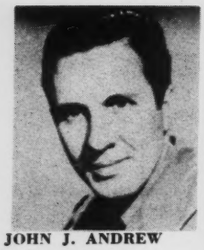
DAVID LARDNER
New Yorker
Germany—1944

ASAHEL BUSH
Associated Press
Leyte—1944



STANLEY GUNN
Ft. Worth Star-Tel
Leyte—1944

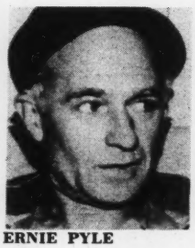
JOHN B. TERRY
Chicago News
Leyte—1944



JOHN J. ANDREW
United Press
Far East—1944

FRANK PRIST
Acme Newspictures
Leyte—1944

JACK FRANKISH
United Press
Belgium—1944



ERNIE PYLE
Scripps-Howard
Ie Island—1945

ROBERT BELLAIRE
Collier's
Japan—1945

JOHN CASHMAN
I.N.S.
Okinawa—1945

continued from page 5

and in a pleasant setting with those who write it.

The Dining and Meeting Room:

Good food, well prepared and inexpensively served is a primary objective of plans for the Memorial Press Center. The operations of a score of club and public dining rooms have been studied by a Club committee for more than a year. Here, forums, discussion meetings and other Club functions now held in public restaurants, will be presented to members and their guests. For the first time in its history, the Overseas Press Club will be able to hold all its functions, with the exception of the Annual Awards Dinner, under the same roof.

Headquarters Offices:

As an organization serving many needs of some 700 members, the Club's headquarters office facilities today are inadequate. The Memorial Building will provide space to work and grow.

Offices for Affiliates:

In addition to space for the Correspondents Fund the building will offer offices for other journalistic organizations which will also have access to the Club's social and other facilities. With occupation of the building by major organizations, cooperative ventures can be readily planned and carried out.

The Lounge:

As a meeting place for newsmen and women, and their colleagues in allied fields, the Lounge is expected to become one of the most popular journalistic rendezvous in New York.

Special Services

In addition to a club's normal services to its members when it occupies the Memorial Press Center, the Overseas Press Club will be able to launch other projects long accepted as urgent. Among those contemplated:

Message Service—members can avail themselves of twenty-four-hour-a-day message service.

Mail Service—the Overseas Press Club will maintain a mail forwarding and hold service for any member desiring to use it as a permanent or temporary address.

Dressing Room—out-of-town members wishing a place to change from street clothes into evening wear will find a room—plus a shower—for this purpose.

Guest Privileges—members may extend the privileges of the Club for a period of two weeks to friends visiting the City.

GEORGE POLK
Columbia B'dcasting
Greece—1948

JAMES BRANYAN
Houston Post
Bombay—1949

THOMAS A. FALCO
Business Week
Bombay—1949

H.R. KNICKERBOCKER
WOR
Bombay—1949

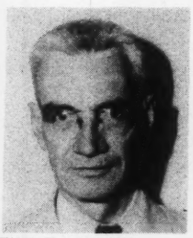
JOHN WERKLEY
Time
Bombay—1949

ELSIE DICK
Mutual B'dcasting
Bombay—1949

VINCENT MAHONEY
San Fran. Chron.
Bombay—1949

BERTRAM D. HULEN
New York Times
Bombay—1949

ROBERT DOYLE
Time & Life
Indonesia—1950



RAY RICHARDS
I.N.S.
Korea—1950

JAMES O. SUPPLE
Chicago Sun-Times
Korea—1950

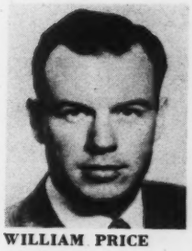
ALBERT HINTON
Norfolk, J'l & Guide
Korea—1950

W. H. CHICKERING
Time & Life
Philippines—1945

JOSEPH MORTON
Associated Press
Slovakia—1945

FRED C. PAINTON
Reader's Digest
Guam—1945

HAROLD DENNY
New York Times
U. S. A.—1945



WILLIAM PRICE
Time & Life
Egypt—1946

ALFRED KORNFELD
Time & Life
Germany—1946

Lecture Bureau—as a convenience to members who accept lecture engagements, the Press Center will operate a booking service. Arrangements will also be made to accept voluntary speaking engagements for members who occasionally speak as a public service.

Recording—equipment for making a tape recording of important speeches, press conferences and other public statements will be available.

News Room—typewriters and other facilities will be made available to correspondents and to qualifying students.

In blueprinting plans for a Press Center, the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club has been guided by this basic principle: facilities must be extended to provide the widest possible appropriate use. A journalists' club open solely to practicing journalists can be a pleasant institution but it is hardly a Press Center in the broad sense. As with all trades and professions, journalists occasionally become victims of intellectual inbreeding. They, too, need the stimulation that springs from contact with colleagues in allied fields.

Just as the Center should enjoy the widest possible use, so, it is believed, its establishment should benefit from the widest possible participation. Anyone who is interested in this project is invited to join with Overseas Press Club members in insuring its success.

To create a Press Center for New York through the Overseas Press Club Memorial Building, the Correspondents Fund of the Club, a charitable organization which will own the building, is seeking to raise $300,000. The building purchased and developed for the Press Center will become a capital asset of the Fund. Through its lease to the Overseas Press Club for the proposed development, the Fund is expected to derive an enduring endowment and thereby extend its philanthropic work. Thus a triple purpose is served: a Press Center, a living memorial to men respected around the world and, potentially, a substantial and continuing income for the Fund.

Donations for this purpose in cash and pledges payable by Feb. 1, 1953 are being accepted by the Fund. Checks should be made payable to the Correspondents' Fund (Special Building Project). Donations to the Fund are deductible items on Federal income-tax returns.

END

FRED COLVIG
Denver Post
Bombay—1949

NAT A. BARROWS
Chicago Daily News
Bombay—1949

GEORGE L. MOORAD
KGW
Bombay—1949

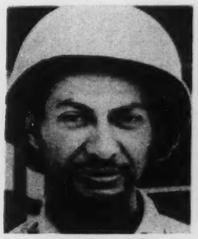
CHARLES GRATKE
Chr.Sci. Monitor
Bombay—1949

WILLIAM H. NEWTON
Scripps-Howard
Bombay—1949

S. BURTON HEATH
N.E.A.
Bombay—1949

WILLIAM R. MOORE
Associated Press
Korea—1950

WILSON FIELDER
Time & Life
Korea—1952



C. D. ROSECRANS, JR.
I.N.S.
Japan—1950

KEN INOUYE
I.N.S.
Japan—1950

FRANK EMERY
I.N.S.
Japan—1950

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
N. Y. Journ.of Comm.
Korea—1951

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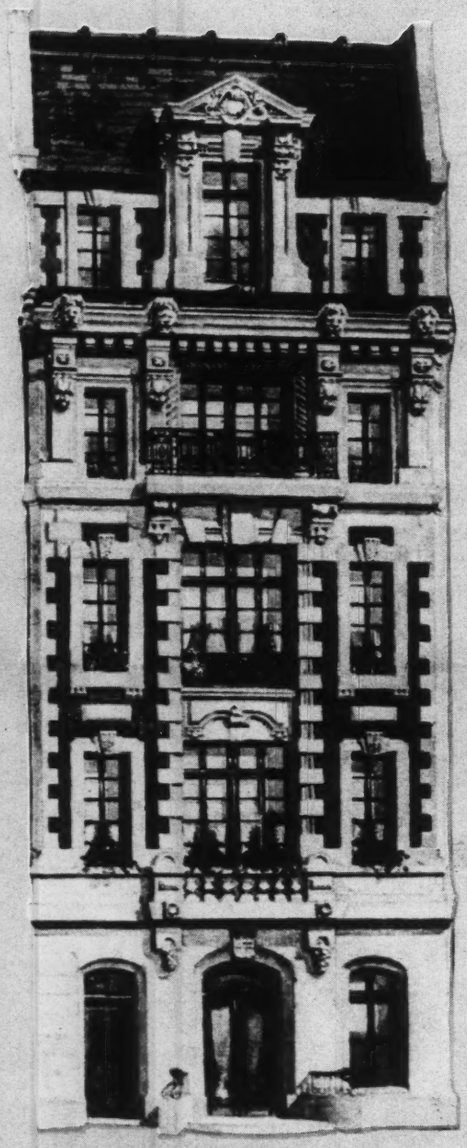

THE PROJECTED OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER
35 East 39th Street
New York City

The Memorial Fund Drive

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~~*Fund-Raising Consultant*~~
~~WILLIAM COPPERSMITH~~

December 19, 1973

Dear Miss McLaughlin:

Thank you for following through with the OPC Foundation material for indeed what you have sent is not in duplication but my first viewing. I am counting heavily on the interest of Ed Murrow's friends to being forth added material such as you have done.

At some point I hope to develop some oral history for the Murrow Collection and would now feel free to turn to you to discuss the possibility of an interview with you, which we could plan together.

In the meantime, if your travels bring you to Boston, it would be such a pleasure to have you visit the Murrow Memorial Library, and thereby give me another opportunity to talk with you for I did so enjoy the OPC occasion.

Have a lovely Christmas and accept my thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Eleanor G. Horan
Curator, Murrow Collection

Miss Kathleen McLaughlin
301 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND

OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION

A PROGRAM TO FINANCE THE

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY

AND THE

EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE

1966

ED MURROW'S DREAM FOR THE WORLD PRESS CENTER

As a distinguished journalist, reporter and commentator, Edward R. Murrow was a highly regarded and active member of the Overseas Press Club. But to Ed Murrow, the OPC represented far more than simply his "club". He envisioned it as a WORLD PRESS CENTER — a fountainhead of cultural, educational and professional projects that would enrich international journalism and influence the destiny of foreign correspondence.

It was he who supplied the leadership and inspiration for the 1960 Campaign that enabled the OPC to purchase its present headquarters. At that time Murrow, along with many other outstanding club members, had optimistic plans for the expansion of our OPC programs. Some were achieved. Others, because of lack of funds, had to be held in abeyance until they could be financed. Meanwhile, Ed Murrow continued to talk about and worked toward the day when the OPC would have:

AN OUTSTANDING COMMUNICATIONS LIBRARY

A DISTINGUISHED WORLD AFFAIRS FORUM

A WIDER PROGRAM OF FELLOWSHIPS AND JOURNALISTIC AWARDS.

In essence, Murrow envisioned the WORLD PRESS CENTER as serving not only its members, but business, communications and government leaders and the general public — in fact serving *anyone* concerned with an international free press, international trade, international prosperity, international peace and understanding.

IT IS A FITTING TRIBUTE TO ED MURROW, therefore, that the Overseas Press Club Foundation has undertaken, with the blessings of Mrs. Murrow, a memorial fund drive for a half million dollars to sustain a three year program of educational and professional activities with primary emphasis on the responsibilities of the press in international news coverage.

All monies raised in this context will be used to finance the EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY and the EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE outlined here.

THE EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Murrow Memorial Library, when completed, will be the finest and most complete communications library in the world.

Its location in the world's largest and most important city — the news capital of the globe and the headquarters of the United Nations — will make it readily accesible (and a welcome innovation) to reporters, journalists and correspondents of all nations.

The Board of Governors of the Club has allocated an entire floor of the OPC headquarters for this library, the four divisions of which, will be staffed by a full time, accredited librarian.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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The Library of Congress

Mr. K. S. Giniger
Committee Coordinator

I. REFERENCE LIBRARY

There will be a working reference library with complete standard references available to journalists and aspiring journalism students, so that they may actually study, work and report from the library.

II. COMMUNICATIONS LIBRARY

There will be a specialized communications library housing complete references on:

. . . detailed studies of laws, pacts and exchanges that permit the free flow of news around the world

. . . detailed studies on the barriers to the free flow of news around the world

. . . studies on the effectiveness of world news coverage

III. EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

This program, envisioned as a part of the entire library complex, would be designed to collect and distribute significant materials for the furtherance of the news profession.

This would include publishing or filming (or causing to be published or filmed) essential works which would enhance the public's understanding of foreign correspondence and will further the development of a free and responsible news media.

IV. MURROW MEMORABILIA COLLECTION

There will be a taped and written collection of Ed Murrow's

. . . broadcasts and special programs

. . . letters and speeches (during his broadcasting career)

. . . letters and speeches (as Director of the U.S.I.A.)

Additionally there will be taped and written collections of the works of other important journalists, correspondents and commentators.

THE EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE

I. SEMINARS

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FORUM

Few of us can imagine what it is like to gain entrance to and report the "truth in the news" from the world's troubled and war torn countries.

Conversely, foreign correspondents returning to the U. S. after long periods abroad, seldom have the opportunity to relate their fresh insights.

Their timely reports could represent a great fund of knowledge for business, communications and government leaders as well as for the public. To achieve this end, however, there exists a great need for a platform from which the correspondents can be heard.

We propose to provide that platform through the establishment of a Foreign Correspondents Forum. Here an invited group of leaders will have the opportunity to meet and discuss with these returning correspondents the problems and the opportunities they have observed abroad.

EMERGING NATIONS FORUM

Leaders of many of the emerging nations who come to this country to represent their governments at the United Nations are seldom heard outside the U. N. By providing them with a proper platform from which to express their problems and views, they could reach a wide, interested audience.

It is felt that the World Press Center, because of its international scope and membership, as well as its physical proximity to the U. N., would provide the ideal platform for these important opinion makers.

We propose, in the spirit of Ed Murrow's insistence on finding and presenting the "truth in the news", to invite such leaders to participate in our Emerging Nations Forum. Through this interchange can come a new awareness of the aspirations and needs of these new countries.

II. ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

The OPC Foundation will establish in Ed Murrow's name and memory, an Annual Symposium on:

THE FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

The objective of the Symposium would be to afford journalists throughout the world, the opportunity to discuss timely and important issues with those political, religious and business leaders directly responsible for the conduct of world affairs at the highest level.

Only through this kind of exchange and participation can we remain steadfast in the defense of a free press against the many threats — tyranny, extremism, overt controls or simple short-sightedness and apathy.

Findings and results of the Forums and Symposium will be published and made available to libraries, colleges and opinion makers throughout the world. Concurrently, they would be included in the MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY in both tape and manuscript form.

III. FELLOWSHIPS

because . . .

a study of the present deployment of U. S. correspondents carried out this year by the Overseas Press Club, shows that a great many countries do not have a single newsman reporting news developments from the scene to the United States.

THE MURROW FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM WOULD BE OF ENORMOUS ASSISTANCE IN CORRECTING THIS LAPSE IN NEWS COVERAGE

because . . .

hundreds of young American college students seek the challenge offered by a career in the news field.

Many of these journalism students aspire to be correspondents. Unhappily, most are, at the outset, thwarted in their ambitions. For unlike the professions of medicine, education and business, communications does not offer a regular "internship" or "apprenticeship".

THE MURROW FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTED ANNUALLY TO ESPECIALLY PROMISING GRADUATES, WILL SEND THEM ON AN "INTERNSHIP" TO COUNTRIES WHICH ARE INADEQUATELY COVERED.

The benefits to our country in the training of tomorrow's correspondents are self evident. Furthermore, the OPC Foundation has already proven the workability of the program through several "trial" fellowships granted in the past. One of our proteges is now studying, working and reporting from the Belgian Congo.

IV. STUDENT EDITORS CONFERENCES

The Overseas Press Club Foundation already sponsors an Annual Conference of Student Editors that brings some 150 college editors to our WORLD PRESS CENTER for four days to hear panels of correspondents, to ask questions of the visiting panelists and to discuss major issues of our times. At the conclusion of the Conference, awards are presented for outstanding achievement in the field of college journalism.

These conferences are one of the truly outstanding and worthwhile programs offered by the OPC. There is, however, no guarantee that they can be continued as they are subsidized by an outside gift which must be secured annually.

A GRANT TO THE MURROW MEMORIAL FUND FOR THIS PROGRAM, WILL ENABLE ITS CONTINUATION AND ITS EXPANSION IN SIZE AND SCOPE.

ED MURROW'S "FINEST HOUR"

"THIS . . . IS LONDON"

Edward R. Murrow's voice was distinctive, authoritative and filled with a controlled emotion. In the background could be heard the sounds of a great city in crisis — air raid sirens, the blast of bombs.

All America listened and understood. For Ed Murrow was no mere reporter of the news. His audience knew that they were not hearing an observer of the war — but a participant. His unique new "style" of reporting not only earned for him the admiration of Americans and Britons alike, but was the beginning of a revolution in newscasting.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED, Murrow returned to the U. S. to become Vice President of CBS. He set examples of the highest order for those in his profession and became a familiar voice and face to the entire nation through television's *CBS Reports, See It Now, This I Believe* and *Person to Person.*

ED MURROW WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED for his courage in challenging Senator Joseph McCarthy. On a surprise broadcast of *See It Now* in 1954 he astounded the nation by refering to McCarthy as a "one man committee". To speak out against McCarthy, one risked not only an investigation, but his very job. Murrow did not have to say much — he simply showed film clips of McCarthy in action. It was enough. It was the beginning of the end of "McCarthyism".

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY appointed Ed Murrow as Director of the United States Information Agency in 1961. (Murrow accepted the job for a fraction of his CBS salary). He had the complete confidence of the President, and was the first Director to sit in regularly on meetings of the Administration, sessions of the National Security Council and staff meetings of the Secretary of State. Even in government life, Murrow was not afraid of reporting "the truth in the news". He initiated and defended the Agency's policy of distributing news of racial flare-up in the U. S. because, in his own words, "We cannot make good news out of bad practice".

FORCED INTO RETIREMENT because of failing health, Ed Murrow left the U.S.I.A. In January 1964 after three years as Director. In accepting the resignation, President Johnson (who later awarded Murrow the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor that can be conferred on an American citizen), said to him: "You leave with the thanks of a grateful President and a grateful nation. . . . I close, Ed, with a paraphrase of the words you made forever famous on radio and television 'Good luck and goodbye'."

Edward R. Murrow died at his home in Pawling, New York on April 27, 1965.

The late Sir Winston Churchill, America's only Honorary Citizen and a friend of Ed Murrow, was later to call the Battle of Britain, their "finest hour". Ed Murrow's coverage of the war and of that battle might well be called his "finest hour" and even, perhaps, reporting's "finest hour".

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND
OF THE
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION

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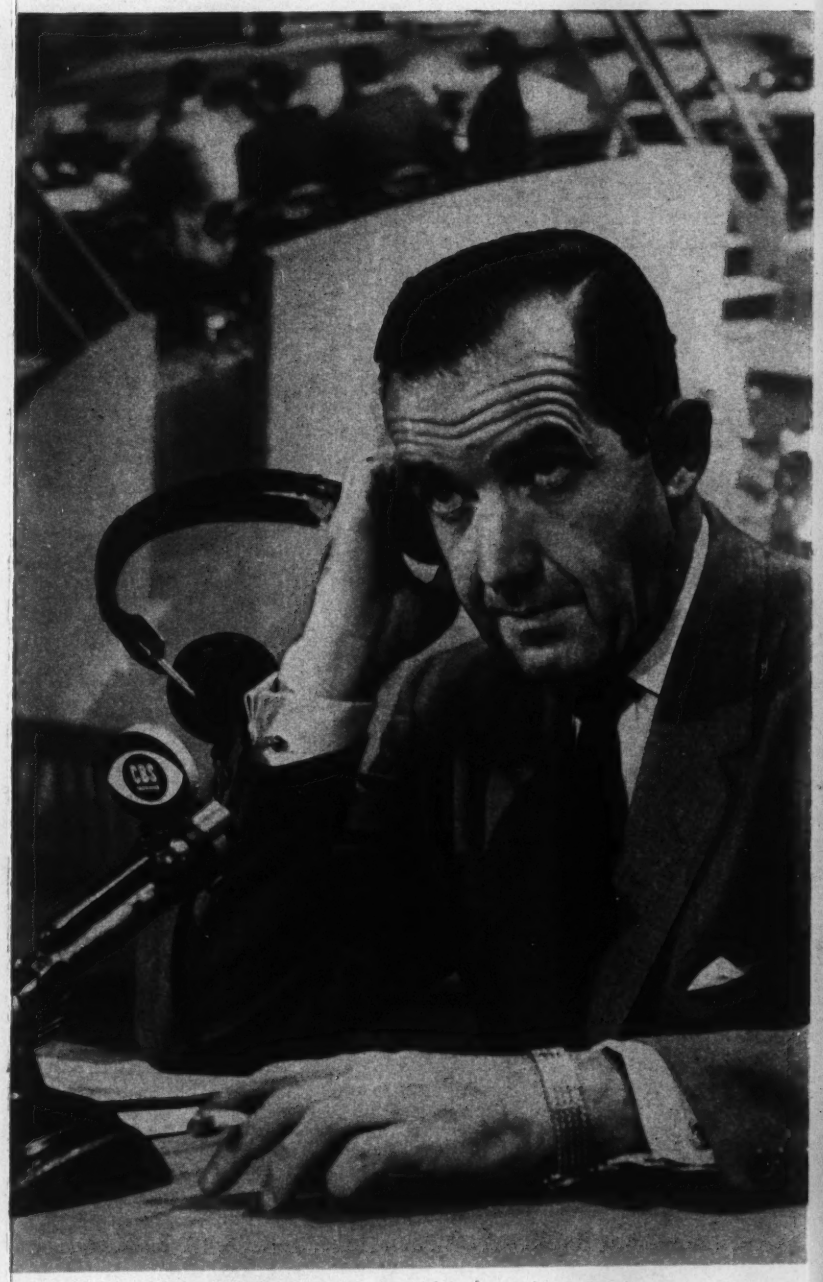
54 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10018
Telephone: LW 4-3500

"He was a shooting star, and we will live in his afterglow a very long time" . . .

Eric K. Sevareid



"To Ed Murrow,
Reporter, Historian, Inquirer, Actor, Ponderer, Seeker . . ."

Carl Sandburg
Honorary Member Overseas Press Club

Kathleen McLaughlin
301 East 47th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mrs. Horan -

At long last I've had a chance to check my few remaining items in the OPC Foundation folder - as I promised when we had our talk at the Club - and I find the pickings rather slim. Obviously I jettisoned quite a bit some time ago, as I haven't been associated with the Foundation for more than ten years. What is left I'm sending along, although I suspect they are duplicates.

My regrets that I'm not too productive, as my sympathies are strongly with you and the purposes of the Murrow Collection. However, do count on me for any further help or research I may be able to contribute.

Wishing you very happy holidays, and all the best in your post with the Murrow Collection.

Cordially,

Kathleen McLaughlin

Dec. 14, 1973

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION

"There are some of us . . . and
I am one, who owe their professional life to this man.
There are many . . . who owe Ed Murrow their love of their work, their
standards and sense of responsibility. He was a shooting star,
and we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

ERIC K. SEVAREID

ED MURROW'S "FINEST HOUR"

"THIS ..... IS LONDON"

Edward R. Murrow's voice was distinctive, authoritative, and filled with a controlled emotion. In the background could be heard the sounds of a great city in crisis—air raid sirens and the blast of bombs.

All American listened. Listened and understood. For Ed Murrow was no mere reporter of the news. His audience knew that they were not hearing an observer of the war—but a participant.

Ignoring the orders of his network, Murrow placed his life in danger time and again in order to communicate the realities of the war news. He flew 25 bombing missions over Germany and broadcast from a British mine sweeper.

His unique new "style" of reporting not only earned for him the admiration of Americans and Britons alike, but was the beginning of a revolution in newscasting.

When the war ended, Murrow returned to the United States to become Vice President and Director of Public Affairs for CBS. But in 1947 he resumed his career as a news reporter and commentator, explaining that he was uncomfortable in the role of executive.

He set standards of the highest order for others in his profession and became a familiar voice and face to the entire nation through television's *CBS Reports, See It Now, This I Believe, Person to Person* and many specials.

Murrow's courage in challenging Senator Joseph McCarthy will long be remembered. On a surprise broadcast of *See It Now* in 1954, Murrow astounded the nation by referring to McCarthy as a "one man committee". To speak out against McCarthy one risked not only an investigation,

"When the record is finally written, as it will be one day,
it will answer the question who has helped the Communist cause and who
has served his country better, Senator McCarthy or I.
I would like to be remembered by the answer to that question."
EDWARD R. MURROW

but his very job. Murrow did not have to say much—he simply showed film clips of McCarthy in action. It was enough.

In rebuttal to the program (on Murrow's own network), McCarthy accused Murrow of working for the Communists. His charges and protests were useless. The nation had, for the first time, been given the opportunity to watch and judge for itself.

President John F. Kennedy appointed Ed Murrow Director of the United States Information Agency in January, 1961. (Murrow accepted the job for a fraction of his former salary.) He was known to have had the complete confidence of the President, and was the first Director to sit in regularly on meetings of the Administration, sessions of the National Security Council and staff meetings of the Secretary of State. Even in government life, Murrow was not afraid of reporting the "truth in the news". He initiated and defended the Agency's policy of distributing news of racial flare-ups in the U.S. because, in his own words, "We cannot make good news out of bad practice."

"GOODNIGHT.....AND GOOD LUCK"

Forced into retirement because of failing health, Ed Murrow left the U.S.I.A. in January, 1964 after three years as Director. In accepting the resignation, President Johnson (who later awarded Murrow the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor than can be conferred on an American citizen), said to him: "You leave with the thanks of a grateful President and a grateful nation . . . I close, Ed, with a paraphrase of the words you made forever famous on radio and television 'Good luck and Goodbye'."

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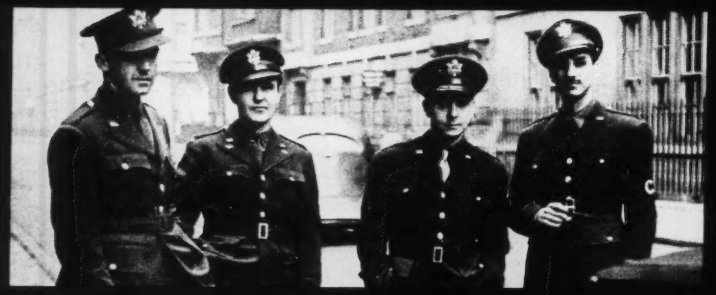

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1. *On the popular* Person to Person *with Senator and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.*
2. *In wartime London.*
3. *With his first overseas staff (from left to right), Murrow, Paul Manning, John Daly and Bob Trout.*
4. *Receiving the 1952 OPC Award for Best Reporting on Foreign Affairs.*
5. *With President Kennedy, Murrow and his wife, Janet and son, Casey after being sworn in as Director of the U.S.I.A.*
6. *Inside a missile at Cape Canavaral (Kennedy), broadcasting a TV special.*
7. *As U.S.I.A. Director on Voice of America.*
8. *With friend and associate, Walter Cronkite.*

"Ed Murrow was subjected to the same pressures as the rest of us in this business . . . But when the truth had to be told, Edward R. Murrow was indeed a real fighting man . . . in these days of war in Vietnam, the Chinese atom bomb and the civil rights struggle here at home, Ed Murrow will be missed. How much is frightening to contemplate".
WALTER CRONKITE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Dr. Edward G. Freehafer, *Director*
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EDWARD R.
MURROW
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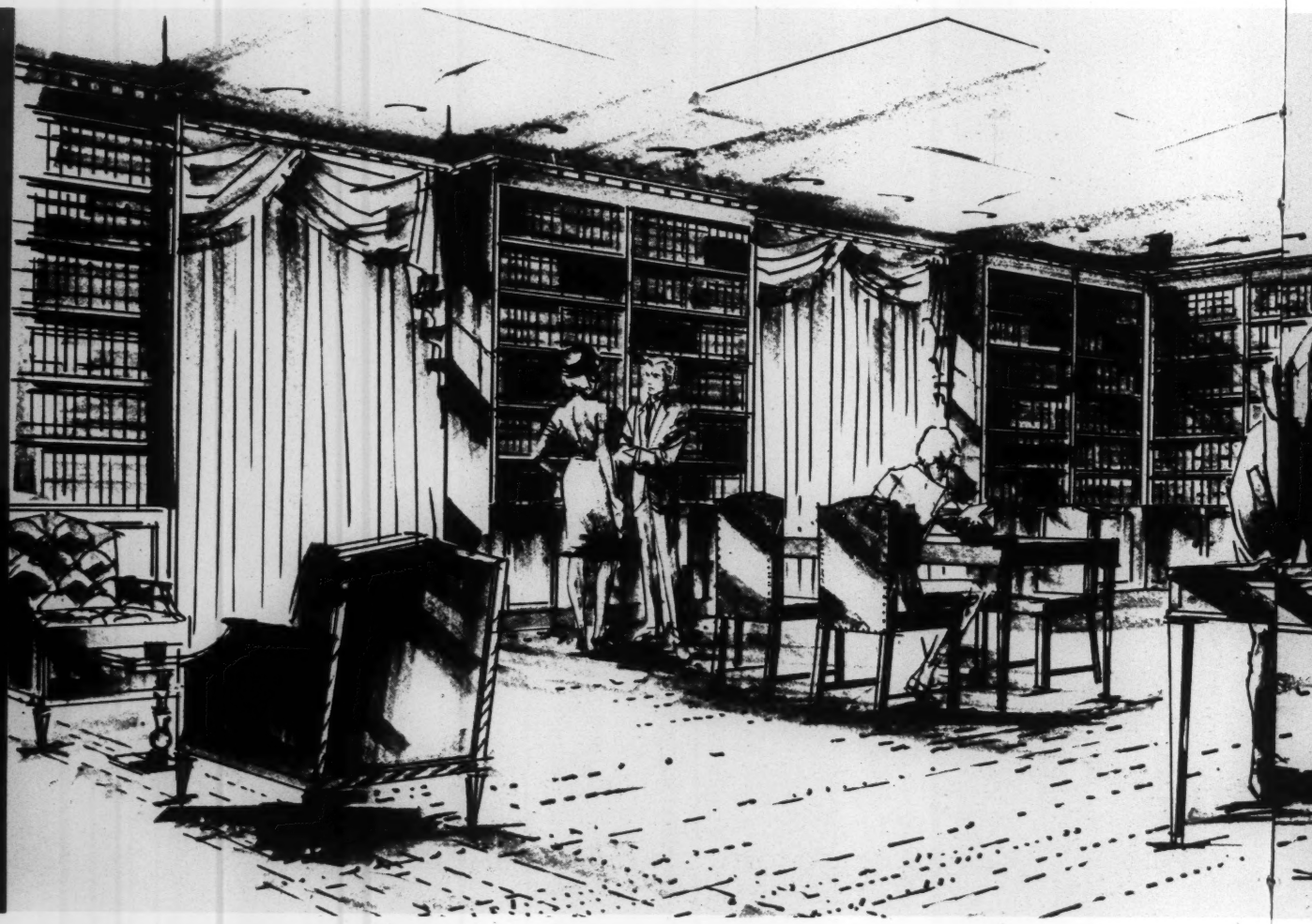

The Edward R. Murrow Memorial Library, when completed, will be one of the world's finest communications libraries.

Its location in New York—the largest and most important city, the news capital of the globe and the headquarters of the United Nations—will make it readily accessible (and a welcome innovation) to reporters, journalists and correspondents of all nations.

The Overseas Press Club has allocated an entire floor of its World Press Center for this library, which will be staffed by a full time, accredited librarian.

REFERENCE LIBRARY & PRESS ROOM

There will be a working reference library complete with current, standard references. There will also be a separate, modern Press Room off the library with adequate desks, typewriters, telephones and other necessary materials.

These facilities will enable journalists and aspiring journalism students to actually study, work and report from the library.

COMMUNICATIONS LIBRARY

There will be a specialized communications library housing complete references on:

... detailed studies of laws, pacts and exchanges that permit the free flow of news around the world

... detailed studies on the barriers to the free flow of news around the world

... studies on the effectiveness of world news coverage

"President Kennedy relied implicitly on him. . . .
His recommendations . . . changed the course of American foreign policy more than once. He spoke very seldom, but when he did . . . he inevitably made sense, and was listened to by everyone."
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

This program, envisioned as a part of the entire library complex, will serve to collect and distribute significant materials for the furtherance of the news profession.

This would include publishing or filming (or causing to be published or filmed) essential works which will enhance the public's understanding of foreign correspondence and will further the development of a free and responsible news media.

MURROW MEMORABILIA COLLECTION

A collection is planned (in both tape and manuscript form) of Ed Murrow's

. . . broadcasts and special programs

. . . letters and speeches (during his career in broadcasting)

. . . letters and speeches (as Director of the U.S.I.A.)

. . . display books containing the tributes paid to Ed Murrow during his lifetime and on his death

. . . personal recollections and anecdotes of Ed Murrow by journalists, government officials, friends and associates.

Additionally there will be taped and manuscript collections of the important works of other distinguished journalists, correspondents and commentators, housed within the Memorial Library.

Scholarly volumes on business subjects (particularly in the field of economics), and histories of industries and individual companies will be welcomed.

EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE

(above)
Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India and Chief S. O. Adebo of Nigeria at the Overseas Press Club.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FORUM

Few of us can imagine what it is like to gain entrance to and report the "truth in the news" from the world's troubled and war torn countries. Conversely, foreign correspondents returning to the U.S. after long periods abroad, seldom have the opportunity to relate their fresh insights.

Their timely reports could represent a great fund of knowledge for business, communications and government leaders as well as for the public. To achieve this end, however, there exists a great need for a platform from which these correspondents can be heard.

We propose to provide that platform through the establishment of a Foreign Correspondents Forum. Here invited groups will have the opportunity to meet and discuss with these returning correspondents, the problems and the opportunities they have observed abroad.

EMERGING NATIONS FORUM

Leaders of many of the emerging nations who come to this country to represent their governments at the United Nations are seldom heard outside the U.N. By providing them with a proper platform from which to express their problems and views, they could reach a wide, interested audience.

It is felt that the World Press Center, because of its international scope and membership, as well as its physical proximity to the U.N., would provide the ideal platform for these important opinion makers. We propose, in the spirit of Ed Murrow's insistence on finding and presenting the "truth in the news", to invite such leaders to participate in our Emerging Nations Forum. Through this interchange will come a new awareness of the aspirations and needs of these new countries.

1, 2, & 3. 1966 Student Editors Conferences sponsored by OPC.

4. Robert D. Lee (second from right) receiving his OPC Fellowship from James A. Linen, Ron G. Wright and David Shefrin.

"To Ed Murrow,
Reporter, Historian, Inquirer,
Actor, Ponderer, Seeker . . ."
CARL SANDBURG

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

In addition to the ongoing series of Forums outlined previously, the OPC Foundation will establish in Ed Murrow's name and memory, an Annual Symposium on *The Freedom and Responsibilities of the Press in International News Coverage.*

The objective of the Symposium would be to afford international journalists the opportunity to discuss timely and important issues with those political, religious and business leaders directly responsible for the conduct of world affairs at the highest level.

It is our belief that only through this kind of exchange and participation can the world's press remain steadfast in its defense against the many threats—tyranny, extremism, overt controls, or simple short-sightedness and apathy.

Findings and results of the Annual Symposium, as well as selected materials from the Forums, would be published and made available to libraries, colleges, opinion makers and other persons of influence throughout the world.

Concurrently, findings and results would be included in the Murrow Memorial Library in both tape and manuscript form.

A staff director would administer both the Forums and Symposium under the guidance of the Overseas Press Club Foundation.

FELLOWSHIPS

because . . . .

A recent study of the present deployment of U.S. correspondents carried out by the O.P.C. shows that many countries do not have a single correspondent reporting news developments from-the-scene to the United States.

The Murrow Fellowship Program will help correct this lapse in news coverage.

because . . . .

Hundreds of young American journalism students seek the challenge offered by careers in foreign correspondence. Unhappily, even the most talented and resourceful are thwarted in their ambitions—for unlike most professions, the communications industry rarely offers an internship.

Through the Murrow Institute, Fellowships will be granted annually to especially promising graduates. Their award money will send them on an "internship" to countries which lack foreign correspondents or are inadequately covered. (The workability of this program has been tested by the OPC Foundation and one of our "proteges", Robert D. Lee, is now studying, working and reporting from the Congo.)

The Murrow Fellowship Program will help ensure expert coverage of future world events by training our "interns" in the Murrow tradition.

STUDENT EDITORS CONFERENCE

The Overseas Press Club Foundation already sponsors an Annual Conference of Student Editors that brings some 150 college editors to our World Press Center to hear panels of correspondents.

During the four day program the students have the opportunity to ask questions of the visiting panelists and to discuss major issues of our times. At the conclusion of the conference, awards are presented for outstanding achievement in the field of college journalism.

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A grant to the Murrow Memorial Fund for this program would not only ensure its continuation, but would enable its expansion in size and scope.

AN APPEAL *to make Ed Murrow's dream a reality .....*

Edward R. Murrow was one of the most active and highly regarded members of the Overseas Press Club. But to Ed Murrow, the OPC represented far more than simply his "club". He envisioned it as a WORLD PRESS CENTER—a fountainhead of cultural, educational and professional projects that would enrich international journalism.

He saw it as a platform for opinion makers and as a center of information for all concerned with an international free press, international trade, prosperity, peace and understanding.

While at the peak of his career and fame in 1960, Ed Murrow found time to supply the leadership and inspiration to the drive that enabled the OPC to acquire its present headquarters—the World Press Center. There were then many optimistic plans for expanding OPC programs. Some were achieved. Others had to be held in abeyance until they could be well planned and adequately financed.

Among Ed Murrow's many dreams for the club were: an outstanding communications library, an exciting world affairs forum, and wider programs of fellowships, student conferences and journalism awards. He never ceased to work toward the day when these dreams would be reality.

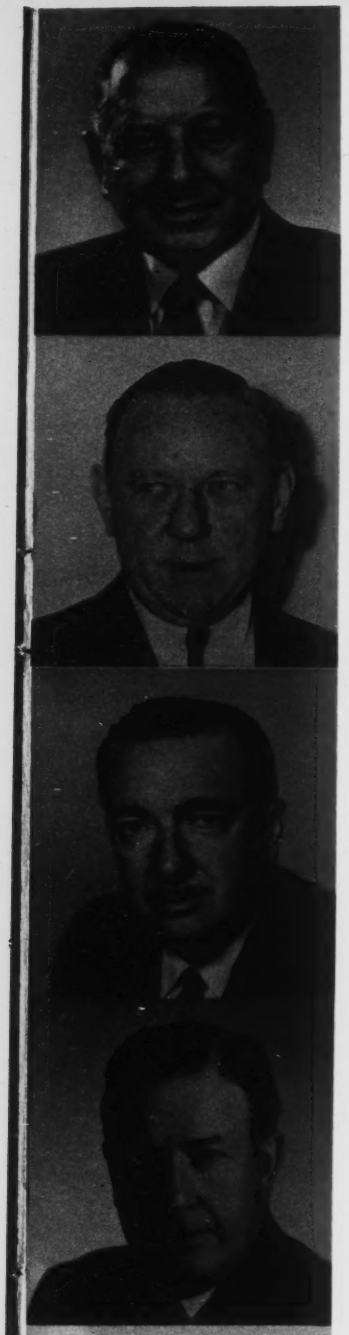
It is a fitting tribute to Ed Murrow, therefore, that the Overseas Press Club Foundation, under the leadership of President Ben G. Wright, has undertaken a memorial fund drive to realize his dream.

Funds raised in this context will be used to (1) establish the EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY and to (2) sustain the EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE in its initial three year program of educational and professional activities with primary emphasis on the *Freedom and Responsibilities of the Press In International News Coverage.*

To finance these programs—outlined in this prospectus—and to dedicate them to the memory of all that Edward R. Murrow stood for, we seek a half million dollars from the American Philanthropic Community and from Corporate and Foundation Leadership.

To this end, we hope that we may count on your support.

Harold L Bache Bob Considine Walter Cronkite



(from top to bottom)
HAROLD L. BACHE
Chairman
ROBERT CONSIDINE
Vice Chairman
WALTER CRONKITE
Vice Chairman
BEN G. WRIGHT
President,
OPC Foundation

I. EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY

for renovation of entire floor, book shelves, furnishings, etc.

for books, documents, tapes, etc.

for a full time librarian (initial three year program)

for growth and maintenance

Total $275,000

II. EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE

initial three year program of:

Forums

Annual Symposia

Fellowships

Student Editors Conferences

Total $225,000

GRAND TOTAL $500,000

In order to reach our goal of a half million dollars within a year's time and at reasonable cost, it is necessary that we approximate the schematic scale of gifts below:

1 gift of	$100,000	$100,000
2 gifts of	50,000	100,000
3 gifts of	25,000	75,000
4 gifts of	15,000	60,000
5 gifts of	10,000	50,000
10 gifts of	5,000	50,000
25 gifts of	1,000	25,000
		$460,000

The remaining $40,000 is expected to come from smaller and most welcome gifts—both from within and outside OPC club membership.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE FULLY DEDUCTIBLE FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES

Names of individuals and/or corporations donating sums of $100 and more will, unless they decline, receive appropriate, permanent recognition on the premises.

I/We hereby subscribe the sum of $..... *enclosed*

I/We hereby pledge the sum of $.....

to be paid on .....
(DATE)

to be paid in ..... installments of $..... by .....
(NUMBER) (AMOUNT) (DATE)

This contribution is to be used for the following

☐ UNRESTRICTED PURPOSES
(*for the Murrow Memorial Library and/or Murrow Institute*)

☐ EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL LIBRARY
(*unrestricted purposes*) or the following aspect of the Library:

☐ .....

Gifts and/or loans of memorabilia
as described on page 8 will be most gratefully appreciated.

☐ EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE
(*unrestricted purposes*) or the following aspect of the Institute:

☐ Forums
☐ Symposia
☐ Fellowships
☐ Student Editors Conferences

Signed ..... *date* .....

Name .....

Address .....

checks should be made payable to
EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND of the
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION
54 West 40 Street, New York, N.Y. 10018—Telephone LW 4-3500

"When he (Murrow) was made a Knight of the British Empire all too short a time ago, it was only a formal recognition of the fact that he had been for many years an honorary Briton."
FROM NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, LONDON ON HIS DEATH

ABOUT THE OPC FOUNDATION

In February, 1961, the Board of Governors of the Overseas Press Club established a tax-exempt foundation to sponsor cultural and educational projects designed to enhance the skills and usefulness of the foreign correspondent and to increase public recognition of their role in reporting and interpreting international affairs.

To oversee the work of the Overseas Press Club Foundation, the Governors elected its first President, Lowell Thomas, and twenty additional Trustees. Those now serving as Foundation Officers and Trustees are listed on the back cover of this prospectus.

The most distinguished of the programs sponsored by the Foundation is the Annual Awards Dinner, which was originated by the Overseas Press Club 27 years ago. On this occasion winners receive coveted Overseas Press Club awards for outstanding contributions in all fields of communications including television, radio, newspapers, books and photography. It is the most prestigious affair of its kind in the country and is traditionally represented at the highest level by every major business, network and newspaper.

The list of OPC awardees reads like a "blue book" of Communications. Edward R. Murrow was, himself, many times the recipient of one of the most important awards—Best Reporting on Foreign Affairs (1951, 1952, 1953, 1955 and 1954 for *See It Now*) and also in 1947 for the Best Interpretation of Foreign Affairs.

Two other Foundation programs, tentatively begun, have been included here as a part of the Edward R. Murrow Memorial Institute to preclude any possibility of their termination due to lack of funds. They are the very worthwhile Student Editors Conferences and the Fellowship Program (which began with the award of the William Gray Fellowship, established by TIME, INC.) It is the expectation of the officers and Trustees of the Overseas Press Club Foundation that all the programs of the EDWARD R. MURROW INSTITUTE and the MEMORIAL LIBRARY will bring greater prestige and honor to the field of international communications, as well as to our own World Press Center.

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION

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Vice Chairmen
ROBERT CONSIDINE
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Editorial Writer, "N.Y. Herald Tribune"
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Will Yolen
Dir., Book & Magazine Services, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

Founding President
Lowell Thomas

**Members of the Executive Committee*

Affiliations noted only for identification purposes

Campaign Director
Kay Partney

EDWARD R. MURROW MEMORIAL FUND of the OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB FOUNDATION • 54 West 40 Street, New York, N.Y. 10018

Published 1966

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OPC

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

November 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Deelighted at the thought that you will be with us November 10. Having been out of the country when the campaign for the funds was put over, your observation was welcome news to me.

I will be seeing you next Thursday.

Cordially yours,

Louis

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:mc

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
Norwood F. Allman, John Barkham, Seymour Berkson, Lawrence G. Blochman, Cecil Brown, Emanuel R. Freedman, Ben Grauer, Ruth Lloyd, Kathleen McLaughlin, Gabriel Pressman, Charles Robbins, Madeline D. Ross, Cornelius Ryan.
ALTERNATES: Fleur Cowles, Walter Rundle, Helen Zotos.

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W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

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SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

November 17, 1955

Dear Ed:

I want to express to you on behalf of Bob Considine and the others my deep thanks for your invaluable help in the preparation of the Overseas Press Club spectacular. It was rough enough — without your advice and guidance and work it would have been impossible. I think we put on a show that won great prestige for the Press Club, besides making a lot of money for its treasury which will eventually benefit all members. It was a great pleasure to have worked with you.

With my very best wishes,

Cordially,

Joe

Josef C. Dine

JCD/df

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

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OR

November 2, 1955

Dear Louie:

Thanks for your letter of October 27th. I will, indeed, come to the luncheon on the tenth. I would like merely to say what is the truth; namely, that Sarnoff was the man who got the whole "Corporate-giving" started with an original gift of $10,000.00 which Clare Luce and I undertook to match from similar corporations.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis Lochner
President
Overseas Press Club
35 East 39 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.

October 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You certainly rendered a tremendous service to the Club and to me by taking the time, and having members of your legel staff take the time, to confirm what I suspected.

Incidentally, you are the only person in the Club who is slated to receive a special plaque because of his outstanding services in raising funds for the Memorial Press Center who has not yet received that plaque.

You were on your vacation you may remember when the rest of the group participated in a ceremony in which Clare Booth Luce acted, as it were, like a college president handing out diplomas.

Might it not be possible for you to attend the luncheon on November 10 at which David Sornoff is to be our speaker? We might use that opportunity to make that long overdue presentation. Personally I would get a chuckle out of it to think that an award is made to the best horse in the C.B.S. stable in the presence of the top man of R.C.A.

Again, my thanks to you.

Very cordially yours,

Louis

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:mc

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
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OPC

Mr. Murrow: Oct. 24, 1955

Joe Dine called re Overseas Press Club show to tell you that they contacted John Steinbeck and he will be on the show. He also asked if he could send the following wire to Danny Kaye with your signature:

EARNESTLY BESEECH YOUR APPEARANCE ON OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB TRIBUTE TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ON NBC TELEVISION MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14. AM ADVISED YOU ARE FREE THAT NIGHT AND NBC WILL BE HAPPY TO PICK YOU UP FROM CLEVELAND OR DETROIT, PERHAPS IN THE SAME ACT YOU DID AT THE UNICEF DINNER. THIS PROGRAM IS PECULIARLY SUITED FOR YOUR TELEVISION DEBUT BECAUSE WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO YOU FOR YOUR GREAT HUMANITARIAN WORK ON BEHALF OF THE WORLD'S UNDER-PRIVILEGED CHILDREN, AND ALSO BECAUSE IN THE PURSUIT OF THE NEWS AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND REPORTERS HAVE DONE MUCH TO SUPPORT YOUR WORK BY TELLING THE STORY OF THESE CHILDREN TO AMERICA. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU CAN BE ON THE SHOW. WITH MY COMPLIMENTS AND BEST WISHES.

ED MURROW

RH

We negotiating on another deal

Pl 3-1370

Overseas Press Club

September 12, 1955

Dear Louie:

Give me a shout when you are going to be in this part of town, and we will sit down and talk about Club affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis P. Lochner, President
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

Weds. 9/28
3pm

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

September 6, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed letter which I sent to all Committee Chairmen and Secretaries, in that it briefly summarizes what we are trying to do.

I hope that when you have fully recovered from your vacation you can find time for you and me to get into a little huddle about Club matters. I will be glad to come to your office at your convenience, knowing what a busy fellow you are.

Cordially yours,

Louis

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:k
Enc.

Wed. 9/28
3 pm

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
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PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

September 1, 1955.

To the Chairmen and Secretaries of Committees

Dear Friends:

This is September 1st, which means that vacation time is over for most people, including the great majority of OPC members.

Our Memorial Press Center will soon be bursting with activity. Between now and next Spring we have a large number of specific tasks to accomplish, besides the regular ones, such as our Thursday Luncheons, Tuesday Open House programs, admission of new members, invitations to prospective members, House Operations, attention to Freedom of the Press matters, etc.

To mention but a few of the added projects that must be tackled in earnest now:

Proposals for the revision of the Constitution must be ready for submission thirty days before our semi-annual meeting late in October.

The WHO's WHO must be ready for distribution not later than our annual banquet.

The Assembly on News, Knowledge and Freedom in the Americas, to be held in the Memorial Press Center October 11th and 12th under the joint auspices of the Overseas Press Club and The American Foundation is in the offing.

The proposed News Room must be readied for the many news conferences and newsworthy events planned by the Program and Hospitality Committees.

Judicious use must be made of a sizable gift donated to the OPC for reference books and other items for the Memorial Library.

The machinery of the Awards Committee must be set in motion to ensure an adequate system for awarding our highly prized plaques.

The BULLETIN must continue its much appreciated improvement and, if possible, increase its volume.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
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The next OPC Book is long overdue, and early plans are essential to ensure its appearance during the present Club year, or at least the knowledge that it is "in the works."

The Special Projects, Special Benefits, Radio and TV, and Annual Dinner Committees each have a whale of a job ahead of them. Various Liaison Committees should now swing into action.

It is upon you, the Chairmen and Secretaries of Committees, that my fellow officers and the Board of Governors are relying to make our Club what it deserves to be.

I urge you to call your committees together at the earliest possible moment, so that all the wonderful talent and the self-effacing devotion which is to be found among our membership may be utilized for the good of journalism's finest club. May I count upon you?

And may I remind you that the Fifth Floor Office should regularly receive a brief report on the action taken by each committee? Much confusion can be avoided if the Secretariate knows both when meetings are scheduled and what happened at them. Marge of the secretarial staff has been especially designated to be at the service of the Committees. She is to be contacted on Committee matters.

Finally, may I remind the Chairmen of Committees whose work is likely to overlap, that it is most desirable for them to maintain friendly contact with each other?

Faithfully yours,

Louis P. Lochner
President

LPL:k

Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th St.
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

OPC Committee Work
Helps News Standards

Recognition of achievement in the field of foreign correspondence as a means of improving professional standards is an important committee activity of the Overseas Press Club, in its function as a memorial to newsman who died in World War II and the Korean War.

Publication of books on foreign affairs and continued vigilance to maintain Freedon of the Press are other OPC activities conducted by committees of active and associate members.

Among the most coveted and respected honors in the field of American journalism are the annual Overseas Press Club awards. Extended in recognition for outstanding work in the fields of press reporting, war correspondence, foreign news interpretation, radio reporting from abroad, foreign radio interpretation, and overseas photo reporting these Awards are presented each year at the Annual Dinner. In 1948 the Overseas Press Club created a new distinction, the George Polk Memorial Award, for "courage", integrity and enterprise above and beyond call of duty."

A vitally important concern of the Overseas Press Club is freedom of the press and freedom for foreign correspondents to gather, write and dispatch news without hindrance. To that end, the Club is constantly vigilant to detect threats against free-press rights of its members and, in fact, all correspondents abroad.

When any such abuses are reported, the Club carefully investigates each case and immediately takes appropriate action. Protests to Government officials by the Overseas Press Club have more than once resulted in adoption of measures to remedy vexing conditions.

(more)

In the last ten years, the Overseas Press Club has published six books written and edited by members. These include, "Inside Story," "Eye Witness", "Deadline Delayed", "As We See Russia" and "Men Who Make Your World." One book, "As We See Russia", was adapted by Eagle Lion Studios for a motion picture, "Guilty of Treason". A sixth book, "Inside Report The Best Stories of Foreign Correspondents" was published in 1952. All members are encouraged to contribute to these books, proceeds of which go to the Club's Correspondents Fund.

To provide assistance to temporarily needy colleagues, Club members several year ago established the Correspondents Fund, a non-profit corporation headed by a group of prominent journalists. Any member faced with an emergency may apply to the Fund for financial or other aid. All transactions of the Fund are confidential.

Launched in 1945, the Overseas Press Club Bulletin is published weekly, distributed free of charge to all members. It is airmailed to overseas members. Each issue covers, in terse, compact form, activities of members throughout the world.

Special correspondents in major foreign capitals contribute informed opinion on news trends and "personals" of Club interest to The Bulletin's "Overseas Ticker" column. Also, within its pages are items of general interest and value to all past and present foreign correspondents.

A special Club feature is the OPC Lecture Service, which operates as a clearing house between societies and organizations and Club members desiring engagements. Its file contains data on members qualified to speak as experts on virtually every country of the world.

Radio and television facilities are available for the entertainment or news-gathering use of members, as well as typewriters. A well-organized and constantly growing library of more than 1,500 volumes is handy for research or pleasure reading.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec.13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

Freedon of the Press Committee

Constant vigilance and energetic action on behalf of freedon of the press are in the forefront of the many activities of the Overseas Press Club of America.

Comprising a membership of past and present foreign correspondents of American press and radio, the Club is fully aware of the constantly diminishing press freedom and threats to press freedon in Europe, Asia and the Americas. Wherever these occur Club members consider them to be threats to their own freedon and to the security of their country.

Wherever and whenever restrictions are imposed upon the press within the borders of any country, they are imposed also upon the correspondents of American news media stationed there. Such restrictions not only deprive the people of the country of free and uncensored news about their own affairs, but prevent the American people from receiving free and full accounts of them as well.

Press restrictions are the weapon of dictators and would-be dictators. They are the weapon of war-makers and aggressors. Since wars are not fought in a vacuum, the weapon of press censorship and restriction is a threat not only against the people of the country in which it is employed, but a threat against free nations who may become victims of a people misled into aggression by combined use of press restrictions and government propaganda.

(more)

The OPC, for these reasons, and for the additional reason that, in its opinion, government press censorship is morally wrong and contrary to the welfare of a free people, some years ago established a Freedom of the Press Committee to search out and to combat press censorship wherever it may occur.

Through this special committee the Club has on many occasions been instrumental in restoring press freedom to publications and to press correspondents in Europe and in the Americas where these ugly manifestations have occurred. We have not been uniformly successful, of course, nor have we attempted to make any such effort in Soviet or Iron Curtain countries where press freedom under Communist distatorship is wholly prohibited.

But through a membership vitally and directly concerned with preservation of freedom of the press, the Club has vigorously supported American correspondents abroad as well as members of the democratic-minded press in other countries in their continually necessary struggle for the preservation of this vital component of the democratic way of life.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

Activities of the Inter-American Affairs
Committee of the Overseas Press Club

Among the most active OPC committee is the one on Inter-American Affairs. This group has worked closely with other U.S. writers, newspapers, magazines and radio stations in cooperating with Latin American publications and broadcasters in the day-to-day struggle for press freedom.

The rights and personal safety of all American correspondents in Latin America, and the right of the American people to be informed from overseas are invloved in the activities of this committee. Through this group, the OPC works with the Inter-American Press Association which represents publishers and the Inter-American Association of Broadcasters.

Repeatedly the OPC has protested to the United Nations and to Latin American governments any action representing oppression of the press, as in the case of La Prensa in Buenos Aires. In the past year, the Inter-American Affairs Committee protested the closing of El Commercio, a newspaper in Quito, Ecuador; the prolonged jailing of Michel Torino, Argentine Democratic editor; the expulsion of two American correspondents from Arbenz's communist influenced Guatemala; the U.S. Government's proposal to raise mail rates to Latin America.

A letter from Marshall Bannell, one of the two expelled from Guatemala said: "Iwish you would express my deepest appreciation to the OPC for their prompt protest against the ejection of Sidney Gruson and myself from Guatemala. I would like to have them know that it

(more)

gives foreign correspondents a great deal more confidence when dealing with a problem such as we have in Guatemala to know there is an organization that knows these problems first-hand and which will 'go-to-bat' when the chips are down."

The OPC, like the Inter-American Press Association, is a non-political groups, except in its devotion to democratic principles and freedon of the press.

Its Inter-American Affairs Committee strives to emphasize the importance of free information facilities overseas and the dissemination of democratic principles. Both these aims are part of the constitution of the OPC.

The fight for press freedon in Latin America, a battle in which the OPC was the pioneer as an organized force, has in the past two or three years intensified and broadened. It has changed in character in that Latin Americans are now struggling with us for these democratic principles.

The OPC represents the organized American correspondents as the Inter-American Press Association represents the publichers and the Inter-American Broadcasters Association represents the leading U.S. and Latin American radio and television stations.

The OPC committee aims to fulfill the club's mission in journalism and of the part it has played and can play in the new force in the Western Hemisphere -- a free press united across borders in its own defense.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th St.
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

The Overseas Press Club Story

At New York's fabled Hotel Algonquin on April 2, 1939, some 20 veteran foreign correspondents met to organize the Overseas Press Club of America. Since that day, the society has grown to more than 1,000 members who literally "cover the world".

Its membership roster lists many of America's most distinguished correspondents -- men and women who have served abroad since the turn of the century, during World Wars I and II and in the present troubled days.

Its influence and prestige are acknowledged in world Journalism circles. Its members both in the U.S. and more than 30 foreign countries are welcomed on the highest Government levels.

Original aim of the founders was to provide a center where Journalists who had worked for the American press abroad could indulge mutual interests and reminiscences. Wythe Williams, long-time correspondent and commentator, was elected first president, and weekly luncheons were scheduled at the Hotel Gladstone.

After a year, the Club moved its luncheon site to the Hotel Belmont-Plaza and thence, in 1942m to the Lotos Club. On March 15, 1947, the Club moved to a three-room suite in the Times Tower Building overlooking Times Square.

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The Club remained there until the fall of 1954 when it was moved to the newly acquired building at 35 East 39th St.

Past presidents of the Overseas Press Club, elected each year by the Active members, include, W.W. Chaplin, Bob Considine, John Daly, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell Thomas and Wythe Williams, and William Gray.

Among the many distinguished newsmen now members of the Overseas Press Club are Look Publisher Gardner Cowles; Scripps-Howard's Roy W. Howard; Time Publisher James E. Linen; Henry J. Taylor; George B. Sokolsky, Herbert Bayard Swope; Edward R. Murrow; AP columnist Hal Boyle; New York Herald Tribune Publisher Whitelaw Reid; Larry Lesueur, CBS commentator; Richard de Rochmont, March of Time producer; Bennett Cerf; Life Photographers Margaret Bourke-White and David Douglas Duncan; Richard Tregaskis, author and screen writer; Otto Tolischus; Dorothy Thompson; Pierre J. Huss; Cecil Brown; Clare Booth Luce; H.V. Kaltenborn; Walter Lippman; Ted Malone; Edgar Ansel Mowrer; Mary Margaret McBride; John Daly ABC Commentator; Larry Rue, Chicago Tribune; Edmund Chester, vice president, Columbia Broadcasting System, and others.

Probably no professional journalists' society in the world offers such a variety of activities of direct benefit to members as the Overseas Press Club of America. Paced by 22 standing and special committees, Club influence and interests cover every field of public expression.

For members living in New York City and vicinity, the Overseas Press Club offers a year-round program of weekly functions. Alternating luncheon and dinner meetings feature informal talks by foreign correspondents, diplomats Government officials, military experts and prominent personalities in the news.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

Zeckendorf Helped Find,
Remodel OPC Press Center

Selection and remodeling of the building which now houses the Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club, was achieved with the assistance and guidance of William Zeckendorf, president of Webb and Knapp, Inc.

Mr. Zeckendorf and his real estate development firm are widely known for the role played by Zeckendorf in helping secure the United Nations for New York several years ago.

Midtown Manhattan was canvassed by Mr. Zeckendorf for a property in keeping with the ideals of the club. He suggested 35 East 39th St., a five story and basement town house of brick and limestone formerly owned by Joseph F. Stillman, as most suitable in terms of location, price and future investment.

The site, within three minutes walk of Grand Central Terminal, is located in the same block with the Dartmouth, Princeton and Williams Clubs.

The Memorial Press Center is equally accessible to the New York Times and the Herald Tribune on the west side, to Rockefeller Center, the Daily News, the Daily Mirror and other newspapers and wire services. By subway, the OPC Press Center is easily accessible to the Wall St. Journal, the Journal of Commerce, Journal-American and World Telegram and Sun, downtown.

Webb and Knapp contributed not only Mr. Zeckendorf's time and that of members of his staff in acquiring the property, but the legal work involved in the purchase and the drawing of plans and specifications to alter the existing building into the present Club House.

These plans included not only the architectural conception but all electrical work, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, elevator installation, and paintings under the supervision of Rudolf C.P. Boehler, architect.

The contract awarded to Edward Robbins, Inc., at an eventual saving, according to Mr. Boehler, of approximately $25,000 as compared with original estimates.

Webb and Knapp in addition to handling the remodeling has from time to time made substantial cash contributions to the Club building fund, one in particular to the memory of Robert Capa, photographer.

Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th St.
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

RCA, Sponsor of "Dateline",
Long Active in Overseas

Radio Corporation of America, a sponsor of "Dateline", the NBC-TV Spectacular marking the dedication of the Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club, Dec. 13 in New York, has long been active in international affairs.

In the field of foreign trade and commerce, RCA has conducted its activities through the RCA International Division. Operating through more than 200 major distributors and eleven associated companies, the Division sells RCA products in all markets of the world open to trade.

The associated companies of RCA, for which RCA International Division provides management counsel, are located in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Greece, England, India, Italy, Mexico and Spain. RCA is increasing its overseas operations and developing more business in many areas around the world. For example, in England, the RCA associated company, RCA Photophone Ltd., is manufacturing sonar equipment for the NATO governments, while the company in Canada, RCA Victor Co., Ltd., is assisting in the expansion of television, microwave radio and other forms of communications.

In Brazil and Mexico, the companies distribute motion picture equipment, sound products as well as transmitting and communications products manufactured in the U.S. The companies in Argentina, Canada, Chile and Greece, on the other hand, manufacture and distribute records, radio receivers, some broadcast transmitters and special communications apparatus, while plastic products are also made in the Argentine factory.

The possibility of an international TV network is being accelerated by the growing acceptance of U.S. technical standards. As early as 1954, 27 RCA equipped TV stations were on the air or scheduled to go into operations outside the continental USA, in all parts of the world from Hawaii to Thailand.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th St.
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
PressCenter in New York
Monday, Dec, 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

Trips by Henry Ford II
Reflect Company's Interest
In Overseas Activities

Ford Motor Co., a sponsor of "Dateline" the NBC-TV Spectacular marking the dedication of the Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club, Dec. 13, has a long history of activities in foreign countries.

In some countries Ford subsidiaries carry on a complete manufacturing operation. In others, activities of the Ford Motor Co., are confined to the assembly and distribution of Ford automobiles.

The company's interest in foreign economic development was reflected last summer in the trip by Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor Co. During an extended visit in June and July, to Ford's associated companies in seven European countries, Mr. Ford delivered speeches before business organizations in Cologne, Germany, Brussels, Belgium and Helsinki, Finland.

As a private citizen, he was often able to speak with a candor and directness impossible for an official representative of the U.S. government. In all his talks he reflected his deep interest in the economic health of the countries he visited and sought to develop a better understanding between the United States and other nations of the Free World.

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Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1630

Public Relations Committee

For Use in Connection with Dedication, Monday, December 13, 1954 of Memorial Press Center

William Pahlmann, Famed Designer
Decorated New OPC Press Center

WILLIAM PAHLMANN, A.I.D., interior and industrial designer, gained international fame shortly before World War II by creating a series of brilliant exhibition rooms at Lord & Taylor which were acclaimed by the press and public alike. These Pahlmann rooms had a marked effect on contemporary American decorative styles. Their influence is still a vital force in design and decoration.

After serving three years in the U.S. Army Air Force during the war, Mr. Pahlmann emerged a Lieutenant Colonel and shortly thereafter formed his own firm of William Pahlmann Associates which he continues to own and operate. He has gained wide recognition in the field of institutional decoration as well as private homes. Among his many installations are the interiors of the Bonwit Teller stores in Boston, New York, Chicago and Cleveland, the Matchabelli Crown Room in New York, the Henry Morgan Co., Ltd. stores in Toronto and Montreal, the lobbies of 60 Sutton Place South in New York and 630 Park Avenue, the lobby, bar and the "Tob O' the Columbus" dining room and cocktail lounge of the Columbus Hotel in Miami, and the Oakwood Country Club in Cleveland.

He is currently working on the Carnaval Room of the Sherry Netherland Hotel in New York City; the lobby of the Lombardy Hotel in New York; John Wanamaker's Cross County store in Westchester; Bonwit Teller's new store in Manhasset; and Bonwit Teller in Philadelphia and their new suburban stores in Wynnwood and Jenkintown; and the refurbishing of the Ziegfeld Theatre, plus work in the Billy Rose house, and of course, the Overseas Press Club.

In addition to his institutional endeavors and his innumerable private homes in the U.S.A., Canada, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, Mr. Pahlmann has made quite a name for himself as a homefurnishings designer. He is responsible for many innovations in furniture design, including the over-scaled cocktail table, the double and triple chest, the double headboard and mobile furniture on rubber-tired casters. He has also designed fabrics, carpets, bedspreads and other decorative appointments. His reputation as a color and lighting expert is as wide as his knowledge and experience in straight decorating and design.

Mr. Pahlmann's contemporary group of furniture, "Hastings Square", is available in stores across the country, as are his two Everglaze fabric groups, "Pahlmann Portugal" and "Path of the Sun". Mr. Pahlmann is a member of the American Institute of Decorators and a former President and Chairman of the Board of the New York Chapter.

November, 1954

Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1630

Public Relations Committee

For Use in Connection with Dedication, Monday, December 13, 1954 of Memorial Press Center

Interior Decoration

By William Pahlmann

William Pahlmann, A.I.D., in designing the interiors of the Overseas Press Club, tried wherever possible to retain the feeling of the original house. Mixing the new and the old in his inimitable fashion, he has created a charming, yet functional headquarters for the members of the Overseas Press Club.

One enters a Foyer tiled with large black and white vinyl squares. The original chandelier, fireplace and mirror remain intact. The walls are a soft grey-beige.

Beyond the foyer, one enters the Reception Room of the Club. It is carpeted in rich red which continues on up a winding staircase to the upper floors, as does the white and gold wood-grained wallpaper of the room. Highlights of the furnishings are a gilt console with a black slate top above which hangs a trumeau, flanked by two gold applique candelabra, and on the opposite wall, a love seat from the original house covered in a turquoise and white modern texture.

Double doors open onto the Bar from the Reception area. The Bar is African in feeling. The walls are papered in shades of brown and black on which small-scaled African shields are imprinted. On the walls hang modern mirrors with orange and red lacquered frames and a collection of African spears. Highback banquettes along the walls are covered in natural calfskin and conceal indirect lighting. Behind the black and beige bar hangs a carved wood primitive figure of man with spear. At the window is a Dorothy Liebes handwoven blind in shades of turquoise and orange shot heavily with gold metallic thread.

The Main Dining Room occupies the entire second floor. It may be divided into three smaller areas by drawing heavy beige textured curtains. The room is papered in bamboo fretwork giving an Oriental flavor. The flooring is polished hardwood. The Far East atmosphere is set by the huge mural by Howard Pedersen of Siamese dancers. The windows are curtained in a brilliant beige, orange and turquoise stripe material. The chairs are upholstered in a turquoise and gold metallic texture. Used in the room is a long bench from the original house covered in the same fabric. Twelve brass and orange chandeliers with hurricane globes are a feature and provide lighting for the room.

On the third floor, one enters first the Memorial Library of the Club in which the original mahogany woodwork remains. The walls are painted flag blue and there is a gold rug on the dark polished floor. The room is furnished in a contemporary manner with old accessories. On one wall is an oversized red, brown and black plaid sofa with metal legs, over which hangs a large photo-mural of the world flanked by memorial plaques of the Overseas Press Club's war dead. A smaller sofa, upholstered lounge chairs in turquoise and orange-reds, modern reading and end tables, and a large writing desk all provide for comfort and relaxation. The principal pieces of furniture are from Dunbar. The windows are festooned with a blue, gold and white striped fabric. At one end of the room is a small alcove lined with books and photographs of the members at various functions of the Club.

Behind the Library is the Main Lounge, papered in a diamond pattern in shades of brown and blue, spattered with gold. The floor is covered with beige carpeting. Most of the furniture in the room is from the Hastings Square Group designed by William Pahlmann. There is a television set on a long, low bench and, included in three furniture groupings are sofas and mobile lounge chairs on rubber-tired brass casters for easy television viewing and conversation. By the fireplace, a large,

angle-shaped sofa covered in a coral texture is backed by a marble-top serving table for cocktails and food service. On the walls hang a group of charcoal drawings of South American doorways and a series of Parisian prints. Four English 17th Century design brass chandeliers light the room.

Behind the Lounge a Press Room is equipped with typewriters on a long off-white shelf for the use of members and guests.

On the fourth floor is another Lounge or Private Dining Room. Mr. Pahlmann had the lady members in mind when he chose the furnishings for this room. The walls are papered in a floral print in oranges and lime greens on beige and the floor is carpeted in beige. The windows are curtained with white casement cloth. The furniture is a mixture of antiques and reproductions with an emphasis on French Provincial. A long serving table, from which a mobile table may be pulled out for serving small dinners, provides more than adequate dining facilities for private parties. The room is lit by four small silver chandeliers.

Behind this room is another Private Dining Room or Card Room. Here the walls are papered in a large-scale cane design and the floors are covered with a vinyl tile in a new mosaic design in beige and brown matching the wallpaper colors. The furnishings are a mixture of the old and the new, making for flexibility and utility.

Beyond the Card Room is a smaller Card Room, papered in beige and gold grasscloth. The floors are covered with mosaic vinyl blocks.

On the fifth floor are the offices of the Club and the apartment of the manager.

November, 1954

Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 30th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
MU 6-1630

Background Material for
Dedication of Memorial
Press Center in New York
Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Public Relations Committee

Press Club Open to Newsmen
With Three Years Experience

With the opening of the Memorial Press Center in New York, the Overseas Press Club has broadened its eligibility rules to open the Center to newsmen and women who have not served abroad.

In line with the aim of making the Center a living memorial to the more than 80 correspondents who died in World War II and the Korean War, the Overseas Press Club has broadened membership qualifications to permit widest possible use of the Center.

Eligible as associate members are newspaper men and women "with at least three years experience in this country with American information media."

Currently the Overseas Press Club has 1,074 members, of whom nearly 350 are outside of New York on assignment in various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Central and South America.

Active membership is open to men and women who served abroad for at least six consecutive months, or for an aggregate of at least 12 months. Eligible are those who have served as accredited correspondents, staff reporters, commentators, photographers and cameramen for American newspapers, press associations and syndicates, newsreels, broadcasting companies, magazines and armed forces publications.

Active membership is also open to "managing editors", foreign editors, radio television, photo and newsreel editors and others who are responsible for supervision of world coverage for the same media.

Eligible as associate members are journalists assigned to the U.S. as full time correspondents for information media in other countries and information officers of U.S. armed forces and other agencies of national governments.

The Club also has Affiliate, Honorary and Guest membership classifications.

Background for Dedication
of Memorial Press Center
in New York, Monday,
Dec. 13, 1954

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Robert Considine.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May
VICE PRESIDENTS: John Barkham, Wayne Richardson, Bruno Shaw.

Public Relations
Committee

Overseas Press Club Dedication
of Memorial Press Center - Mon. Dec 13, 1954

Summary Fact Sheet -- On New York City's new Press Club

11 a.m. Formal dedication of the Memorial Press Center at 35 East 39th St., as a living memorial to the 80 newsmen and women who died in World War II and the Korean War.

12 noon Dedication luncheon

5 p.m. to midnight At the Club Dedication reception for members and one guest.

8 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. On the Air Coast to Coast NBC-TV color Spectacular with top celebrities of stage, screen, radio and TV. Program is entitled "Dateline".

Sponsors -- Radio Corporation of America, Inc., Ford Motor Co.

OPC has 1,027 members with 300 currently overseas.

Major club committees include Freedom of Press, Foreign Correspondence Awards, Inter-American Affairs, Annual Book Committee.

Service committees include House Management, Hospitality, OPC Bulletin, Radio-TV, Public Relations, other special committees.

Club facilities include Dining Room, Bar, Memorial Library on foreign affairs, lounge rooms, committee rooms, press room, etc.

Represented in the OPC are members of Silurians, Inner Circle, N.Y. Reporters Association, N.Y.Photographers Association, N.Y. Financial Writers Association, N.Y. Newspaperwomen's Association, N.Y. World Trade Writers and others.

With opening of the Club in New York, overseas experience is required only for active membership. Newsmen and women with 3 years in press, radio, etc., are eligible as associate members. Former newsmen or women currently in allied professions of publishing, public relations, publicity, lecturing, etc., are eligible if they meet minimum associate requirement of 3 years in news work.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
Norwood F. Allman, Lawrence Blochman, Cecil Brown, Fleur Cowles, Kathryn Cravens, Emanuel Freedman, Hal Lehrman, Gabriel Pressman, Charles Robbins, Walter G. Rundle, Cornelius Ryan, Chet Shaw, Ansel E. Talbert.
ALTERNATES: William F. Brooks, Henry Gellermann, Virginia Prewett Mizelle, Adele Gutman Nathan, Reavis O'Neal, Jr.
PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

COLOR TELEVISION NEWS
A SERVICE OF RCA

MARTHA RAYE, EDDIE FISHER, PERRY COMO JOIN LIST OF HEADLINERS FOR 'DATELINE' COLORCAST ON 'PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE'

MONDAY, DEC. 13, NBC-TV, 8-9:30 P.M., EST

Martha Raye, Eddie Fisher, Perry Como, cartoonist Milton Caniff, war ace Col. Philip Cochran, Elsa Maxwell, Lawrence Spivak, Carl Reiner and H.V. Kaltenborn are additions to the roster of notables who will appear on "Dateline," the compatible color extravaganza saluting the opening of the new Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center, on PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE Monday, Dec. 13 (NBC-TV, 8-9:30 p.m., EST).

They will join Bob Hope, Marian Anderson, Richard Rodgers, poet Carl Sandburg, Bob Considine and John Daly, previously announced for the colorcast which will also be seen on the nation's screens in black and white. Peggy Lee, previously announced, will be unable to appear.

Carl Sandburg is writing the dedication which will officially open the OPC Memorial Press Center in New York and honor the more than 80 foreign correspondents who lost their lives while on duty overseas.

A satirical sketch will star Sid Caesar as a crack foreign correspondent paying a guest visit to "Meet the Press," complete with his famed Viennese accent and customary expert misinformation.

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Lawrence Spivak, owner-producer of "Meet the Press," will be in his usual place on the panel. Actor Carl Reiner and three OPC members will attempt to maintain some semblance of order on the panel during Caesar's interrogation.

Eddie Fisher will be cut in from California in a medley of some of the top tunes of the day, including "Count Your Blessings Instead of Sheep." He will sing these songs especially to his brother, Alvin, who will be on-camera in New York, following his recent discharge from the U.S. Army.

A cartoon character by Milton Caniff will come alive in a ballet to be devised by Tony Charmoli, who stages and choreographs "Your Hit Parade" on NBC-TV each Saturday night. Caniff will design the settings for the sequence, which will treat of "high adventure" in foreign lands.

Col. Philip Cochran, the "real-life" model for Caniff's cartoon character, Flip Corkin in "Terry and the Pirates," will read "The Pilot's Creed" on "Dateline."

Richard Rodgers will conduct a 36-piece orchestra in selections from his brilliant score of the prize-winning NBC-TV film series, "Victory at Sea." A theme from this musical setting later became a popular ballad titled "No Other Love."

Perry Como will sing this number, which was a feature of the Rodgers and Hammerstein Broadway show, "Me and Juliet."

An original dramatic vignette by Robert E. Sherwood will highlight an important incident in the life of the late Ernie Pyle. Casting is in progress for a leading actor to impersonate the famed war correspondent.

More than 30,000,000 televiewers are expected to watch "Dateline," as indicated by Nielsen audience ratings of previous NBC-TV Spectaculars.

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NBC-New York, 12/2/54

NBC COLOR TELEVISION NEWS
A SERVICE OF RCA

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB'S MEMORIAL CENTER IN N.Y. TO BECOME A REALITY WITH COLORCASTING OF "DATELINE" ON NBC'S "PRODUCER'S SHOWCASE" MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 8 TO 9:30 P.M., EST

With the presentation of "Dateline," the color Spectacular to be seen on PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE Monday, Dec. 13 (NBC-TV, 8-9:30 p.m., EST), the Memorial Press Center will have become a reality. Produced in cooperation with the Overseas Press Club, "Dateline" will mark the dedication and formal opening of the OPC's official headquarters -- a five-story building located at 35 East 39th Street in New York City.

In addition to serving as a global journalism center, the new home is designed "as a living, national memorial to those who have died in the supreme call of duty," while on overseas wartime assignments.

Founded 15 years ago, the Overseas Press Club today ranks as America's largest, most important and most respected organization of foreign correspondents. Its more than 1,000 members have worked or are working all over the world. Since the newly renovated and redecorated building first opened its doors unofficially on Sept. 27 last, it has already become a busy center for members of the press, magazine editors, radio and television personalities, news photographers, free-lance writers and representatives of allied fields. When fully completed, the Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center will be "an institute to serve usefully men and women in and of journalism."

(more)

The center will include a library and archives, press conference room, dining and meeting room, headquarters offices and lounge, the latter a meeting place for newsmen and women and their colleagues, which is expected to become one of the most popular journalistic rendezvous in New York.

Contemplated special services will embrace a message service, mail service, dressing room, guest privileges, lecture bureau, recording equipment and newsroom.

On the OPC production committee cooperating with NBC in producing "Dateline" (an all-star colorcast extravaganza which may be seen on the nation's standard sets in black and white) are Robert Considine, president of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.; Edward R. Murrow, John Daly, Fleur Cowles and Patricia Lockridge Hartwell. Mrs. Hartwell is coordinator of the committee, assisted by Eileen Lange, a former NBC Press Department magazine editor.

Based on Nielsen reports of NBC-TV Spectaculars, over 30,000,000 viewers are expected to watch "Dateline." The production will be co-sponsored by RCA Victor and the Ford Motor Company.

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NBC-New York, 12/1/54

CREDITS FOR 'DATELINE' ON 'PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE' IN COMPATIBLE COLOR

ON NBC-TV MONDAY, DEC. 13, 8-9:30 P.M., EST WITH ALL-STAR CAST

PROGRAM:	"Dateline," on PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE
TIME:	NBC-TV, Monday, Dec. 13, 8-9:30 p.m., EST
FORMAT:	A musical Spectacular in compatible color, to be seen on standard receivers in high quality black and white. The show salutes the official opening of the new Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center in New York City and will honor the more than 80 foreign correspondents who died while on overseas duty.
CAST:	All-star cast of showbusiness and OPC personalities, including Fred Allen, Marian Anderson, Sid Caesar, Perry Como, Eddie Fisher, Bob Hope, Martha Raye, Carl Reiner, Richard Rodgers, Carl Sandburg, Bob Considine, John Daly, Elsa Maxwell, Hal Boyle, H.V. Kaltenborn, Milton Caniff and others.
PRODUCER:	Fred Coe, for NBC, in cooperation with the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
OPC PRODUCTION COMMITTEE:	Bob Considine, Edward R. Murrow, John Daly, Fleur Cowles and Patricia Lockridge Hartwell, assisted by Eileen Lange.
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER FOR NBC:	Jack Rayel
DIRECTOR:	Alan Handley
ERNIE PYLE SKETCH BY:	Robert E. Sherwood
DEDICATION WRITTEN BY:	Carl Sandburg
ASSOCIATE PRODUCER:	Bill Nichols
CHOREOGRAPHER:	Tony Charmoli
SCENERY:	Theodore Cooper
COSTUMES:	Rose Bogdanoff
SPECIAL MATERIAL:	David Shaw, Jim Fritzell, Everett Greenbaum
MUSIC CONDUCTOR:	Harry Sosnik
MAKEUP:	Dick Smith.

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NBC-New York, 12/3/54

COLOR TELEVISION NEWS

A SERVICE OF RCA

STELLAR NAMES OF SHOWBUSINESS AND JOURNALISM WILL BE SEEN IN FEATURED SEQUENCES OF "DATELINE" ON "PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE" ON NBC-TV MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 8 TO 9:30 P.M., EST.

In a rare TV appearance, internationally acclaimed contralto Marian Anderson, recently signed by the Metropolitan Opera Association, will sing one of the spirituals that has made her an outstanding interpreter in this field -- "He's Got the World In His Hands," on "Dateline," the third compatible color production of the PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE series, to be seen on NBC-TV Monday, Dec. 13 from 8 to 9:30 p.m., EST.

Comedian Fred Allen will also make an "in person" appearance, in an irreverent discussion of his new book, "Treadmill To Oblivion."

Carl Sandburg, dean of American poets, will personally deliver the words of dedication he has written for the opening of the Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center in New York City, which "Dateline" is saluting. The program also commemorates the more than 80 foreign correspondents who died while on active duty overseas.

Martha Raye will be introduced by a war-time crony of her overseas jaunts, correspondent Inez Robb. Miss Raye will sing "Blues in the Night" in typical Raye fashion.

A satirical sketch by Tony Webster, "Greet the Press," will star Sid Caesar as a Viennese-accented professor whose knowledge of world affairs is as muddled as his speech. Lawrence Spivak, owner-

(more)

producer and permanent panel member of NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," will be on hand in his familiar role to lend a semblance of order and authenticity to the proceedings. Other "panel guests" will be comedian Carl Reiner, columnist Hal Boyle and Turner Catledge, managing editor of the New York Times.

Bob Hope will be seen on-camera with Elsa Maxwell before going into one of his famous monologues.

Perry Como will sing the song he has turned into a current hit recording, "Home for the Holidays," as well as the Rodgers-Hammerstein ballad, "No Other Love."

Richard Rodgers will conduct a 36-piece orchestra for the latter number, as well as his original music from the score of the NBC-TV documentary series, "Victory at Sea."

Eddie Fisher, cut in "live" from Hollywood, will be heard in a medley of the nation's top tunes, sung expressly to his brother, Alvin, in New York, just out of the Army.

Cartoonist Milton Caniff will be seen drawing his famous cartoon strip "Steve Canyon," which will thereafter come alive in an especially created ballet by choreographer Tony Charmoli, who regularly stages NBC-TV's "Your Hit Parade" each Saturday night. Against scenic backgrounds designed by Caniff, dancers Dirk Beard, Meri Miller and Luanna Gardner will enact the roles of "Steve Canyon," "Copper Calhoun" and "Summer," respectively. Dancer James Russell will impersonate a foreign agent, in this ballet of international intrigue and derring-do.

Alan Handley is directing the 90-minute color production, which will also be seen on standard sets in high quality black and white. An average of 31,000,000 viewers has seen previous Spectaculars in this series, according to Nielsen surveys.

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NBC-New York, 12/7/54

COLOR TELEVISION NEWS
A SERVICE OF RCA

GREATS OF SHOWBUSINESS AND JOURNALISM JOIN TALENTS FOR
"DATELINE" COLORCAST ON "PRODUCER'S SHOWCASE,"
DEC. 13 ON NBC-TV FROM 8 TO 9:30 P.M., EST

"Dateline" will be showbusiness' gala salute to the new Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center in New York, in a three-act, 90-minute compatible color Spectacular to be seen on PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE Monday, Dec. 13 (NBC-TV, 8-9:30 p.m., EST).

In the cast of "Dateline," which will also honor the more than 80 foreign correspondents who lost their lives while on foreign duty, will be such talent as Fred Allen, Marian Anderson, Perry Como, Sid Caesar, Wally Cox, Eddie Fisher, Bob Hope, Martha Raye, Carl Reiner, Richard Rodgers, Carl Sandburg, Robert E. Sherwood, Ray Walston, Philip Abbott, Steven Hill and Murray Hamilton.

Prominent members of the Overseas Press Club who will be on hand include Bob Considine, the club's president; John Daly, Ben Grauer, H. V. Kaltenborn, Milton Caniff, Lawrence Spivak, Hal Boyle, Elsa Maxwell, Inez Robb, Turner Catledge, managing editor of the New York Times and Emanuel Freedman, foreign news editor of the Times.

The first act of "Dateline" will present John Daly introducing the theme of the show and setting the stage for brief vignettes of personages who made history, to be impersonated by Sid Caesar, Martha Raye and Fred Allen.

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Bob Hope will then relate some of his overseas experiences during the war.

From Hollywood, Eddie Fisher will speak to his brother, Alvin, in New York, recently discharged from the Army. Eddie will bring him up-to-date on the musical picture by singing a medley of the nation's top tunes.

Act Two will find Overseas Press Club president Bob Considine interviewing cartoonist Milton Caniff, whose popular strips were largely inspired by overseas activities, both military and civilian. Against Caniff's own cartoon backgrounds, his comic strip hero, "Steve Canyon," will come alive. Tony Charmoli has devised the choreography, which will be interpreted by dancers Dick Beard, Meri Miller, Luanna Gardner and James Russell.

Fred Allen will return to point out the fact that, like many foreign correspondents, he has not been immune to writing a book about various personal and professional experiences, nor is he modest about interviews on the subject. Wally Cox will interview him forthwith on the new book, "Treadmill to Oblivion," in a sketch written by Jim Fritzell, Everett Greenbaum and David Shaw.

John Daly will set the stage for an original sketch by Robert E. Sherwood, which deals with a little-known incident in the life of the late Ernie Pyle, while Pyle was on overseas duty in France. Ray Walston will enact the role of Pyle. Steven Hill, who recently won a Sylvania award as the year's best male actor, will be seen as a sergeant. Philip Abbott will be "Gus," Murray Hamilton "Corporal," David White "Neely," Bill Gunn the "PFC" and Joan Chambers the "Nurse." Daly will chat with the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, Sherwood, at the playlet's conclusion.

(more)

3 - Dateline

The cameras will then pick up composer Richard Rodgers conducting a 36-piece orchestra in selections from the famed NBC-TV award-winning documentary series, "Victory at Sea," against film clips in color. A theme from this score was later turned by Rodgers into the popular ballad, "No Other Love," which Perry Como will sing. Como will also be heard in his latest RCA Victor record hit, "Home for the Holidays."

The third act of "Dateline" will spot correspondent Inez Robb presenting her overseas colleague of yore, Martha Raye, in one of Miss Raye's favorite numbers, "Blues in the Night."

Sid Caesar will be a "guest expert" on a parody of "Meet the Press" titled "Greet the Press," written by Tony Webster. Lawrence Spivak, Carl Reiner, Hal Boyle, H.V. Kaltenborn and Turner Catledge will raise quizzical eyebrows as panel members.

"Dateline" will wind up with coloratura Marian Anderson singing the spiritual "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands" and Carl Sandburg's reading of his special dedication verse to the new OPC Memorial Press Center. Henry Ford will personally deliver the closing message.

Fred Coe and Jack Rayel are producer and executive producer, respectively, of "Dateline," in cooperation with the Overseas Press Club. Alan Handley is directing. "Dateline," which is expected to be seen by over thirty million viewers, according to Nielsen reports on recent Spectaculars, will be co-sponsored by the Ford Motor Company and RCA Victor. The compatible colorcast will be available on standard sets in black and white.

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NBC-New York, 12/8/54

MARTHA RAYE, EDDIE FISHER, PERRY COMO JOIN LIST OF HEADLINERS
FOR 'DATELINE' COLORCAST ON 'PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE'
MONDAY, DEC. 13, NBC-TV, 8-9:30 P.M., EST

Martha Raye, Eddie Fisher, Perry Como, cartoonist Milton Caniff, war ace Col. Philip Cochran, Elsa Maxwell, Lawrence Spivak, Carl Reiner and H.V. Kaltenborn are additions to the roster of notables who will appear on "Dateline," the compatible color extravaganza saluting the opening of the new Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center, on PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE Monday, Dec. 13 (NBC-TV, 8-9:30 p.m., EST).

They will join Bob Hope, Marian Anderson, Richard Rodgers, poet Carl Sandburg, Bob Considine and John Daly, previously announced for the colorcast which will also be seen on the nation's screens in black and white. Peggy Lee, previously announced, will be unable to appear.

Carl Sandburg is writing the dedication which will officially open the OPC Memorial Press Center in New York and honor the more than 80 foreign correspondents who lost their lives while on duty overseas.

A satirical sketch will star Sid Caesar as a crack foreign correspondent paying a guest visit to "Meet the Press," complete with his famed Viennese accent and customary expert misinformation.

(more)

Lawrence Spivak, owner-producer of "Meet the Press," will be in his usual place on the panel. Actor Carl Reiner and three OPC members will attempt to maintain some semblance of order on the panel during Caesar's interrogation.

Eddie Fisher will be cut in from California in a medley of some of the top tunes of the day, including "Count Your Blessings Instead of Sheep." He will sing these songs especially to his brother, Alvin, who will be on-camera in New York, following his recent discharge from the U.S. Army.

A cartoon character by Milton Caniff will come alive in a ballet to be devised by Tony Charmoli, who stages and choreographs "Your Hit Parade" on NBC-TV each Saturday night. Caniff will design the settings for the sequence, which will treat of "high adventure" in foreign lands.

Col. Philip Cochran, the "real-life" model for Caniff's cartoon character, Flip Corkin in "Terry and the Pirates," will read "The Pilot's Creed" on "Dateline."

Richard Rodgers will conduct a 36-piece orchestra in selections from his brilliant score of the prize-winning NBC-TV film series, "Victory at Sea." A theme from this musical setting later became a popular ballad titled "No Other Love."

Perry Como will sing this number, which was a feature of the Rodgers and Hammerstein Broadway show, "Me and Juliet."

An original dramatic vignette by Robert E. Sherwood will highlight an important incident in the life of the late Ernie Pyle. Casting is in progress for a leading actor to impersonate the famed war correspondent.

More than 30,000,000 televiewers are expected to watch "Dateline," as indicated by Nielsen audience ratings of previous NBC-TV Spectaculars.

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NBC-New York, 12/2/54

November 1954

SINCE THIS FOLDER WAS WRITTEN --

A Memorial Press Center in the United States has become a reality.

The Overseas Press Club of America has purchased the five-story building at 35 East 39th Street in New York. It has been completely remodelled into a clubhouse with offices, memorial library, press room, social rooms, restaurant and bar.

This tangible tribute to heroes of the American press opened unofficially on September 27, 1954. It has already become a busy center for members of the press, magazine editors, radio and television personalities, public relations executives, news photographers, free-lance writers and representatives of allied fields.

Members of the Overseas Press Club who contribute to and share in the purposes for which the memorial was established now number one thousand.

The number of colleagues they honor has also increased -- to more than eighty correspondents "killed in action" in other lands.

On December 13, the establishment which is unique both as a memorial and as a press center will be dedicated and formally opened.

The ceremony will be part of a unique, major television program produced by the Overseas Press Club in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company. One of NBC-TV's "spectaculars", it will be telecast "live" and in color over 78 stations, Monday, December 13, from 8 to 9:30 p.m. EST.

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DALY INTRODUCES GRAY

BILL GRAY:

Many minds and hearts and hands created the triumph we mark tonight. The personal and dedicated effort by our Overseas Press Club members was inspiring. And, surely, this Memorial would have been only a blueprint, if not still an idea, had it not been for countless generous Americans, stirred by the memory of those of our correspondent colleagues who did not come home.

For all this good company, our heartfelt thanks. The achievement of the dream of a Memorial Center is for all of us grand and stirring news.

What is today's news but tomorrow's history? And in this one of history's more pleasant hours, a great man who is also an historian, honors us and our profession. His biographies of Abraham Lincoln are already American classics. His words will link the glorious past of those who have gone before to the living present of those working tonight at listening posts around the world, so that the news of yesterday, today and tomorrow may inevitably become the recorded history of our time. Here, ladies and gentlemen is Carl Sandburg.

WEBB & KNAPP, INC.
383 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
PRESIDENT

December 6, 1954

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Delighted.

Look forward to seeing you on December 9th. OPC party

All good wishes.

Cordially,

WZ

The New York Times
Times Square

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
PUBLISHER

December 3, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Sulzberger is away from the office on a business trip to the south, but I read to him over the telephone your letter of December 1 with its invitation for December 9. He asks me to express his regret that he is unable to accept; but there is a party to be given for the American Press Institute at The Times that day at which Mr. Sulzberger is to be host.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Hosan

Secretary to Mr. Sulzberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

ROBERT E. KINTNER, PRESIDENT

December 2, 1954

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your very nice note of December 1st.

I have already received my formal invitation to the dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club's Memorial Press Center, and I have accepted with pleasure.

Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

Bob Kintner

Robert E. Kintner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

ROY W. HOWARD
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, 17

December 2, 1954.

My dear Ed:-

I am appreciative of your note of December 1st, relative to the Overseas Press Club dedication party on December 9th.

I'll do my best to get around if I can get away, but cocktail time is the busiest hour of the day for me, and on this particular day I happen to have a dinner date for which I must go home to dress.

Thanks none-the-less for the courtesy of your note.

Sincerely,

Roy

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N. Y.

RWH:NL

OPC

Mr. Murrow:

Is the following okay to go to the people Mr. Gray mentioned for the Cocktail Party of the OPC?

rh

yes

Dear _____:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

December 1, 1954

Dear Bob Kintner:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66 Street
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Bill:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear General Sarnoff:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

General David Sarnoff
Radio Corporation of America
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mrs. Schiff:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff
New York Post
75 West Street
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Hearst:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Randolph Hearst
Hearst Corporation
Eighth Avenue and 57 Street
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Bill Zeckendorf:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Zeckendorf
383 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Roy Howard:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy W. Howard
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Watson:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas J. Watson
590 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mrs. Reid:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41 Street
New York, New York

rh

December 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Sulzberger:

You will receive shortly a formal invitation to a cocktail party for a special Directors dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club to be held on Thursday, December 9 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm. I do hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
The New York Times
229 West 43 Street
New York, New York

rh

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Robert Considine. VICE PRESIDENTS: John Barkham, Wayne Richardson, Bruno Shaw.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May

November 29, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

This is to remind you of the full-color Spectacular of the Overseas Press Club, "DATELINE", which will be televised on Monday evening, December 13th. As you know, the Correspondents Fund and the Club will receive around $100,000 as well as tremendous prestige for its part in the Spectacular which will officially dedicate our new Memorial Press Center and honor our war heroes.

So now it is up to the Club and its membership to give this terrific event as much of a buildup as possible, and you personally can help us by making specific mention of the spectacular on any of your programs prior to the big event itself.

You will find all of the outstanding facts about DATELINE on the attached sheet.

SPECIAL NOTE — Should you prefer to publicize this event via an interview with a special OPC guest, please contact Matt Huttner, chairman of the Club's Radio & T/V Committee, at MUrryhill 8-9215, and he will cooperate.

We have gotten the Press Center off to a wonderful start and this spectacular will really cinch it. So let's all pitch in and give it a boost.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Considine
President

BC:lb

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
Norwood F. Allman, Lawrence Blochman, Cecil Brown, Fleur Cowles, Kathryn Cravens, Emanuel Freedman, Hal Lehrman, Gabriel Pressman, Charles Robbins, Walter G. Rundle, Cornelius Ryan, Chet Shaw, Ansel E. Talbert.
ALTERNATES: William F. Brooks, Henry Gellermann, Virginia Prewett Mizelle, Adele Gutman Nathan, Reavis O'Neal, Jr.
PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, J. Clifford Stark, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. MANAGER: James V. Foley

NBC COLOR TELEVISION NEWS
A SERVICE OF RCA

NOTABLES IN VARIED FIELDS WILL BE HEADLINERS ON 'DATELINE,' COLOR SPECTACULAR MONDAY, DEC. 13, 8-9:30 P.M., EST, FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MEMORIAL CENTER DEDICATION

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Bob Hope, Sid Caesar, Peggy Lee, Marian Anderson Are Among Stars; Robert E. Sherwood to Write of Ernie Pyle

PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE will present a host of stars of the stage, screen, radio, TV, concert, night club and journalistic worlds for its third production, "Dateline," a 90-minute extravaganza in compatible color to be produced by NBC-TV in cooperation with the Overseas Press Club of America Monday, Dec. 13 (8-9:30 p.m., EST).

The color Spectacular, which will be seen in high quality black and white on all standard sets, will key the official dedication ceremonies of the new Overseas Press Club Memorial Press Center at 35 East 39th Street in New York City. The occasion will also honor the more than 80 correspondents who died while serving in foreign lands. More than 31,000,000 persons are expected to see the show, a figure based on past Nielsen surveys of Spectaculars.

Alan Handley, NBC staff producer-director noted for his creative talents on such programs as "The Dinah Shore Show" and "Light's Diamond Jubilee," will come from Hollywood to New York to direct "Dateline."

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Stars scheduled for personal appearances on the show thus far include Sid Caesar, Peggy Lee and Marian Anderson, with Bob Hope as "emcee" in New York. Negotiations are in progress for Eddie Fisher to serve as "emcee" in Hollywood.

Pulitzer Prize winner Robert E. Sherwood will write a special dramatic vignette treating of Ernie Pyle's decision to become an overseas correspondent.

Carl Sandburg has written a special commemorative dedication, which he is expected to deliver personally, on-camera.

A newspaper ballet is being devised which will highlight humorously the typical activities of a busy city room, to be danced by a well-known team miming a copy boy and copy girl. As the cameras "pan" about the room and follow the dancers, they will pick up the workaday faces of top-flight correspondents and commentators at their desks.

Richard Rodgers will conduct the orchestra. Harry Sosnik will be music director of the show.

Heading the Overseas Press Club production committee cooperating with NBC are Bob Considine, president of the club; John Daly, Hal Boyle and Fleur Cowles.

"Producers' Showcase" is produced for NBC by Fred Coe. Jack Rayel is executive producer.

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NBC-New York, 11/23/54

OPC

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November 12, 1954

Mr. George Heller
American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
15 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear George:

This confirms my telephone request for a waiver of your regulations to permit the Overseas Press Club Memorial Committee to invite the participation of members of AFTRA in a program which will dedicate a Memorial Press Center. The Center honors the American correspondents who gave their lives in line of duty in World War Two, Korea, and up to the present time.

The Overseas Press Club by its own efforts, using the working time and services of its more than eleven hundred members, has raised in excess of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to create this National Memorial to the soldiers of the pen. We now have an opportunity, by participating in the production of an hour and a-half Spectacular on NBC, sponsored by RCA and Ford, to earn an additional One Hundred Thousand Dollars which will guarantee that the Memorial Press Center shall be free of debt and have a few thousand dollars for emergencies. This sum is to be paid to the Memorial Foundation by NBC in return for the participation of such as Hans Kaltenborn, Hal Boyle, Bob Considine, Ed Murrow, Fleur Cowles, myself, etc. from our own membership. In addition, the Foundation Committee, Ed Murrow, Fleur Cowles, Considine and myself, have asked the participation of some of the outstanding members of AFTRA together with such other friends of American journalism as Carl Sandburg, Dick Rodgers and Bob Sherwood.

The program, bearing the title DATELINE, will contain a dedication of the Memorial by Carl Sandburg. He has prepared a brief reading on the character, ethics and responsibilities of the American reporter. Bob Sherwood is writing a dramatic vignette from the life of Ernie Pyle. Dick Rodgers is giving us both the right to use his music and his services. It is tentatively planned that he will conduct the orchestra in the Victory-at-Sea score. We have asked Bob Hope to re-create his entertainment of troops near the front in Europe during the War. Sid Caesar is willing to do his famous "just-off-the-plane" routine with Considine and Murrow or other OPC members as the interviewers. George Gobel is going to re-create some of his routines used to entertain troops during the War. Miss Marion Anderson will sing a spiritual as a prelude to the dedication ceremony with Mr. Sandburg. There will be a ballet based on the City Room, which will be a paean to those most harried of all the journalistic fraternity, the copy boy and copy girl.

These are the basic elements of the program we plan. NBC will pay normal fees to all dancers, actors, etc. in the general pattern of the program, but we have asked the principal stars named above to cooperate on the basis of the minimum AFTRA fee applicable. It is my understanding your consent and AFTRA's consent is necessary to achieve this goal. I do hope that you and your colleagues will feel that the service of American journalism to the Nation and its citizens generally has been of such quality that is not an untoward request to ask the waiver to aid in the creation of a Memorial to those of our colleagues who have given their lives in the service of a free press.

I would add one thought. In raising the more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars already in hand, we have had substantial monetary contributions from many sources. We are proud that industry, union groups, our own membership and the general public have generously supported our efforts. It is my hope that the waiver we request can be granted as a contribution to the National Memorial by the Entertainment Unions, which contribution, if granted, will, of course, be adequately noted within the "body" of the program!

Cordially,

John Charles Daly

JCD:hek

Sandburg, Carl

CONNEMARA FARM
FLAT ROCK, N. C.

November 11, 1954

Dear Ed:

Try and be sure to remember me with all possible data on the overseas correspondents program. Miss McCarthy phones me that your office says the program is dated now for December 13. When I came home there was about a bushel of mail on our program. What interested me on going through it was the high percentage of housewives who apologized for not being able to write well and then going ahead and writing more vividly and keenly than most newspapermen and better than the average author. I am sure that the haystack of letters you received from the McCarthy telecast has here and there some wonderful writing. Not that you need it perhaps but we pray for you at our house.

Yrs,

Carl

Forgot it: I'll write a day or two in advance of the showing now. Your letter of Nov 8 came after this was written.

November 8, 1954

Dear Carl:

About the Overseas Press Club Memorial Dedication the date has been firmly fixed for December 13th 8:00 to 9:30 pm in color -- NBC -- everybody working for AFTRA minimum scale including Bob Hope, Sinatra, Dick Rodgers, Bob Sherwood; probably Bing Crosby, Marian Anderson and last and best on the program about four to five minutes of real rare vintage Sandburg, you to do the actual dedication of the plaque bearing the names of correspondents killed in World War II and in Korea. You will talk, I hope, about the importance of news, the need for integrity, the responsibility of those who control and use the mass media. In short, the whole climax of the hour and a half will be Sandburg talking a little about the boys who were less lucky than the rest of us and about the need of an informed public.

I could send you a lot of dope about the individual casualties, but I don't think it will be of any help to you. The whole membership of the Club was unanimous in wanting you to do this, and I am personally deeply grateful to you for being willing to take it on. Please convey my warmest regards to everyone at Connemara Farm.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Sandburg
Connemara Farm
Flat Rock
North Carolina

rh

IN TRIBUTE

E5 - since you initiated this, here is the text. Carl

IN a time of world storm more wild and vast than ever before known to mankind, those who print and publish for readers, those who broadcast for listening millions, have a responsibility beyond calculation. This goes too for the new and strange breed of men and women who in global war gather the round-the-earth news.

TO the immense populations who read and listened, to the American homes of the more than eleven million young men and women who went into war service, the overseas correspondents reported, subject to censorship, national security and communications conditions, the struggles, slaughters, defeats, victories, the deaths of men and how they died and their names. They wore army and navy uniforms with their personal insignia. They were not marked "Expendable" but in the strictest meaning of that word they were It —Expendable. The record shows them having a high percentage of heroes, this in the sense that a hero goes over and beyond the expected toil and risk in the performance of assigned duty; they gave, in Lincoln's phrase at Gettysburg, "the last full measure of devotion."

THE meaning of this deepens in us when we look at the multiple mirrors of the changing chaos of global war, facts, flying rumors, official communiques, guesses, probabilities and possibilities, weaving crazy and dizzy patterns. "Never," wrote one, "never was there a war with so many known factors over-balanced by the unknown." A French marshal in the first World War said, "The controlling factor in war is the Unknown."

IN all weathers and on all continents and seas, the overseas correspondents sought the controlling factors, scented and hunted the dark Unknown. From winding and tortuous paths where the known faded into fogs of the unknown they did their best at sending home to press and radio the story of what was happening from day to day.

VALOR is a gift. Those having it never know for sure whether they have it till the test comes. And those having it in one test never know for sure if they will have it when the next test comes. No one knows better than the tested overseas correspondent how a brave man can be rash, can take such chances that he goes down and never lives to file what might have been his greatest story. The toll of those who took death, wounds, disease, suffering in rain, in cold and heat, in foul prisons — their names have a definite somber majesty.

WHAT some of them did is far past any flowers of tribute or wreaths of verbal salutation. The dust of these vanished men we memorialize tonight can be termed sacred. To name two or ten of them now would be unjust to scores of others. After calling the roll of their names let them have remembrance and the reverence of silence. To long sleep and deep silence they have gone, deep among the never forgotten.

13 December 1954

Carl Sandburg

November 8, 1954

MISS MARY MARTIN
PONUS AVENUE
SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

DEAR MARY

WHAT I WANTED TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WAS THIS: THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB IS DEDICATING A MEMORIAL BUILDING IN MEMORY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS KILLED IN WORLD WAR II AND KOREA STOP HAVE ARRANGED FORMAL DEDICATION TV PROGRAM 8 TO 9:30 PM DECEMBER 13 STOP BOB HOPE, SINATRA, SANDBURG, DICK RODGERS, SHERWOOD AND OTHERS PARTICIPATING STOP SHOW WILL PRODUCE 100,000 DOLLARS FOR MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER STOP WILL BE SPONSORED BY RCA AND FORD STOP REALIZE YOU WILL BE FLYING AT THAT TIME BUT HOPED YOU MIGHT BE XXXXX WILLING TO SING A SONG FOR US OR PERHAPS EVEN DO DRESS PIECE FROM FORD ANNIVERSARY SHOW ON FILM STOP REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

NOVEMBER 8, 1954

MISS ETHEL MERMAN
RITZ TOWER HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AND 57 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB IS DEDICATING A MEMORIAL BUILDING IN MEMORY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS KILLED IN WORLD WAR II AND KOREA STOP HAVE ARRANGED FORMAL DEDICATION TV PROGRAM 8 TO 9:30 PM DECEMBER 13 stop BOB HOPE, SINATRA, SANDBURG, DICK RODGERS, SHERWOOD AND OTHERS PARTICIPATING STOP SHOW WILL PRODUCE 100,000 DOLLARS FOR MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER STOP WILL BE SPONSORED BY RCA AND FORD STOP REALIZE YOU WILL BE BUSY AT THAT TIME BUT HOPED YOU MIGHT BE WILLING TO SING A SONG FOR US STOP WE COULD OF COURSE ORIGINATE YOUR PORTION FROM THE COAST IF NECESSARY.STOP REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

OPC

October 5, 1954

Mr. Philip McHugh
Campbell-Ewald Company
General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Phil:

This is an overly long delayed reply to your request for a talent line-up for the proposed Overseas Press Club Memorial Center Dedication Program - tentatively titled "Headline Edition". We have waited to complete the list in practical terms but now think it best to report what we have in firm committments. This is also a progress report on stars with whom we have not closed conversations, and on general additions to our blueprint for a news theme into which and around which will be woven pure entertainment.

Our firm talent line-up, subject only to client and network contractual conflicts, which Fleur Cowles, Ed Murrow, Bob Considine and I are sure we can resolve with Bill Paley and General Sarnoff, is as follows:

> Bob Hope, Dinah Shore, Sid Caesar, Eddie Fisher, Carl Sandburg, Peggy Lee, Herb Shriner, Dick Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, Eartha Kitt and Jackie Gleason, the latter provided we can work out an appearance between shows at the Paramount.

This is not the complete list. Rise Stevens returned from Europe because of a death in her family and we have not wished to intrude immediately upon her privacy. Miss Stevens is important to us for a re-creation of the Caserta Palace Opera chamber, a part of the Fifth Army Headquarters in which the San Carlo Opera performed twice a week. It is a memory dear to GI's and correspondents alike. Danny Thomas' manager has queried us on the show though we have not solicited his appearance as yet. Bing Crosby and Doris Day are reluctant to undergo live appearances, but there is a lively possibility we could arrange it on film, should your client approve. Henry Fonda, whom we hope to have portray Ernie Pyle, is in Hawaii. Ethel Waters is proving hard to locate, but she is a friend of Ed Murrow's and we will find her. Perry Como was not approached because we already had two famous male singers. However, since my conversation with you last Friday, that condition is changed and we are going after Como. Fred Allen, often with me on the Sunday night program these days, I am sure will come with us. I have not talked with him because I'm fearful we may go too far and have an embarrassment of riches.

With reference to my letter of August 20th last, outlining a blueprint for interspersing pure entertainment with a journalistic theme, the big addition is a committment from Bob Sherwood to write us a twenty-minute sketch based on an Ernie Pyle column or on an episode reflecting devotion to duty and outstanding performance by an American correspondent.

Dick Rodgers stands ready to meet any call we make on him, participating in a nostalgic sequence at the piano with Hammerstein, creating a new song or playing with our orchestra in a medley built around the comings and goings of the last thirty years.

Sandburg's participation comes in the memorial dedication ceremony. We cannot think of a more honest or more moving ceremonial than a reading by Sandburg extolling the principles and beliefs for which the men and women whom we honor gave their lives.

To repeat my letter of August 20th, Miss Shore, Miss Lee, the musical aggregation in general will do what comes naturally, sing songs, the songs to be introduced by famous club members on the basis of some milestone in the service of American journalists. You are already familiar with our plans involving Ceasar, Herb Shriner, etc.

We may well already have too much star talent to handle effectively, and we would prefer not to press much beyond this point for fear that we would not be able to do justice to the stars who are giving so much to the program.

As we both know, time is getting short and having held you up this long, I will now plead that you act as expeditiously as possible, for if you have no interest, we would like to be free to press forward negotiations elsewhere.

Cordially,

John Charles Daly

JCD:hk

The Mayflower

A HILTON HOTEL

WASHINGTON · D. C.

September 28, 1954

Gentlemen:

It is impossible for me to give you an answer to your wire, regarding an appearance on November 24, until I know what my television and personal-appearance commitments are at that time. It is also necessary to first get the permission of my sponsor.

Thank you for your invitation to join your distinguished company, and my sincere best wishes for the success of the memorial.

Sincerely,

Edgar

phoned to Daly
9/30

OK

RECEIVED
1954 SEP 20 PM 5:02
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU034 PD

LOS ANGELES CALIF SEP 20 1120AMP

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WILL BE PLAYING THREE NIGHTS STAND IN PORTLAND OREGON
ON NOVEMBER 24 IF I CAN BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THERE,
WILL BE HAPPY. REGARDS

HELEN HAYES

359P..

phoned Daly
9/21

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

(39)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1954 SEP 18 PM 1 40

NA074 DH=KL NEW YORK NY 18=

FLEUR COWLES ED R MORROW, DELIVER CARE CBS
485 MADISON AVE=

=YOUR WIRE OF YESTERDAY TO RISE STEVENS 130 E 67 ST NYC
WAS UNDELIVERED ADDRESSEE IS SAID TO BE AT WEST HAMPTON
LI=

WESTERN UNION TELE CO PL5 2640=

Re7 4239

West Hampton 4-2138

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WU F040 DH

NEWYORK NY SEP 29XXX 20

RECEIVED
1954 SEP 20 PM 7:44
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

EDWARD R MURROW

JOHN DALY BOB CONSIDINE

CBS

YOUR TELEGRAM SEP 20 TO RISE STEVENS WESTHAMPTON IXXX NY IS UNDELIVERED

RISE STEVENS NOT HOME A NOTICE WAS LEFT

WESTERN UNION SVCE BUR WORTH 2 7300

522P..

PLAXXX PLS ACK

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(361)..

FX-1201

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DL=Day Letter
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10B383

1954 SEP 21 PM 2 46

O.VYA139 NL PD=TDVY ENCINO CALIF 21=

EDWARD R MURROW=

CBS NYK=

COMMITMENTS WILL HAVE ME WORKING ON PICTURE IN HONG KONG AT THE TIME OF YOUR TELEVISION PROGRAM SORRY UNABLE TO HELP YOU=

CLARK GABEL=

Daly

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

T

RECEIVED
1954 SEP 21 AM 10:49
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU007 52 COLLECT 1 EXTRA

RK NEW YORK NY

SEP 21 933AME

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE IS IN LONDON AND HAS ASKED ME TO CONVEY TO THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB HOW SINCERELY HE APPRECIATES THE HONOR OF BEING ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NOVEMBER 24TH TELEVISION PROGRAM. HE DEEPLY REGRETS THAT A FILM COMMITMENT IN ENGLAND WILL PREVENT HIM FROM ACCEPTING THE COMMITTEES INVITATION

FRANCIS HEAD FOR SIR CEDRICKE HARDWICKE

947A..

RECEIVED
1954 SEP 21 PM 1:54
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU023 PD

FAX TDHD LOS ANGELES CALIF SEP 21 921AMP

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

REGRET THAT JERRY'S ILLNESS AND RESULTING SCHEDULE CONFUSION MAKE PARTICIPATION IN PRESS CLUB PROGRAM IMPOSSIBLE. REGARDS

MARTIN AND LEWIS

1240P..

RECEIVED
1951 SEP 23 PM 12:04
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU010 28 COLLECT

NEWYORK NY SEP 23 1049A

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

SORRY AM UNABLE TO ACCEPT MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER

TVSXXXTV SHOW INVITATION BECAUSE OF REHEARSAL SCHEDULE

ON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 24 FOR MY THURSDAY TELEVISION

SHOW ALL BEST WISHES

JANE FROMAN

24

1102A..

SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

MISS HELEN HAYES
CHATEAU MARMONT
SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AS COMMITTEE OF OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB WE ASK YOUR PARTICIPATION IN A ONE HOUR TELEVISION PROGRAM NOVEMBER 24, ORIGINATING ON BOTH COASTS. SPONSOR READY TO CONTRIBUTE $100,000 TO MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER IN NEW YORK TO BE DEDICATED NOVEMBER 24 TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO DIED IN LINE OF DUTY IN TWO WORLD WARS AND TO DATE. CLUB'S ONE THOUSAND CORRESPONDENTS FROM ALL NEWS FIELDS HAVE ALREADY RAISED $250,000 AND ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE PRESS CENTER AND PROGRAM FITTING MEMORIAL TO ERNIE PYLE AND HIS COLLEAGUES. ROBERT SHERWOOD, TONY MINOR, RICHARD ROGERS, EDDIE FISHER, SID CAESAR AMONG THOSE ALREADY JOINING US. YOUR PARTICIPATION AT UNION MINIMUM SCALE WOULD BE APPRECIATED BY ENTIRE AMERICAN PRESS, NEWSPAPER, RADIO, TELEVISION AND MAGAZINE. PROGRAM WILL ASSURE COMPLETION AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER. IF YOU CAN WIRE US YOUR PROVISIONAL ACCEPTANCE IMMEDIATELY WE WILL UNDERTAKE TO RESOLVE ANY SPONSORSHIP OR NETWORK DIFFICULTIES. PLEASE ANSWER COLLECT TO EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS NEW YORK.

FLEUR COWLES

EDWARD R. MURROW

JOHN DALY

BOB CONSIDINE

SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

PLEASE SEND THIS WIRE TO FOLLOWING:

MISS HELEN HAYES in oregon
CHATEAU MARMONT
SUNSET BOULEVARD, CALIFORNIA

RISE STEVENS
130 EAST 67 STREET West Hampton
NEW YORK CITY Long Island

JERRY LEWIS no
1048 NORTH AMALFI DRIVE
PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIFORNIA

DEAN MARTIN no
654 WOODRUFF
WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BOB HOPE
10346 MOORPARK
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

SID CAESAR
940 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE FISHER
ESSEX HOUSE
APARTMENT 720
NEW YORK CITY

CLARK GABLE no
4525 PETTIT
ENCINO, CALIFORNIA

HENRY FONDA Warner Bros
151 EAST 74 STREET Oct.
NEW YORK CITY

CARL SANDBURG
FLAT ROCK
NORTH CAROLINA

EDGAR BERGEN
9876 BEVERLY GROVE HILLS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

MARY MARTIN
TOWN HOUSE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

IMOGENE COCA
238 EAST 62 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JANE FROMAN no
172 EAST 93 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ETHEL WATERS
190 NEW YORK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

ETHEL MERMAN
3901 SOUTH UNIVERSITY
DENVER, COLORADO

HERB SHRINER
923 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

BING CROSBY
5945 SOUTH MAPLETON DRIVE
HOLMBY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

PERRY COMO
39 CORNWELL BEACH ROAD
SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE no
c/o JOHN GIBBS AGENCY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK CITY

SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

MISS HELEN HAYES
CHATEAU MARMONT
SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AS COMMITTEE OF OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB WE ASK YOUR PARTICIPATION IN A ONE HOUR TELEVISION PROGRAM NOVEMBER 24, ORIGINATING ON BOTH COASTS. SPONSOR READY TO CONTRIBUTE $100,000 TO MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER IN NEW YORK TO BE DEDICATED NOVEMBER 24 TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO DIED IN LINE OF DUTY IN TWO WORLD WARS AND TO DATE. CLUB'S ONE THOUSAND CORRESPONDENTS FROM ALL NEWS FIELDS HAVE ALREADY RAISED $250,000 AND ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE PRESS CENTER AND PROGRAM FITTING MEMORIAL TO ERNIE PYLE AND HIS COLLEAGUES. ROBERT SHERWOOD, TONY MINOR, RICHARD ROGERS, EDDIE FISHER, SID CAESAR AMONG THOSE ALREADY JOINING US. YOUR PARTICIPATION AT UNION MINIMUM SCALE WOULD BE APPRECIATED BY ENTIRE AMERICAN PRESS, NEWSPAPER, RADIO, TELEVISION AND MAGAZINE. PROGRAM WILL ASSURE COMPLETION AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER. IF YOU CAN WIRE US YOUR PROVISIONAL ACCEPTANCE IMMEDIATELY WE WILL UNDERTAKE TO RESOLVE ANY SPONSORSHIP OR NETWORK DIFFICULTIES. PLEASE ANSWER COLLECT TO EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS NEW YORK.

FLEUR COWLES

EDWARD R. MURROW

JOHN DALY

BOB CONSIDINE

OPC

September 14, 1954

Dear Mr. Dunn:

I would like to add my personal note of thanks to that of Bob Considine's for the Bell Aircraft Corporation's generous contribution to the Memorial Fund Drive for the Overseas Press Club.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Francis W. Dunn
Director of Public Relations
Bell Aircraft Corporation
Post Office Box One
Buffalo 5, New York

rh

TELEPHONE
NIAGARA FALLS - 7851

OFFICES AND FACTORY
NIAGARA FALLS AIRPORT

BELL Aircraft CORPORATION
POST OFFICE BOX ONE BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

August 26, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Larry Bell has already advised Mrs. Cowles that as a result of your letter of August 4 to me, Bell Aircraft Corporation is happy to make a $500.00 contribution to the Memorial Fund Drive for the Overseas Press Club.

We sincerely hope that this will help in some way to finish up the wonderful job which has already been achieved. As you will note from the enclosed check, the contribution is made by the Bell Foundation in the name of Bell Aircraft Corporation.

Sincerely,

Francis Dunn

Francis W. Dunn,
Director of
Public Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Co-Chairman
Memorial Building Project Campaign
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway
New York 36, New York

FWD:ejs
enc.

cc: Mrs. Fleur Cowles

September 8, 1954

Mr. Francis W. Dunn,
Director of Public Relations
Bell Aircraft Corporation
Post Office Box One
Buffalo 5, New York

Dear Mr. Dunn:

We are deeply grateful for your generous contribution in the amount of $500 to the Memorial Building Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. Our official receipt is enclosed.

The Officers of the Club and the Trustees of the Correspondents Fund wish me to express their heartfelt appreciation for your interest.

Cordially,

Robert Considine
President

RC/cp
Encl.

cc: E. R. Murrow

From the desk of —
JOHN C. DALY, JR.

Ed:

Here is the letter that went out to Campbell-Ewald for presentation to the Chevrolet People. We should be hearing from them before too long.

JCD

Mr. Murrow
OPC

August 20, 1954

Mr. Philip McHugh
Campbell-Ewald Company
General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Phil:

I'm sorry that there has been some delay in getting these details on the proposed OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MEMORIAL CENTER DEDICATION PROGRAM (Hey! That's a lot of words!) into your hands.

I have deliberately delayed so that we might complete a representative list of contingent committments from a producer and from performers to demonstrate that we have a realistic and practical concept which we can execute.

The program might be called "Headline Edition - A Salute to American Newsmen". Basically, the hour will consist of entertainment with an impressive formal dedication ceremony to come from the Press Center itself. Jim Haggerty, at the White House, indicates we can expect a salute on film from President Eisenhower. Until we have a definite program committment, we will not be able to get absolute assurance of White House cooperation.

To the degree that there is to be a theme, we plan to intersperse pure entertainment with acts that have both news flavor and entertainment values. For instance, Sid Ceasar's just-off-the-plane bit with Ed Murrow or Considine doing the interviewing; Sid Ceasar and Imogene Coca in a skit with Coca the female American correspondent fatale; Jackie Gleason's famous bar bit will be done in the setting of the Press Club bar or the Scribe Bar in Paris and the monologue will be based on news personalities and foibles; Herb Shriner will do his hilarious monologue on his home-town Hoosier paper.

In the music and - Dinah Shore, Eddie Fisher and Frank Sinatra will sing the songs that revive nostalgic memories in the minds of Murrow, Considine, Hal Boyle, etc., with one of these worthies getting up the song.

And, finally, of course, we can build a satirical piece a la "Front Page" with Milton Berle or Fred Allen.

You, of course, realize that without a definite show date set, we have had to talk to performers on the basis of a committment contingent upon conflicts that may arise with normal work schedules and sponsor relationships. But, within that frame of reference, Fleur Cowles, Bob Considine, Ed Murrow and I have sought to demonstrate with a small but representative group that we can produce the best talent available.

In the over-all picture, Sonny Werblin of MCA and Wally Jordan of William Morris have volunteered full cooperation in the acquisition of talent. With these committments in reserve, we four have personally requested contingent committments from several outstanding individuals.

Here is the result:

Tony Miner has agreed to produce the show and on the basis of a late October date does not anticipate a conflict. Sid Ceasar is happy at the prospect of the interview bit with Murrow or Considine. Further, when we set a show date, we anticipate no problems in creating the Ceasar-Imagene Coca female correspondent skit. Needless to say, that there will be a great plus in having the two of them together, again. Dinah Shore and Eddie Fisher will both be happy to join the program. Miss Shore has her own program, with which you are familiar. She was concerned about sponsor conflict, but Fleur Cowles assured her we could work it out, (What?). Mrs. Cowles, by the way, feels Edgar Bergen will also be glad to come with us. Bob Hope and Frank Sinatra have said "yes" although Bob warns of the likelihood of a conflict with a Royal Command performance in England in late October.

All of these people have agreed to go along on the basis of a minimum scale fee required by union obligations. It is almost impossible without a program date or network line-up to estimate production costs, but experts in the field say that with these folks working for scale, we should be able to do it for around $25,000 to $30,000. That figure is a guess and is, of course, reducible, depending on facilities, etc. As you know, we would expect a check for $100,000, in addition, made out to the OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MEMORIAL FUND, which check would be tax deductible as a contribution.

Murrow, Fleur Cowles, Considine and myself would work with you on network clearances and expect favorable results since Bill Paley, General Sarnoff and Bob Kintner have all made substantial monetary contributions for the networks to the Memorial and are close personal friends of the Club and its Officers.

Finally, I would remind you that Murrow, Considine, myself, Fleur Cowles and all the other well-known personalities in the news world in the Club will make ourselves available for promotional trailers for the program and for the commercial portions, subject, of course, to any stone-wall contractual difficulties.

I have, perhaps, talked too much. However, I do think this preliminary work we have done in the last week or ten days should demonstrate that we can deliver.

Cordially,

John Charles Daly

JCD:hk

LOOK INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEW YORK

TO: Edward R Murrow

August 13, 1954

FROM:

SUBJECT: OPC Building

Dear Ed

Please sign and return to me at your earliest convenience the attached two forms. I believe you will find them both self explanatory.

Sincerely,

Joe Wurzel

J.J.Wurzel

Sent August 31, 1954

August 4, 1954

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Flood:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I would like to thank you for your contribution to the Overseas Press Club.

I have sent your request for a picture of Joseph Israels II to the OPC and you should be hearing from them about it.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Flood
4414 Shoalwood
Austin 5, Texas

August 4, 1954

To: Mr. Harold Dawson
OPC

From: Rebecca Holder
E.R. Murrow office

Enclosed please find a check for $25.00 from Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Flood. I have also enclosed their letter since they request a picture of Joseph Israels II and maybe you could help them on that. Thank you.

CRITERIA FOR THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB'S MEMORIAL LISTINGS:

The list, which begins with Webb Miller's death in 1940, has been developed on the basis of the following criteria, and those who come into these categories in the future will be added to the list:

1. Any civilian correspondent, on full-time assignment for one of the media of the American Press at time of death, who dies overseas in line of duty or dies as the direct result of overseas duty.

2. Any member of the American Press who is killed while temporarily on assignment for foreign media as a war correspondent--but only to be included by vote of the Board of Governors or Executive Committee of the Club.

3. Any correspondent of the major American wartime service publications (i.e., Stars & Stripes and Yank), or combat correspondent of the military services whose dispatches are regularly available to the American Press, who is killed in action.

Memorial List Committee
William F. Gray, Chairman
July 28, 1954

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MEMORIAL LIST

Webb Miller
United Press
London
1940

Ralph Barnes
N.Y. Herald Tribune
Yugoslavia
1940

Royal Arch Gunnison
N.A.N.A.
Hong Kong
1941

Witt Hancock
Associated Press
Java
1942

Harry L. Percy
United Press
Cairo
1942

Mrs. Leah Burdett
PM
Iran
1942

Melville Jacoby
Time & Life
Australia
1942

Jack Singer
I.N.S.
Pacific
1942

Byron Darnton
New York Times
New Guinea
1942

Lee E. C. Baggett, II.
Marine Combat Correspondent
Guadalcanal
1942

Eugene M. Key
Marine Combat Correspondent
Guadalcanal
1942

Harry L. Crockett
Associated Press
Mediterranean
1943

Robert P. Post
New York Times
Germany
1943

Frank J. Cuhel
Mutual Broadcasting
Lisbon
1943

Ben Robertson
N.Y. Herald Tribune
Lisbon
1943

Carl Thusgaard
Acme Newspictures
Madang
1943

Lucien A. Labaudt
Life
Assam
1943

Brydon Taves
United Press
New Guinea
1943

William Stringer
Reuters
France
1943

Robert W. Stinson
Marine Combat Correspondent
South Pacific
1943

Raymond Clapper
Scripps-Howard
Marshall Islands
1944

Frederick Faust
Harpers
Italy
1944

Tom Treanor
Los Angeles Times
France
1944

William T. Shenkel
Newsweek
Japan
1944

Bede Irvin
Associated Press
Normandy
1944

Harold W. Kulick
Popular Science
London
1944

Damien Parer
Paramount News
Peleliu
1944

David Lardner
New Yorker
Germany
1944

Asahel Bush
Associated Press
Leyte
1944

Stanley Gunn
Ft. Worth Star-Telegram
Leyte
1944

John B. Terry
Chicago Daily News
Leyte
1944

John J. Andrew
United Press
Far East
1944

Frank Prist
Acme Newspictures
Leyte
1944

Jack Frankish
United Press
Belgium
1944

Solomon T. Bleckman
Marine Combat Correspondent
Guam
1944

John Bushemi
Yank
Eniwetok
1944

Gregor Duncan
Stars & Stripes
Anzio
1944

Alfred M. Kohn
Stars & Stripes
Southern France
1944

Richard J. Murphy, Jr.
Marine Combat Correspondent
Saipan
1944

Peter Paris
Yank
Normandy
1944

Ernie Pyle
Scripps-Howard
Ie Island
1945

Robert Bellaire
Collier's
Japan
1945

John Cashman
I.N.S.
Okinawa
1945

Wm. H. Chickering
Time & Life
Philippines
1945

Joseph Morton
Associated Press
Austria
1945

Fred C. Painton
Reader's Digest
Guam
1945

Harold Denny
New York Times
U.S.A.
1945

John Barberio
Marine Combat Correspondent
Iwo Jima
1945

Robert Krell
Yank
Germany
1945

James J. McElroy
Marine Combat Correspondent
Iwo Jima
1945

William T. Vessey
Marine Combat Correspondent
Iwo Jima
1945

William Price
Time & Life
Egypt
1946

Alfred Kornfeld
Time & Life
Germany
1946

Dixie Tighe
New York Post
Japan
1946

Lyford Moore
A.B.C.
Oslo
1948

George Polk
Columbia Broadcasting System
Greece
1948

James Branyan
Houston Post
Bombay
1949

Thomas A. Falco
Business Week
Bombay
1949

H. R. Knickerbocker
WOR
Bombay
1949

John Werkley
Time
Bombay
1949

Elsie Dick
Mutual Broadcasting
Bombay
1949

Fred Colvig
Denver Post
Bombay
1949

Nat A. Barrows
Chicago Daily News
Bombay
1949

George L. Moorad
KGW
Bombay
1949

Charles Gratke
Chr. Sci. Monitor
Bombay
1949

William H. Newton
Scripps-Howard
Bombay
1949

S. Burton Heath
N.E.A.
Bombay
1949

Vincent Mahoney
San Francisco Chronicle
Bombay
1949

Bertram D. Hulen
New York Times
Bombay
1949

Robert Doyle
Time & Life
Indonesia
1950

Ray Richards
I.N.S.
Korea
1950

James C. Supple
Chicago Sun-Times
Korea
1950

Albert Hinton
Norfolk J'l & Guide
Korea
1950

William R. Moore
Associated Press
Korea
1950

Wilson Fielder
Time & Life
Korea
1950

C. D. Rosecrans, Jr.
I.N.S.
Japan
1950

Ken Inouye
I.N.S.
Japan
1950

Frank Emery
I.N.S.
Japan
1950

Shannon L. Meany
Marine Combat Correspondent
Korea
1950

William H. Graham
N.Y. Journal of Commerce
Korea
1951

Werner Bischof
Magnum Photos
Peru
1954

Robert Capa
Magnum Photos
Indo-China
1954

Memorial List Committee
William P. Gray, Chairman
November 1, 1954

OPC.

FROM

A. WILFRED MAY
THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVE. AT 59TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY 19

6/25/54 Read.

TO:-

EDWARD R. MURROW

Dear Ed:

While I was in Puerto Rico with Mayor Wagner this week, I discussed our Building doings with him on s veral occasions. He expressed a willingness to attend the Opening.

If you decide he fits into th program, I will be glad to cooperate in finalising the matter when your plans have jelled.

Hope the Opening brodacst-fund-raising-project is coming along.

Sincerely,

AWM

cc: Messrs. Considine,
Daly
(Mrs. Cowles verbally)

April 6, 1954

Dear Mr. Straus:

In due course you will probably receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I also want to thank you for your generous comments about my program, and hope that succeeding broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan Straus, President
Station WMCA
1657 Broadway
New York 19, New York

rh

wmca

FIRST ON YOUR DIAL - 570 KC

1657 BROADWAY AT 52ND ST., NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

CIRCLE 6-2200

March 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I congratulate you on the well deserved tribute accorded you at last night's dinner of the Overseas Press Club. It was heartening evidence that, given guidance, the American people do see straight.

$250.

Enclosed you will find a modest check from WMCA for the Overseas Press Club's house fund. It is further evidence — though by no means a measure — of our interest in the Club's continued success and our high regard for reporters like yourself who give and interpret the news to this country and the world.

With best wishes, believe me,

Cordially yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure (ck.)

OPC

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

OFFICE OF
HOWARD S. CULLMAN, CHAIRMAN
161 FRONT STREET
NEW YORK 38, N.Y.

March 30, 1954

Thanks

My dear Ed:

Those of us who had the privilege of attending the Overseas Press Club banquet last night were muchly impressed with the plans for a memorial building for the correspondents who lost their lives overseas. Obviously, all of us who sit comfortably in luxury club armchairs reading foreign news have more than an interest in being helpful in this cause.

In my limited experience in raising money it seems to me one has to develop a personality around which to get an oomph for any cause, irrespective of its merit. Have you given any thought to creating an Ernie Pyle Library or some other suitable facility in the building? I believe that if you and others would dramatize this on the air, your budget for this very worthy cause you are sponsoring would be promptly completed by those who had a high and affectionate regard for Ernie Pyle and his associates in your profession.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Fleur Cowles, who I understand is treasurer of your organization.

I know you will not misunderstand my writing you, and with assurances of high regard and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Howard S. Cullman

Howard S. Cullman

Mr. Edward S. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

OPC
Bldg

February 17, 1954

Mr. William Zeckendorf
Webb & Knapp
383 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Zeckendorf:

Late in December I wrote you a gloomy letter explaining the difficulties that our organization was having in planning and paying for the remodeling of our memorial building at 35 East 39th Street.

Now I am very happy to write the sequel and to thank you most sincerely on behalf of myself and my colleagues of the Overseas Press Club for pulling us out of our problem. The plans which Mr. Boehler has produced for the remodeling are beautifully detailed and a great improvement on anything we have seen before. Furthermore, the low bid he obtained is satisfactory and within our ability to afford. All in all, we are delighted and grateful and we have confidence that in the coming months, with Mr. Boehler supervising the job, we will soon have a handsome establishment which fulfills our dream of a proper New York press center and memorial to our former colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Gray

WPG:rj

William P. Gray

cc: Messrs. Stark
Marrow
Ball
May
Boehler

Memo from Helen Zotos

2/16/54

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

To: Ed Murrow

FYI Think you as Co-Chairman might be interested in the attached. Madeline Ross seemed to know her stuff. It is too bad she wasn't asked to see us to the successful completion of our campaign goal and into our new Memorial Press Center, which means so much to so many of us.

Hz

Two Beekman Place
NY 22

Costs of Fund-Raising

Size of Campaign and Other Factors Considered in Securing Money

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Within a short time bills aimed at the control of fund-raising for philanthropic purposes will be introduced in the State Legislature by Senator Tompkins and Assemblyman Rabin. While all of us concerned with ethical fund-raising are grateful for the exposure of charity rackets and the waste of money by unworthy organizations, this writer would make a plea to those who present recommendations to explore thoroughly the actual costs of raising money before attempting to set acceptable cost percentages for bona fide and successful campaigns.

During the Tompkins-Radin hearings in New York these questions came up repeatedly: "How much should it cost to raise funds?" and "What is a fair percentage of expense?" Several figures were bandied about—6 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent, and so on. The public, understandably, got quite confused. Potential contributors were advised to call up agencies and ask, "How much does it cost you to raise your money?" Truthful answers varied so much as to make the findings inconclusive.

Varying Figures

Professional fund-raisers know that it is impossible to state definitely how much it will cost to raise money. The cost percentage is based on the amount raised. If a campaign is for $50,000, the cost will differ from a campaign for $1,000,000. While more will be expended on the larger campaign, it is probable the smaller campaign will cost more in proportion. There are certain basic needs and costs for every campaign. If the campaign is a new one—say for an obscure disease—time and money will have to be spent to acquaint the public with the disease.

New money always costs more to raise than repeat or renewal money. This applies also to new money secured for established causes. Costs also vary with the methods indicated to raise funds. Mail appeals are obviously more expensive than volunteer solicitation, but if an agency's volunteers are not "good money raisers" other channels will have to be used.

Welfare agencies themselves will have to arrive at a reasonable formula of fund-raising costs. For instance, Agency A includes publicity in its costs. Agency B does not. Agency B may charge this to administration—or may get services free. Agency A charges to fund-raising rent, telephone and light. Agency B does not. The same variance may go for accounting, bookkeeping and other necessary items.

Salaries of Staff

Some religious agencies have full-time personnel working on fund-raising to whom they pay no salaries. Other long-established agencies with great emotional appeal have large and dedicated volunteer staffs who give many hours just to raise money. The cost of getting money for these agencies will differ considerably from equally worthy agencies that have to pay wages for much of the same work.

It costs as much to prepare an appeal which may bring in $5, and to record and receipt that contribution, as it does to handle a gift for $5,000. Those agencies which are specially eligible for corporate giving will be able to raise their money at a lower percentage than a local agency which survives on numerous but smaller contributions.

Having raised money for accredited agencies, I would add, "There is no substitute for integrity. We are involved with the public trust. Let us always beware of misinforming and prejudicing the public." "How much it would or should cost to raise funds is certainly the $64 question." The cause, its popularity, know-how, sponsorship, timing, the quality and availability of the volunteer help, the kinds of services contributed—such as printing, professional writing, equipment and luck—all go into determining the final cost.

MADELINE DANE ROSS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1954.

The writer of the foregoing letter served in 1953 as executive co-chairman of the Memorial Press Club campaign of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

# # # # #

OPC Bulletin
Feb 13, 1954

ONE MEMORIAL FUND CONTRIBUTION THIS WEEK

A lone donation, and that from a Member, was the only activity reported this week on the Memorial Building Fund front. LISA LARSEN contributed $25. At week's end, the Box-score read: Cash: $237,938...Pledged: $4,430..for a total of $242,368...and leaving $57,632 to go, a figure that has remained approximately the same for several weeks now.

# # # # #

OPC Bulletin Feb 13, 1954

* * * * * * *

~~The Reporter has just named THEODORE WHITE its chief national correspond-~~ent--a roving assignment to cover America..... MADELINE D. ROSS discussed fund-raising costs in a New York Times letter-to-the-editor, January 30. (Incidental and interesting info from MADELINE: Philanthropy, in terms of $$$$, is the fourth largest U.S. industry.). ~~ERWIN KNOLL is now assigned,~~ with the rank of private, U.S. Army, to the Army Home Town News Center, Kansas City, Mo. ...

* * * * * * *

January 20, 1954

TO: Mr. Harold Dawson
OPC

FROM: Rebecca Holder
E.R. Murrow office

RE: Contribution to Memorial Building Fund

Money enclosed herewith:

Nell Hufford	P. O. Box 2463 Phoenix, Arizona	$2.00
	Total	$2.00

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 18, 1953

#50

Dear Wright:

In due course you will probably receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have contributed toward its support.

I also would like to take this opportunity to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wright Bryan, Editor
The Atlanta Journal
Box 4689
Atlanta 2, Georgia

rh

cc: Mr. Dawson

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 7, 1953

$100
Balance of pledge

Dear Dore Schary:

In due course you will receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

As ever yours,

Mr. Dore Schary
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures
Culver City, California

bc: Mr. Harold Dawson
OPC

July 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Schary:

Just a note to tell you that your letter of July 6 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation. I shall hold it for his attention upon his return to the office in September.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Dore Schary
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures
Culver City
California

sent copy to Ferguson 7/8

OFFICE OF
DORE SCHARY
VICE-PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF PRODUCTION

July 6, 1953

Dear Ed Murrow:

There have been enormous confusions regarding a pledge that Miss Luce claims I made to the Club. The truth of the matter is that when Miss Luce called me I promised to do all I possibly could do in an effort to see if MGM would make a pledge. However, this company pledge is in the hands of Mr. Schenck, who would have to be reapproached through Howard Dietz.

Miss Luce, in her conversation, told me that Jack Warner had given $1,000 in addition to the $5,000 company pledge from Warner Brothers. I then said I would see what I could do. Perhaps in diplomatic circles "I will see what I can do" is tantamount to saying "That's exactly what I'll do". But, believe me, fellas, I haven't got that kind of money, even though I wish I had -- and if I had I would give it to the Overseas Press Club.

~~no enclosure with letter~~ 7/8

I am enclosing a check for $100 and next month I will send you another check for $100, and then if I can get ahold of any additional money for my charities I will lay an additional sum on the line before the end of the year.

rec'd at OPC 7/9

I hope this will at least buy a little cement.

Very truly yours,

Dore Schary

DS:mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 2, 1953

$100

Dear Mr. Norden:

In due course you will receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond A. Norden
President
Seaboard and Western Airlines, Inc.
80 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

rh

Copy to Dawson.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

$250

October 26, 1953

Dear Ed:

In due course you will receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

My thanks, too, for your generous offer to help fill the library shelves.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edgar T. Rigg
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

dm

bc: Mr. Harold Dawson
OPC

Overseas Press Club

October 16, 1953

Dear Cliff:

Thanks for your letter.

I don't believe in premature celebrations or in singling out individuals for special acknowledgment. Let's raise the rest of the money and then have a party.

I have been negligent in my duties in the fund-raising field as a result of the very heavy schedule I am carrying, but I will be in touch with you in the course of the next few days.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. Clifford Stark
Vice President
McGraw-Hill International Corporation
330 West 42nd Street
New York, New York

McGRAW-HILL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
McGRAW-HILL BUILDING
330 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES LONGACRE 4-3000

October 14, 1953

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On November 20th, it will be a year since the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club was launched. As of today, a total of $232,000 has been raised - an outstanding achievement in my view, and one for which you are entitled to much of the credit.

The anniversary date justifies a Club celebration for the success of the drive thus far, but more than that I believe it also should be an occasion to pay tribute to you in particular, without whose efforts it would not have been possible, and to others generally who have assisted in the drive.

I am thinking of a luncheon on November 19th, (Thursday), and would like to know first whether you are agreeable to the suggestion and could attend on that date. Next I am asking if you would be the main speaker, giving your own philosophy on the Club and its future in the manner of "This I believe" - why you have put so much effort into the drive to give the Club a home, and what the Club must do to justify the high degree of confidence in it as evidenced by the success of the drive.

I have mentioned the idea to a few others who are enthusiastic about it and I will appreciate your reaction as soon as possible with any other suggestions you may have to make the affair an outstanding event.

Best regards,

Cliff

J. Clifford Stark
Vice President
Publications Division

JCS:r

Overseas Press Club

October 15, 1953.

Dear Rex,

We are extremely sorry about the duplication perpetrated by the Overseas Press Club. The letter was, of course, sent out in error. Unfortunately these things are apt to happen when efforts are being made to keep down the cost of an operation. Please extend our apologies to Brother C.R.

The "brand new thing" being prepared for later this fall sounds most intriguing. I shall hope to ride in it someday.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Rex Smith
American Airlines
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway, New York 36, New York. *Phone:* LOngacre 4-0174. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: J. Clifford Stark. VICE PRESIDENTS: Mary Hornaday, A. Wilfred May, Edward R. Murrow. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Joseph J. Wurzel

October 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Vice President Ed Murrow:

Enclosed herewith is a letter to you from Rex Smith. The letter that Rex describes is also attached:

It is the latest letter that we sent to big corporation heads from a master list supplied to us months ago by the John Price Jones organization. Undoubtedly, American Airlines should not have been asked to contribute again. I am sure that you will forgive this letter which in all truth was one of 925 sent out by a very busy OPC staff, and this particular letter was not as carefully checked as it might have been.

I enclose also a few sheets of our new stationery. The reason I am so niggardly in sending you this OPC stationery is:

At the Semi-Annual Meeting two of the Governors will be removed from the letterhead and two of the alternates will be elected Governors in place of Don Burke, now in London, and Bert Brandt, now in Texas.

As you will have noted from reading the BULLETIN, this last mailing has accomplished excellent results thus far.

Most faithfully,

Your admirer,

Harold H. Dawson

Harold H. Dawson
Secretary-Manager

HHD/cp
Encl.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
John Barkham, Lawrence G. Blochman, Bertram Brandt, Don Burke, John Goette, Hal Lehrman, Ralph H. Major, Jr., B. Mathieu, Herbert Matthews, Malcolm Muir, Jr., Wayne Richardson, Geraldine Sartain, Bruno Shaw. ALTERNATES: Sanford Griffith, Cornelius Ryan, Ansel Talbert, Leonard Smith.
PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. SECRETARY-MANAGER: Harold H. Dawson

AMERICAN AIRLINES

CABLE ADDRESS AMAIR

100 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

October 7, 1953

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Co-Chairman
Memorial Building Project Campaign
The Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway
New York 36, New York

Dear Ed:

Our brother, C. R., got the enclosed letter while I was away. As you know, I was at the original organization meeting of the Overseas Press Club and have been a member since its earliest days. Also, we sent a $500.00 contribution for C. R. and me in the name of American Airlines back in the early days of the campaign. I think that is a fair contribution for American Airlines which does not go overseas any more.

With all these strange people the Club is taking in these days, in various categories, many of whom have never been beyond the shore line of this fine country, I should think that the remainder of the fund would not be difficult to find. Remembering the original membership requirements, the Club has certainly diversified its provisions. It is a fine meeting place for a lot of nice people, however, and is not far from where we are. Having spent some eleven years abroad, I hope it will be a rendevous to run into, occasionally, some of my old colleagues.

I know where you have been because I see you every week, but you don't see me. I hope we can remedy that soon.

We are going to have a brand new thing in the air late this fall, scheduled the 29th of November. Then we will inaugurate the first nonstop coast to coast service, both ways, with the new Douglas DC-7 whose lowest cruising speed is 365 miles per hour and a high cruising speed of about 411 miles per hours. I would like you to ride in it.

Best regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Rex

Rex Smith

"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 4-9298

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A. WILFRED MAY
EDWARD R. MURROW

Secretary-Treasurer
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JOHN T. McGOVERN
J. CLIFFORD STARK
EGBERT WHITE

Rec'd

September 9, 1953

AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.
SEP 13 1953
RECEIVED
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Co-Chairmen
EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE

Treasurer
FLEUR COWLES

Gen. C. R. Smith, President
American Airline, Inc.
100 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear General Smith:

The Memorial Fund drive for the Overseas Press Club has gone well -- we've collected $223,000 of the $300,000 we need to build a new Press Center in honor of the more than 60 American correspondents who've given their lives while gathering the news since World War II began.

You have always been a friend to the press in general, and many of those who are on the Committee to raise the funds are very good personal friends of yours, as well. We hope you will be able, then, to help us raise the last difficult amount in the home stretch.

Many individual business men have given us support (among them, Nelson Rockefeller, Winthrop Rockefeller, Bernie Baruch); I enclose a partial list of contributions from them and other wonderfully generous important donors.

The Fund is to provide an adequate Press Center (at 35 East 39th Street). This will be a fresh instrument for the maintenance of a free press; and it will serve as the chief hub of the international press corps.

The check you send at this stage of our campaign will enable us to complete this dramatic memorial to the courageous correspondents -- and it will also give you and the officers of your company guest privileges in the Overseas Press Club during 1954...which include meeting rooms, bars, dining rooms -- a handsome place where business men, statesmen and diplomats may meet in ~~pursuit of the~~ news.

Sincerely,

Fleur Cowles

E R Murrow

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

1475 Broadway, New York 36, New York. *Phone:* LOngacre 4-0174. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: J. Clifford Stark. VICE PRESIDENTS: Mary Hornaday, A. Wilfred May, Edward R. Murrow. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Joseph J. Wurzel

September 17, 1953

Miss D. McDonough
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

This morning's mail brought this complicated letter from Barbara Wace, an OPC member in London.

We have decided that she tentatively pledges $10.00 to the Memorial Fund. We have not written Miss Wace of our thanks because we have not received the money she talks of thus far.

If you can add to this, please advise.

Very faithfully yours,

Harold H. Dawson

Harold H. Dawson
Secretary-Manager

HHD/cp
Encl.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
John Barkham, Lawrence G. Blochman, Bertram Brandt, Don Burke, John Goette, Hal Lehrman, Ralph H. Major, Jr., B. Mathieu, Herbert Matthews, Malcolm Muir, Jr., Wayne Richardson, Geraldine Sartain, Bruno Shaw. ALTERNATES: Sanford Griffith, Cornelius Ryan, Ansel Talbert, Leonard Smith.

PAST PRESIDENTS:
W. W. Chaplin, Robert Considine, John Daly, William P. Gray, Burnet Hershey, Frank Kelley, Lucian S. Kirtland, Louis P. Lochner, Eugene Lyons, Lowell J. Thomas, Wythe Williams. SECRETARY-MANAGER: Harold H. Dawson

11, Old Mitre Court,
Fleet Street, E.C.4.

13th September, 1953.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq ,
Overseas Press Club of America,
1475, Broadway, New York, 36., N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I hadn't forgotten the Memorial Fund - but the enclosed letter from my bank is self-explanatory. I know it wasn't very much anyway, but I should have like to have given something. I can only say that perhaps I have given something, in an indirect way, as I work half-time for the Reader's Digest, and I believe they have been pretty generous.

Anyway, I'm sorry - once again!

The best of luck with the Fund,

Yours ever,

Barbara Wace

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

FLEET STREET BRANCH

Telegrams : Byropar Fleet London
Telephone : Central 1245
Please address reply to
THE MANAGER

82 Fleet Street
London, E.C.4

8th August, 1953

Miss B. Wace,
11 Old Mitre Court,
Fleet St.,
E.C.4.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your Mail Transfer Order for U.S. $15. to the Overseas Press Club of America Inc., I would inform you that the Bank of England has authorised the payment of $10. only and regret that they are unable to allow the transfer of funds as a donation to the Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project.

I am arranging for the payment of U.S.$10. to be made and attach the form regarding the Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project.

Yours faithfully,

Manager

Dear Miss Wace
I'm sorry to be so
but you see
Reason I put it so
so that you
may put it on
some Bros
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To Book Publishers OK

"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign OK

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Treasurer
FLEUR COWLES

September 9, 1953

_____
_____
_____

Dear _____:

The Memorial Fund drive for the Overseas Press Club has gone well -- we've collected $223,000 of the $300,000 we need to build a new Press Center in honor of the more than 60 American correspondents who've given their lives while gathering the news since World War II began.

You have always been a friend to the press in general, and many of those who are on the Committee to raise the funds are very good personal friends of yours, as well. We hope you will be able, then, to help us raise the last difficult amount in the home stretch.

Many individual business men have given us support (among them, Nelson Rockefeller, Winthrop Rockefeller, Bernie Baruch); I enclose a partial list of contributions from them and other wonderfully generous important donors.

The Fund is to provide an adequate Press Center (at 35 East 39th Street). This will be a fresh instrument for the maintenance of a free press; and it will serve as the chief hub of the international press corps.

The check you send at this stage of our campaign will enable us to complete this dramatic memorial to the courageous correspondents -- and it will also give you and the officers of your company guest privileges in the Overseas Press Club during 1954 .... which includes meeting rooms, bars, dining rooms -- a handsome place where business men, statesmen and diplomats may meet in pursuit of the news.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Murrow Fleur Cowles

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

1475 Broadway, New York 36, New York. *Phone:* LOngacre 4-0174. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: J. Clifford Stark. VICE PRESIDENTS: Mary Hornaday, A. Wilfred May, Edward R. Murrow. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Joseph J. Wurzel

September 1, 1953

Dear Friend:

The Overseas Press Club cordially invites you to an evening of entertainment and drama in which all the elite of New York's journalistic and theatrical circles will participate.

Your favorite dramatic stars of screen, stage, and radio will be there, as well as your favorite newscasters. Celebrated journalists -- Hal Boyle, Bob Considine, John Daly, and many others -- who for years have been gathering and reporting news to you via radio, newspaper, television, and camera from the world's hot spots will be there en masse to greet you.

Living heroes -- Frank "Pappy" Noel, just repatriated as a prisoner of war in Korea, and William N. "Bill" Oatis, recently released from a communist prison in Prague, Czechoslovakia, will appear in person for the first time to receive awards voted to them in absentia by their fellow reporters.

The occasion is the New York Premiere of Bing Crosby's new Paramount picture, "Little Boy Lost," in which Bing portrays a foreign correspondent. The pathos and drama of the story alone offer an emotional experience you will not want to miss and will long remember.

The entire proceeds of the evening will go toward completion of the Overseas Press Club's Memorial Press Center, being established in honor of the more than sixty foreign correspondents who were killed overseas since the beginning of World War II. Paramount Pictures, Inc., who lost Damien Perer of Paramount News at Peleliu in 1944, join with us in making this historic occasion one of the most dramatic and exciting events of the fall season.

The event will be held at the Rivoli Theatre, Broadway and 49th Street, on September 21, at 8:30 p.m. Orchestra seats are priced at $10 each; balcony at $5; and there are a few special loge seats at $25. Orchestra and loges are "Black Tie," balcony optional. All seats are reserved. A major portion of the amount represents a tax-deductible contribution to the Correspondents Memorial Building Fund.

To ensure choice seats, please make your reservations AT ONCE, using the enclosed card and return envelope.

J. B. Stark — President

Gene Cowles — Honorary Treasurer, Memorial Fund Campaign

E. R. Murrow — Co-Chairman, Memorial Fund Campaign

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August 7, 1955

Mr. Victor Emanuel, President
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

With a summer vacation in England behind me, I am now returning actively to the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November -- a project about which I wrote you early this year because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose. We propose to create something which we lack in New York City -- a really adequate Press Center -- and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to those American correspondents who have given their lives in World War II, the Korean conflict and the period between, while gathering news for our free press.

Let me start by admitting the obvious. Since your company is not directly involved in journalistic affairs, you may not find the same sentimental interest in our Memorial which we naturally feel as former colleagues of such men as Ernie Pyle and Raymond Clapper, (and more than sixty others who represented every media). Yet, you are closely concerned with international affairs and, like every American, rely in some measure upon the work of our press corps abroad for the reports upon which policy and vital decisions may be made in your own organization as well as in government. Therefore I know that you recognize a real relationship between your particular interests and the work of U. S. Correspondents overseas, both in war and peace.

I would feel that your company not only has every right to join with us in such a project, but indeed that you have a practical stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be: not just another club house, but a fresh instrument for the maintenance of our tradition of a free press -- a facility that first will symbolize the devotion already given to this cause by many Americans, and secondly will serve as the chief hub of our

international press corps. It will be a place where we may meet with U. S. business men as well as with foreign statesmen in the pursuance of our goal of reporting the news and, in doing that, work with full knowledge of every vital element of the U. S. viewpoint. As you know, New York City holds the heart of the American publishing, radio and television industries; this is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as those who report it.

Since its establishment in 1939, the Overseas Press Club has become a unique and dynamic organization, tying together in a professional society those who have covered -- and still cover -- the foreign scene for American readers and listeners. Its membership of 900 is scattered around the world, but it has a large and, I would say, influential nucleus in New York City. Among the active members whose names you will recognise are Lowell Thomas, Eugene Lyons, H. V. Kaltenborn, Herbert L. Matthews, John Daly, Hal Boyle, Walter Lippman, May Craig, Lawrence Spivak, Robert Considine, Bennett Cerf, Otto Tolischus, Clare Boothe Luce, Seymour Berkson, James A. Linen, Louis P. Lochner, Wes Gallagher, Margaret Bourke-White, David Douglas Duncan and many others. The Club's honorary members include Herbert Hoover, William C. Bullitt, Whitelaw Reid and Justice William O. Douglas. The Club's bi-weekly luncheons provide a forum for many distinguished speakers. Its annual dinner at the Waldorf often attracts a Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense as the principal speaker. The annual awards presented at these dinners are among the most respected in American journalism. Its quarters, on Times Square, are entirely inadequate for a Press Center, however, and we propose to establish that on East 59th Street in a five-story building.

Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise $500,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the Club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the charitable assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

You will be interested to know that we have already taken unencumbered title to the building and now are in the home stretch of the campaign to remodel, equip and finish it in time for dedication ceremonies in November.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $45,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, broadcasting and movie industries; CBS and NBC both have given $10,000, as has Time Incorporated; the New York Times, the Cowles magazines and the Hearst publications each have contributed $5,000, and Warner Brothers gave $5,000; UP has given $3,500 and AP, $3,000. Among the corporations, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has contributed $3,000; United States Steel, $2,000; Aluminum Company of America, IT&T, Shell Oil, and United Fruit $1,000 each; IBM, $3,000. Included among the many individual business men who have made substantial gifts are Nelson Rockefeller, $3,500; Winthrop Rockefeller, Howard Hughes and Spyros Skouras, $5,000 each; Bernard Baruch, Marshall Field, Angier Biddle Duke, Vincent Astor, Samuel Goldwyn, Jack L. Warner and Darryl Zanuck, to mention only a few, $1,000 each.

We are seeking the additional funds required through the support of business, industry, and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in.

I hope that the Avco Manufacturing Corporation will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, to make possible the realization of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Contributions should be made payable to the Correspondents Fund, Overseas Press Club.

cc - Ralph Major
Fund files

June 18, 1953
(Dictated June 15)

Dear Fleur:

Sorry for the delay - here's the list.

I am myself taking off tomorrow for a few weeks in London. We'll talk further when we're both back.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Fleur Cowles
Cowles Magazines, Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

COWLES MAGAZINES, INC. 488 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N.Y. MURRAY HILL 8-0300

FLEUR COWLES, Associate Editor,
LOOK & QUICK, Editor in Chief, FLAIR

May 19, 1953

Dear Ed:

You promised, but forgot to send:

a. The list of donors to the new Overseas Press Club house

b. Strategy to date so that I might "mull" over the possilities for the future.

I'll be leaving for London next week - to be back the end of June.

Yours,

Fleur

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

June 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Martin:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of Mr. Lazareff's contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for the encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Georges-Henri Martin
France-soir
Daily News Building
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

France-soir

PARIS, 100, RUE RÉAUMUR

NEW YORK OFFICE

O.P.C.
$50.00

Lio pay

GEORGES-HENRI MARTIN
Chief Correspondent in the United States

DAILY NEWS BUILDING
220 EAST 42nd STREET
MURRAY HILL 2-3340

May 19, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 13 about the Memorial Press Center.

I am now enclosing a check for 50 dollars as the contribution from Pierre Lazareff, Directeur Général of France-Soir and associated publications.

May I add that Pierre is sending his personal good wishes to you.

Hoping to see you soon again, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Georges-Henri Martin

Georges-Henri Martin

Enclosure
GHM:eb

June 8, 1953

TO: Mr. Harold Dawson
OPC

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

RE: Contribution to Memorial Building Fund

CHECKS ENCLOSED HEREWITH:

Pierre Lazareff	c/o Georges-Henri Martin, "France-Soir", 929 Park Avenue, New York	$50
Thomas L. Robinson	The Charlotte News, Charlotte, N.C.	50
Miss Laura S. Good	5936 N. Comac St. Philadelphia 41, PA	2
	TOTAL	$102

June 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Knight:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John S. Knight
Chicago Daily News
Daily News Plaza
Chicago 6, Illinois

G.C.
OPC ack
Lisney

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

DAILY NEWS PLAZA, CHICAGO 6

OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER

400 WEST MADISON STREET

6/3
$500 rec'd
at OPC office

May 28, 1953

Mr.Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In response to your letter of April 28th, the Knight Newspapers will be pleased to contribute $500.00 toward the Memorial Building Campaign of the Overseas Press Club of America.

Sincerely,

John S. Knight
Editor and Publisher

June 8, 1953

Dear Mrs. Schiff:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff
New York Post
75 West Street
New York, New York

June 8, 1953

Dear Margaret:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Thompson Biddle
11 East 73rd Street
New York, New York

June 8, 1953

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Carlisle MacDonald
United States Steel Corporation
71 Broadway
New York 6, New York

Flo,

5/26

Reg OPC ack. for his signature....date letters June 4:

J.Carlisle MacDonald
United States Steel Corporation
71 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

($2,000-Corporation)
Rec'd 5/25)

Mrs. Thompson Biddle (Dear Margaret...
11 East 73rd Street As ever yours)
New York

($500...Rec'd at OPC office 5/25)

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff
New York Post
75 West Street
New York

dm

June 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Robinson:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas L. Robinson
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS
Charlotte, North Carolina

June 8

Florence

OPC ack.....

Mr. Thomas L. Robinson $50
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS
Charlotte, North Carolina

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Madeline Ross - OPC

from: Dorothy McDonough - Murrow Office

May 19, 1953

Attached are the two letters you sent up on Friday which Mr. Murrow looked at before taking off for Washington.

He asked me to tell you the dinner follow-up letter is okay. About the next-of-kin letter, he was most reluctant and does not want it to go out over his signature. He would like the Executive Committee to reconsider sending them a letter which mentions the Club's need of funds. His feelings are that they have already made a great enough sacrifice.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

May 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Lachman:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution to the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I'm terribly sorry I won't have the opportunity to meet you and Mrs. Lachman when you'll be in New York, but I will be leaving for London very shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Murrow

Mr. Ray Lachman
Hotel Olive
Miles City, Montana

May 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Lachman:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution to the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

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Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ray Lachman
Hotel Olive
Miles City, Montana

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"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

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Executive Co-Chairman
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Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

May 11, 1953

Dear ERM,

I am happy and relieved at this writing to be able to tell you that in cash and pledges we have just passed the $200,000 mark. Of this amount, more than $188,000 is in cash. This sum comes from 1200 contributors. The membership to date has given $42,500. As you know, this money was raised at a rate of 5% plus. I shall call Miss Mac tomorrow to advise her of the last-minute figures for your announcement.

Since our last finance lunch,my assistant,Helen Zotos, and I have been phoning quite steadily. It has been helpful in getting the $7,000 necessary for our immediate goal. From that luncheon we received $300 from Ballantine through Hans Hinrichs, and $500 through Bill Gray from Cal-Tex. Quentin Reynolds told me he sent out his letters, and turned me down for a personal pledge at this time.

I am enclosing a copy of the folder which you O'K'd several weeks ago. I had requested and assumed that we would have one at each dinner guest's place. B. Mathieu was absolutely adamant about the dinner not smacking of a "community chest drive or Salvation Army" and the best concession that our new president could wrest was having the folders outside where people pick up their seating lists.

On the lighter side - Helen Zotos, who is an Active Member and who has been responsible for raising personally more than $7,000, knew I was anxious to truthfully announce $200,000 tomorrow. She worked on her wealthy landlady all Saturday and called me Sunday to say that for Mother's Day she had a $1,000 pledge to offer me.

At the last Board Meeting I advised the group that I wished to wind up my stint for the Campaign by the first of June. It is not only necessary that I return to my personal life and private pursuits, but I feel that in all conscience, I have seen the Club through the worst and the most. Helen Zotos is leaving the Campaign as of the 15th. I did not feel I could ask her to make any further sacrifices in time in which she could earn much more money. My assistant, Beth Wurzburger, who has worked with me for 17 years, will stay with me until the end of the month. Her contribution to the Campaign is immeasurable in many ways and evidently some of the "brass" think so too, because she has been asked to stay on. At Cliff Stark's request I have asked her to stay, but she does not wish to.

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Robert Neville
Patrick Nieburg
John M. O'Connell, Jr.
Dorothy L. Omansky
Reavis O'Neal, Jr.
Major C. B. Ormerod
Will Oursler
Fred W. Parker
Margaret Parton
Farwell Perry
Ivan Peterman
Joseph C. Peters
Elmer Peterson
Irving Pflaum
Edward C. Potter, Jr.
Joshua B. Powers
Gabriel Pressman
Martin Quigley, Jr.
Andre Rabache
John Raleigh
Bates Raney
Whitelaw Reid
Robert Reuben
Wayne Richardson
O. W. Riegel
Charles Robbins
William E. Robinson
W. R. Robinson
Gerald J. Rock
Max F. Roden
Andrew A. Rooney
Fred Rosen
Lt. Col. R. P. Rosengren
Stanley Ross
Larry Rue
Josa Ruffner
Dorothy N. S. Russell
Henry Tosti Russell
Marion Sanford
Elliseva Sayers
David Schoenbrun
Hugh Schuck
Samuel Schulman
Rita Hume Secondari
Gideon Seymour
Paul Sheldon
Martin Sheridan
William L. Shirer
Columbia Sileo
Leonore Silvian
Walter Simmons
William P. Simms
Paul C. Smith
Rex Smith
George E. Sokolsky
Frederick Sondern, Jr.
Lawrence Spivak
Jessie Stearns
A. T. Steele
J. David Stern
Michael Stern
Robert Stern
Leland Stowe
Roger W. Straus, Jr.
John L. Strohm
Robert S. Strother
Boyd B. Stutler
Ansel E. Talbert
Frank Tao
Irvin S. Taubkin
Henry J. Taylor
Irene S. Taylor
Dorothy Thompson
Richard Tregaskis
Robert Trout
Robert Trumbull
Spencer Valmy
Daniel Van Acker
Mary Heaton Vorse
Ben Washer
Louis Weintraub
Victor Weybright
Melvin K. Whiteleather
John Wilhelm
Joseph Willicombe, Jr.
Percy Wood
Baron G. Wrangell
G. A. W. Wynne
Marjorie Young
David D. Zingg
Helen M. Zotos
Stephanos Zotos

" . . . for the need of honor to be satisfied in professional life, every profession requires to have some association really capable of keeping alive the memory of all the store of nobility, heroism, probity, generosity, and genius spent in the exercise of that profession."

SIMONE WEIL "THE NEED FOR ROOTS"
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1952

Cliff says there are plans to carry on the Campaign after I leave. I have not been asked to advise on them, and I have not been told personally what the plans are, although I believe there is some hope on the part of whoever is making the decisions, to reactivate John Price Jones, who had dropped out of the picture quite some time back.

Among the rewards for having worked on the Campaign - besides being identified with the achievement of such a large sum from such a small professional group, and the excellent publicity - I have been very glad to have had the chance to meet and work with you. I shall never forget the day when you personally offered to pay for another assistant for me. You were truly sympathetic and without giving you the negative side of the Campaign in detail, I well know that had I taken an assistant from you, I would have been asked to let one of my other assistants go. I am concerned about the Club's future, in its inability to spend money realistically.

Any time I may be of service to you, I shall be thoroughly pleased to have you call on me.

"Au revoir and Good Luck!"

Madeline

Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman

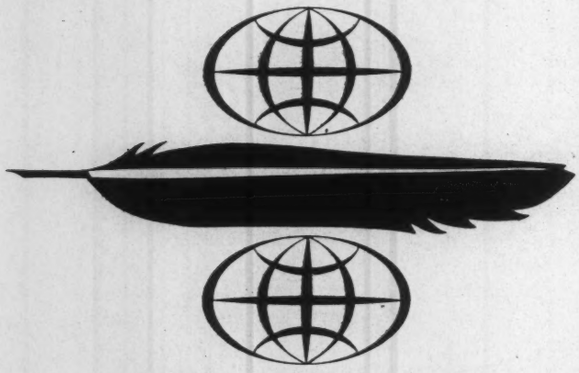
Mr.Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

mdr:ew
enc

John Daly has just phoned to say he has a $1000 pledge from Motorola. We'll try to keep the $200,000 dark until tomorrow night —

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

"To Honor the Memory of Heroes of the American Press"



MEMORIAL BUILDING CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK CITY, NEWS CAPITAL OF THE WORLD HAS NO PRESS CENTER

The Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., the largest organization of foreign correspondents in this country, has undertaken to remedy this situation, and in so doing, to honor the memory of American correspondents who died gathering news for our free press since the beginning of World War II.

Edward R. Murrow, Co-Chairman of the campaign to raise $300,000 to purchase and equip a Press Center, said, "We are doing it in a way that seems peculiarly fitted to this dynamic age – with a living, dynamic memorial, dedicated to the profession they cherished, lived and died in."

The Overseas Press Club is inviting you to join with its members in founding, through the Correspondents Fund, this Memorial Press Center which will be both an international center and the headquarters and permanent home for the most vigorous organization of its kind in the world.

The Memorial Press Center will be in midtown Manhattan, at 35 East 39th Street—your Press Center as well as ours—we believe you will wish to help.

MEMORIAL BUILDING CAMPAIGN OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.
1475 Broadway, New York 36.

Please make checks payable to CORRESPONDENTS FUND. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

To help create a Memorial Press Cen
contribute to the Correspondents F
Press Club of America, Inc.

NAME

ADDRESS.

CITY

SIG

DATE

ss Center in New York, I/we
ents Fund, of the Overseas

(\$)

E

ESS.

STATE

SIGNATURE

OFFICERS

MEMORIAL BUILDING CAMPAIGN

Edward R. Murrow
Patricia Lochridge ..... *Co-Chairmen*

Madeline D. Ross ..... *Executive Co-Chairman*

Fleur Cowles ..... *Treasurer*

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

J. Clifford Stark ..... *President*

Edward R. Murrow
Mary Hornaday
A. Wilfred May ..... *Vice-Presidents*

Joseph J. Wurzel ..... *Secretary-Treasurer*

CORRESPONDENTS FUND

Otto D. Tolischus ..... *President*

Edward R. Murrow
Richard De Rochemont
Lloyd Stratton ..... *Vice Presidents*

Lucian S. Kirtland ..... *Treasurer*

May 12, 1953

Dear Hugh:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hugh Baillie
United Press Associations
News Building
New York, New York

File
Reg. ack
Ins sig

United Press Associations

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

#3,500

M.R. 5/12

HUGH BAILLIE
PRESIDENT

May 11, 1953

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find the United Press contribution to the new building of the Overseas Press Club.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Hugh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

cc: The Honorable
Clare Boothe Luce,
American Ambassador,
Rome.

Mr. Lowell Thomas,
Room 819,
50 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N. Y.

HB:JL
Enclosure

May 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Ellington:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ken Ellington
Republic Aviation Corporation
Farmingdale, Long Island, New York

G.C
Reg ack.

OPC

$500.00

To M.R.
5/11

REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION

FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Telephone Farmingdale 2-1100

May 1, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a check for $500, representing Republic Aviation Corporation's contribution to the Memorial Fund. This contribution gives me both official and personal pleasure since I am an ex-fellow CBS News and Special Events man (Chicago and Middle West, 1935-'41) and, more recently, a visitor to the Far East and European theaters where so many of my former associates and present friends are now operating. For these reasons I feel a kinship to the members of the Overseas Press Club.

We at Republic certainly hope your drive is an outstanding success.

Sincerely,

Ken Ellington

Ken Ellington
Assistant to the President

KE/joc
Enc.

May 12, 1953

Dear Betty McKee:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

My thanks also for your kind words about the broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Betty McKee
28-21 210th Place
Bayside, New York

File
Reg ack
"Dear Betty McKee
S. y."

(10.00)
Sent to
M.R.
5/7/53

28-21 210th Place
Bayside, NY

May 2, 1953

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a check for $10 - as a contribution to the memorial for newsmen killed in the war — of which you spoke last December -

Thanks for your broadcast last night - I particularly enjoyed the quotation from Mark Twain -

Sincerely yours
Betty McKee

May 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Williams:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I am sorry to learn of Mr. Gannett's illness. Please give him my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roger C. Williams
Guy Gannett Publishing Company
Portland 2, Maine

Guy Gannett Publishing Co.
PORTLAND 2, MAINE

ROGER C. WILLIAMS
PUBLISHER, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

$100.00

TO MR.
5/11

May 8, 1953

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Mr. Gannett is out of circulation for a few weeks recovering from a slight heart attack, but he is very happy to authorize me to send you the enclosed check for $100.00 for the Memorial Building Campaign of the Overseas Press Club of America.

Sincerely,

Roger C. Williams

Roger C. Williams

RCW/hab
Enclosure

May 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Barnes:

By now you may have received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution in memory of Jack Chester for our Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John K. Barnes, Jr.
Director of Public Relations
Carrier Corporation
300 South Geddes Street
Syracuse, New York

From the desk of . . . 4.28/53

MADELINE ROSS

Dear Dot -

I think the attached is self-explanatory. If you have any questions please call me. Ruffner is the member who got the $500 and he'd like ERM to write the suggested letter. If OK with ERM will you do so, if not let me know and I'll shake my head at Ruffner.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO

Selvage, Lee & Chase

Public Relations

1 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Go back - his leg ack - his sig. insert underlined phrase below /

April 27, 1953

Miss Madeline D. Ross
Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway
New York 36, New York

Dear Maddie:

Again thanks for the fine work!

The letter from Ed Murrow should (if all are agreed) read as follows:

Mr. John K. Barnes, Jr.
Director of Public Relations
Carrier Corporation
300 South Geddes Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Jack:

Please accept our thanks both to Mr. Wampler and to you for the $500 contribution by Carrier Corporation in memory of Jack Chester, for our Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project.

I hope that you and Mr. Wampler will have the opportunity to drop by for lunch some day when the Club's new headquarters, the Memorial Press Center, is completed.

Cordially,

Edward R. Murrow, etc.

Since they met at the Chicago convention, it would be a good idea to have him sign it "Ed" -- also good for the guy who put the deal across.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Joe

Joe Ruffner

JR/mdf

Miss Handy.

I'm call him.
Week of June 8.

Tues. June 9.
12:30 ?
agreeable.

May 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Funston:

By now you have probably received official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

I should indeed be pleased to join you for lunch one day and will telephone you this week to arrange a date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. Keith Funston
New York Stock Exchange
Eleven Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Memo from

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

4/27/53

TO: Edward R. Murrow

FROM: Madeline D. Ross

We have acknowledged this formally over Bill Gray's signature (usual procedure) --but in case you wish to ~~add~~ write something personally, here it is.

M. D. R.

HA2-4200

Call him next week

$500

Hero Collection

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ELEVEN WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

G. KEITH FUNSTON
PRESIDENT

April 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I must apologize to you for my delay in answering your letter but I have been out of town for some time.

The enclosed check is our contribution to the successful completion of the Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club. I wish it could be larger, for your objectives are unusually worthy - a permanent memorial to the American correspondents who gave their lives while gathering news and a working press center.

I think you might be interested to know that in offering you this contribution we've breached a policy of long standing; that is, the Stock Exchange, because it is a membership organization, does not feel it is in a position to contribute to any cause no matter how worth while.

Your project is so worthy, however, that we are taking advantage of your gracious invitation to help establish a Press Center. I feel sure your work will be rewarded.

It would give me great pleasure if you could find time to stop downtown for a visit. Why don't you give me a ring when you have a chance and perhaps we could have lunch together - and, at the same time, I'd like to show you around the Exchange.

Sincerely yours,

G. Keith Funston

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Memorial Building Project Campaign,
1475 Broadway,
New York 36, New York.

P.S. I still remember pleasantly our conversation at the Stevensons' in Pawling.

McGRAW-HILL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
McGRAW-HILL BUILDING
330 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES LONGACRE 4-3000

Get figures from M.R.

May 8, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I believe B. Mathieu has mentioned to you that we would like to have you give a brief report at the Overseas Press Club Dinner on the Fund Drive to date.

She thought it might be helpful to you if I outlined briefly the kind of report the Dinner Committee felt would be appropriate, and would not appear to be a straight appeal for funds. In short, it is that it be an expression of appreciation to those whose contributions are making possible the fulfillment of the Club's aims. Since you launched the drive with your announcement a year ago and have carried the main burden of raising the funds, obviously you are the proper one to give such a report.

In addition to reporting on the drive to date, you might want to mention that while we are still short of our goal of $300,000, we are proceeding immediately with plans for remodeling the building which has been purchased and we hope the Club will be established in the new Press Center by September or October.

There will be no other mention of the Fund Drive on the program unless it should be mentioned incidentally by Bill Gray or me in connection with the Club's activities. In other words, we are leaving this to you to handle as only you can do.

With regards,

Sincerely,

Cliff

J. C. Stark

President
Overseas Press Club

JCS:r

File - Reg OPC ack.

#25
To M.R.
5/8/53

Hotel Olive Mrs. Sam Keye, Prop.

MILES CITY, MONTANA

5 May 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow —

"Enclosed is a check for the "Overseas Correspondents Memorial Club". For reasons both of religious faith & extensive travel I fully appreciate the meaning of free news gathering & disseminating agencies to personal & national liberty. I hope this will contribute to the rest and relaxation of those engaged in this work. We hope to be able to send more in the future.

My wife and I greatly enjoy your news-& telecasts. We will be at the Hotel Pierre in N.Y. between the 18th & 31st of this month

"Sorry we won't have opportunity to meet them" I'll be in London

Hotel Olive Mrs. Sam Keye, Prop.

MILES CITY, MONTANA

month; and if you happen to be in the area and aren't too busy, we'd appreciate a chance to meet you, just to say hello or buy you a drink or some darn thing.

Sincerely
Ray Lachman

May 4, 1953

Dear Mr. Watson:

I hasten to send you my personal thanks for your contribution to the Overseas Press Club Memorial. You will shortly be receiving similar acknowledgment from the club.

Ben Robertson was probably the best friend I had, and I think his death jarred me more than any other during the war. The Club has under consideration various appropriate ways of designating donors in relation to specific correspondents. I am sure that a satisfactory method of doing this will be worked out.

Are you perhaps familiar with Ben's book, RED HILLS AND COTTON. It is a most tender and sensitive treatment of his home country, and if you don't have it, I should be privileged to send you a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. J. Watson, Jr.
International Business Machines Corporation
590 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

$3,000
To M.R.
5/1

April 30, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to enclose our Company's check for $3,000 as a contribution toward the Overseas Press Club center in New York.

I do not want to designate the use to which this gift should be put. However, perhaps there might be a small room that could be dedicated to the memory of Ben Robertson, whose name you will undoubtedly recall. Ben was a correspondent in Moscow, U.S.S.R., in the latter half of 1942, when I was stationed there as a U. S. Air Force pilot.

I came to know him well at that time and admired him greatly. On the morning before he left on the Clipper to Lisbon, he was in my home, and I have always considered him an outstanding American.

Should this idea not prove feasible, I will certainly understand, but would like very much to have your views on its possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Watson Jr.

T. J. Watson, Jr.

TJW, Jr:jmc
Attachment

April 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Watson:

I have been waiting for sufficient developments in our Memorial Building Campaign before getting in touch with you again and was sorry to have missed you on the telephone last week. I am pleased and proud to be able to report to you that our comparatively small group has raised about $181,000 to date. With your knowledge of professionsals in the communications field, I feel that you too will be impressed with the fact that half of the membership--357--of the Overseas Press Club has contributed more than $36,000. A very large sum for this group with the significance that this Memorial Press Center is something that is greatly desired.

On March 3 we took title to the building at 35 East 39th Street, free and clear of encumbrances. This was a cash outlay of approximately $104,000. Editor and Publisher, in a recent editorial commenting on the event said, "Congratulations to the Overseas Press Club for its foresight, courage and success in raising funds to establish the Correspondents Memorial Press Center in New York. The nation's largest city has needed a 'press club' for many years and we wish the OPC continued good luck and success in making it a permanent and worthwhile part of the New York press scenery."

At this writing we have about $55,000 in cash to spend for the remodeling, fireproofing, decorating and furnishing. The chairman of the House Management and Planning Committee advises me that we are in immediate need of at least $100,000 in cash for placing and pursuing the basic contracts

Recalling my very pleasant visit with you and your father, and believing in your interest in this worthwhile project, I am led to ask for a contribution from IBM at this time when every dollar will

seem doubly helpful. For your interest, I am enclosing a list of contributors to date who have been selected either for the amount given or to show the variety of people and organizations who wish to see this Memorial Press Center become a reality.

With renewed appreciation for your consideration,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Watson, Jr.
International Business Machines Corporation
590 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 11,1952

Dear Mr. Watson:

First of all my thanks to you and your father for the graciousness of your reception yesterday.

I am enclosing a couple of brochures setting forth our plans for the Memorial Press Center. It was most gratifying to learn that both you and your father felt that this project had merit and might be worthy of your support.

If, upon reflection, you would care to provide me with a list of business organisations operating largely in the international field, I shall of course be glad to solicit them. And it would help if, in doing so, I could indicate your support of the venture. I shall telephone you sometime after my return from Korea.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Watson, Jr.
International Business Machines Corporation
590 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

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Vice Presidents
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B. MATHIEU
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EGBERT WHITE

"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 4-9298

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EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE

Executive Co-Chairman
MADELINE D. ROSS

Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

4.9.53

Dear Dorothy -

I'm sorry I have to come after you so much, but its with love and for a good (I hope) cause - attached is a letter composed at the end of a bedlam day - I guess something like yours, only I see $ signs in everyone's eyes - when they look at me....

This draft contains all the material pertinent at this time and I think if they are going to give they will for this - Change it in any way you or ERM wish to - Its just for ideas - I wish it were for laffs - Please be an angel and get it out before you go - attach a mimeo list of givers - Do you think you should say ERM will be in Wash next week and wanted to send this before he went?

M.

4.9.53.

SUGGESTED LETTER FOR E.R.M. TO TOM WATSON, JR.

Dear.....

I have been waiting for sufficient developments in our Memorial Building Campaign before getting in touch with you again. I am both pleased and proud to be able to report to you that our comparatively small group has ~~been able to~~ raised about $181,000 to date. With your knowledge of professionals in the communications field, I feel that you too will be impressed with the fact that half of the ~~[illegible]~~ membership --357-- of the Overseas Press Club has contributed more than $36,000. A very large sum for this group with the significance that this Memorial Press Center is something that is greatly desired.

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At this writing we have about $55,000 in cash to spend for the remodeling, fireproofing, decorating and furnishing. The Chairman of the new House Management and Planning Committee advises me that we will need at least $100,000 in cash for placing and pursuing the basic contracts, and that we need this amount right away. So I am trying to get this money at once.

Recalling my very pleasant visit with you and your father, and believing in your interest in this worthwhile project, I am led to ask for a contribution from IBM at this time when every dollar will seem doubly helpful. For your interest, I am enclosing a list of contributors who have been ~~[illegible]~~ selected either for the amount given or to show the variety of people and organizations who wish to see this Memorial Press Center become a reality.

With renewed appreciation for your consideration,

May 4, 1953

From the desk of . . .

MADELINE ROSS

To: Edward R. Murrow

Dear Ed,

Last Friday you seemed to think that you would prefer to call Dorothy Schiff rather than write her. I am therefore attaching a shortened version of our selected contributions prepared with emphasis on gifts from the Fourth Estate. This will enable you to quickly read off to her other newspaper publishers who have joined the cause.

I enjoyed seeing you again and want to let you know how much your stability and support have helped me in this wonderful and screwy task. I hope you get a chance to run into the photographers' show. That has been gratifying. The photographer members were really very happy with the recognition, and it was a wonderful opportunity to see rugged temperamental individualists functioning as a cohesive and dedicated group.

Cordially,

Madeline

M

May 8, 1953

Dear Mrs. Schiff:

I hope you will permit me to take this opportunity to remind you of the Memorial Building Campaign of the Overseas Press Club about which I first wrote you several months ago. I am proud to be able to report that to date more than $196,000 of the $300,00 goal has been contributed, with our small membership so far giving in excess of $36,000.

With the thought that my earlier letter might have gone astray, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy along with a brochure setting forth the plans for the Center and a selected list of contributors. I do hope you will feel that this project has merit, and that you will join the other publishers and communications people who wish to see the Memorial Press Center become a reality.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, Publisher
NEW YORK POST
75 West Street
New York, New York

Friday, May 1 - OPC CAMPAIGN LUNCH

12:45 Town Hall Club Room D
123 West 43

Attending:

Gray
Wurzel
May
Helen Zotos
Hans Hinrichs
Pat Lockridge
J. Clifford Stark
Joe Willicombe
Malcom Muir
Quentin Reynolds
Spencer Valmy
Dick DeRochemont
Hal Lee
Mat Huttner
Bill Brooks
Curtis Hoxter

Miss Ross does not believe that any one will have a report to make...it will be a matter of asking them to put pressure on people already contacted who have not yet come through. She will also have a list of new names to be assigned. Bill Gray wants to be able to announce a total of $225,000 at the awards dinner on May 12. The total today is a little over $190,000...$180,000 in cash.

The Photo Exhibit opens tonight (see attached). Miss Ross thought, if it's possible, that you might be interested to go by the Time-Life Lounge on your way to the lunch to have a look at. The editor of Photography Magazine was in today and said he has seen photo exhibits, but never so outstanding a collection....

OPC

SPYROS P. SKOURAS
PRESIDENT

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE 444 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-3320 CABLE ADDRESS, CENTFOX NEW YORK

April 30, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was good indeed to have your letter of April 21st and you may be sure that I have not forgotten my pledge to the Overseas Press Club for the Memorial Building Fund. It will be redeemed as soon as possible.

In the meantime, despite being up to my neck in work due to our acquisition of CinemaScope, the wonderful new system of motion picture production and exhibition, I am still writing to many people, urging them to contribute to this most worthy project.

I will certainly continue these efforts, even in the midst of the CinemaScope demonstrations we are having in New York and other Eastern and Midwest cities and the many trips that call me away from the city and often out of the country on pressing business.

As if that were not enough, we are in the midst of a proxy contest engendered by a group of minority stockholders and we are certainly doing everything possible, working day and night, to make every effort to dispel this unwarranted attack on the integrity of this corporation and assure its complete vindication at the stockholders' meeting next month.

I do hope we will have an opportunity to meet again in the not-too-distant future despite the many pressures both of us are laboring under most of the time.

With all good wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

SPS/emg

APRIL 30, 1953

From: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow office

To: Madeline Ross
Oversease Press Club

ack 5
7.0.4

Contributions to Memorial Building Fund Enclosed:

Telegram and Gazette	Worcester, Massachusetts (George F.Booth, Ed. & Publisher)	$500.00	
no letter — Edmund Stevens	Via della Mercede 54, Rome, Italy	100.00	
Robert Reubens	Pen & Quill, 3421 Sepulveda Blvd., Manhattan Beach, California	25.00	
Stephen Greene	West Dover, Vermont	5.00	
	TOTAL		$630.00

File - Regach - Insing

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Afternoon and
Sunday Morning

DAYTON, OHIO

April
30th
1953

$350.00
Sent to
M.R. 5/4

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will acknowledge yours of April 28th in connection with the Memorial Press Center.

You are to be congratulated for your efforts in bringing this worth-while project to completion.

Please accept the enclosed check as a modest contribution on the part of the Cox newspapers.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

J. M. Cox Jr.
James M. Cox, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

encl. Check for $350.00 to Correspondents Fund.

May 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Cox:

In due course you will receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James M. Cox, Jr.
Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Rec'd Receipt

WORCESTER TELEGRAM · THE EVENING GAZETTE
SUNDAY TELEGRAM
Worcester
Massachusetts

GEORGE F. BOOTH
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

April 29, 1953

$500

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to enclose cheque for Five Hundred Dollars ($500.) as a contribution from the Telegram and Gazette for the Memorial Press Center of the Overseas Press Club.

With all good wishes.

Very truly yours,

George F. Booth

s
encls.

May 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Booth:

In due course you will receive official acknowledgment from the Overseas Press Club of your contribution toward the memorial in honor of the war correspondents who were killed in the late war and in Korea.

This is merely a note to express my personal thanks for your encouragement of this venture which will, I am sure, justify the hopes of those who have planned it and those who have contributed toward its support.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George F. Booth
Worcester Telegram - The Evening Gazette
Sunday Telegram
Worcester, Massachusetts

bob reuben's

25.00

Pen and Quill

RESTAURANT - COCKTAILS

3421 Sepulveda Boulevard - Phone FRontier 2-0200 - Manhattan Beach, California

April 22, 1953

Dear Ed,

Received the letter regarding a donation for the press center, and am enclosing a check. Sorry it can't be bigger right now, but -- as Downs may have told you -- I've left writing for the time being to enter the restaurant-bar business. Have only been in it for six months, and it goes surprisingly well. However, I'm still in the struggling period. Downs was out here with Jack Beck for dinner and an evening of small talk when he was out to cover Stevenson's last campaign speech. And, occasionally, see one or two of the other lost ex-war correspondents out this way.

Have a return favor to ask, Ed. My motif in this place is my background as correspondent and background in Europe and the Orient. Photographs are liberally sprinkled around (including one of Hottelet, Vic Bernstein, a couple Russians and myself in Berlin before the end of the war), and I'd very much appreciate an autographed action photo of yourself. Am planning to write Downs, Leseur, Morgan, et al, with similar requests, so see if you can jar a couple loose?

One other idea, Ed: I've got a pretty nice place here, and remarkably fast we've gotten a reputation for quality food all along the coast. If you think it would work out, I'd be willing to close the place for one day to throw a shin-dig, gab-fest, banquet or what-have-you, sponsored by members of CPC out here, proceeds to go to the building fund. If this sounds like a good idea, there are plenty of guys out here to make up a committee -- Tregaskis (who has been out), Vic Boisson, Len Slater of Newsweek, Clete Roberts, George Lait (who might be able to promote some movie money), Johnny Florea, Bob Landry, Jack Grove on the Mirror, Bob Myers of AP, Elmer Peterson at NBC, and probably others. So let me know.

Incidentally, in the very first publicity I received about the building fund, one name was missing from correspondents killed overseas. Perhaps it's since been added; but if not, don't forget my old side-kick, Billy Stringer, killed enroute to Paris.

Finally, good luck, Ed, and congratulations to you and the committee on the magnificent job you're doing on this thing. Some day I hope we can organize an adequate branch of CPC out here.

Best,

Bob

May 5, 1953

Dear Bob Reuban:

Many thanks for yours of April 22, and for your contribution toward the memorial building fund.

I am most grateful for your generous suggestion and have passed the idea on to the committee. I don't know as we can work anything out, but if so will be in touch with you.

I hope the enclosed photograph will do. Best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Reuben's Pen and Quill
3421 Sepulveda Boulevard
Manhattan Beach, California

From the desk of . . . 4.17.53

MADELINE ROSS

Dear ERM —

attached is the publishers follow-up, for your OK or changes. Bill Gray has edited and OKayed it, inserting the item of Eisenhower's telegram which he believes will be helpful.

This will go out with a subscription coupon and a list of news publishers and writers who have contributed to date.

The Campaign Committee is pressing for a luncheon date.

M.D.R.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April __, 1953

Name.....
Address.....
.....

Dear.....,

It was my pleasure to have the opportunity to speak at your ANPA meeting on April 22 about the Memorial Building Campaign of the Overseas Press Club of America.

I am proud to tell you again that the Memorial Press Center, about which I first wrote you last January 27, will be a reality. To date more than $_____ of the $300,000 goal has been contributed, with our modest membership so far giving in excess of $36,000.

The interest in and the need for a press center in New York--from many aspects the news capital of the world--is great. Our campaign started November 20,1952 with the telegraphed good wishes of President-elect Eisenhower. On March 3rd, 1953 we took unencumbered title to a five-story building at 35 East 39th Street in the heart of Manhattan. It cost just under $105,000. To remodel, equip and furnish it adequately, we urgently need an additional $150,000, about half of which is in the bank now. Editor and Publisher in a recent editorial wrote, "Congratulations to the Overseas Press Club in its foresight, courage, and success in raising funds to establish the Correspondents Memorial Press Center in New York. The nation's largest city has needed a 'press club' for many years and we wish the OPC continued good luck and success in making it a permanent and worthwhile part of the New York press scenery."

Won't you join other publishers and communications people to help complete this center which will not only honor the memory of those U.S. correspondents who lost their lives since the beginning of World War II, while gathering the news for our free press, but will also serve as an instrument to maintain such a press.

I know that you will share our satisfaction in participating in this important project. Your check should be made payable to the Correspondents Fund which is a tax-deductible charity of our Club.

When you come to New York, you will be welcome at the Center and to our facilities.

Cordially,

Edward R. Murrow

OK to send - called Madeline 4/29/53

April 14, 1953

Dear Mr. Ellington:

I have undertaken the chairmanship of a project which was launched late in November - a project about which I write you now because I feel it is of special concern to you as an American executive whose horizon is an international one.

This is the Memorial Fund Drive of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was undertaken for a double purpose. We propose to create something which we lack in New York City - a really adequate Press Center - and we propose to dedicate it as a useful, permanent Memorial to those American correspondents who have given their lives in World War II, the Korean conflict, and the period between, while gathering news for our free press.

Let me start by admitting the obvious. Since your company is not directly involved in journalistic affairs, you may not find the same sentimental interest in our Memorial which we naturally feel as former colleagues of such men as Ernie Pyle and Raymond Clapper, (and more than sixty others who represented every media). Yet, you are closely concerned with international affairs and, like every American, rely in some measure upon the work of our press corps abroad for the reports upon which policy and vital decisions may be made in your own organisation as well as in government. Therefore I know that you recognise a real relationship between your particular interests and the work of U.S. correspondents overseas, both in war and peace.

I would feel that your company not only has every right to join with us in such a project, but indeed that you have a practical stake in helping to build what we intend this Memorial Press Center will be: not just another club house, but a fresh instrument for the maintenance of our tradition of a free press - a facility that first will symbolize the devotion already given to this cause by many Americans, and secondly, will serve as the chief hub of our international press corps. It will be a place where we may meet with U.S. business men as well as with foreign statesmen in the pursuance of our goal of reporting the news and, in doing that, work with full knowledge of every vital element of the U.S. viewpoint. As you know, New York City holds the heart of the American publishing, radio and television industries; this is the chief traffic point for the world's news, as well as for those who report it.

Since its establishment in 1939, the Overseas Press Club has become a unique and dynamic organization, tying together in a professional society those who have covered - and still cover - the foreign scene for American readers and listeners. Its membership of 700 is scattered around the world, but it has a large and, I would say, influential nucleus in New York City. Among the active members whose names you will recognize are Lowell Thomas, Eugene Lyons, H.V. Kaltenborn, Herbert L. Mathews, John Daly, Hal Boyle, Walter Lippmann, May Craig, Lawrence Spivak, Robert Considine, Bennett Cerf, Otto Telischus, Clare Boothe Luce, Seymour Berkson, James A. Linen, Louis P. Lochner, Wes Gallagher, Margaret Bourke-White, David Douglas Duncan and many others. The Club's honorary members include Herbert Hoover, William C. Bullitt, Whitelaw Reid and Justice William O. Douglas. The Club's bi-weekly luncheons provide a forum for many distinguished speakers. Its annual dinner at the Waldorf often attracts a Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense as the principal speaker. The annual awards presented at these dinners are among the most respected in American journalism. Its quarters, on Times Square, are entirely inadequate for a Press Center, however, and we propose to establish that on East 39th Street in a five-story building.

Beyond its other activities, the Club in 1942 organized a philanthropy, the Correspondents Fund, for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been foreign correspondents and who, because of age, illness or other unforseen circumstances, are in need of temporary help. Under our present plan to raise $300,000, all donations are made to the Fund, rather than to the Club, and the Fund will become the owner of the Press Center building as an income-producing investment designed to increase the charitable assets of the Fund regularly. Donations to the Fund have always been and continue to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Thus far, individual members of the Club have contributed approximately $36,000 to our drive. We have been strongly backed by the press, broadcasting and movie industries. For your interest, I am enclosing a list of contributors who have been selected either for the amount given or to show the variety of people and organizations who wish to see this Memorial Press Center become a reality. To date the sum of $181,000 has been raised from corporations and individuals in total. We are seeking the additional funds required through the support of business, industry and the professions as well as through newspapers, magazines and broadcasters, whose contributions continue to come in.

I hope that the Republic Aviation Corporation will join us, with the most substantial support you feel is feasible and justified, to make possible the realization of this undertaking which we proudly believe is one of the most deserving projects ever undertaken in our profession.

Sincerely yours,

fc

Mr. Kenneth Ellington
Republic Aviation Corporation
Conklin Street
Farmingdale, Long Island, New York

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB
1475 Broadway, New York 36

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND CONTRIBUTORS
From November 20, 1952 to March 18, 1953

GOAL $300,000

$10,000
Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio Corporation of America
Time, Inc.

$5,000
Mr. & Mrs. Gardner Cowles
Hearst Foundation
The New York Times
Winthrop Rockefeller
Warner Brothers
Howard R. Hughes

$3,000
The Associated Press
Standard Oil Company (NJ)

$2,500
McGraw-Hill Publishing Company
Newsweek
Reader's Digest
Nelson A. Rockefeller
The News (New York City)
Philadelphia Enquirer-Walter Annenberg
John Hay Whitney
New York Herald Tribune

$2,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.
American Cable & Radio Corp.
Doris Duke

$1,500
John Charles Daly
Edward R. Murrow

$1,200
Elsa Maxwell

$1,000 H.V. Kaltenborn
Admiral Corporation
Aluminum Company of America
Vincent Astor
Bernard M. Baruch
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The Christian Science Monitor
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Crowell-Collier Publishing Company
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Marshall Field, Jr.
Gannett Newspapers
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W. A. Harriman
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Henry R. Luce
Newsday, Inc.
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Shell Oil Company
Sheraton Corporation
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Spyros P. Skouras
J. David Stern
Lowell Thomas
Jack L. Warner
Webb & Knapp
Young & Rubicam
Darryl Zanuck

$500 Max Ascoli
American Airlines
Edward L. Bernays
Carl Byoir & Associates
Tex & Jinx McCrary
Arabian American Oil Co.
Fort Worth Star Telegram
Hearst Metrotone News
E. Roland Harriman
Huntington Hartford
Conrad N. Hilton
Roy E. Larsen
Walter Lippman
Eugene Meyer
National Newspaper Publishers Assn.
The New Yorker
Pepperidge Farm, Inc.
Richard de Rochemont
Wah Chang Corporation
Watchmakers of Switzerland
WAVZ Broadcasting Corporation
Walter Winchell
Philip Morris, Co. Ltd. Inc.

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Frank Altschul
The American News Company
Bache & Co.
Milton Caniff
Bing Crosby Enterprises
E. P. Dutton & Co.
Thomas V. Daley
Doubleday & Co.
Editor & Publisher
Eliot Elisofon
James A. Farley
B. C. Forbes & Sons Publ. Co.
Matthew Fox
Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan
Adam L. Gimbel
Harper & Brothers
Oveta Culp Hobby
Israel Office of Information
Johns-Manville
Mrs. Albert E. Lasker
Senator Herbert H. Lehman
James A. Linen, III
Anne O'Hare McCormick
Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Mercury Publications
Malcolm Muir, Jr.
National Distillers
National Newspaper Promotion Assn.
New American Library
Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press
Random House
Bernard H. Ridder, Jr.
Eddie Rickenbacker
Elmo Roper
Irene Mayer Selznick Company
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Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Sherwood
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Esquire, Inc.
Texarkana Newspapers, Inc.
William Rosenwald
Otto Tolischus
James P. Warburg
Victor Weybright
Margaret Bourke-White
Cornelius V. Whitney
Mary Margaret McBride
Gideon Seymour
World Publishing Co.

Air France
Fulton Oursler Foundation
Foreign Correspondents Club of Mexico City
National Cartoonists Society

OPC MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Contributions to Date April 8, 1955

MORGAN BEATTY		NBC Translux Bldg.
RUTH COWAN		1020 29th St. N.W.
JESSIE STEARNS	$25.00	1437 Rhode Island Ave. N.W. Telephone - NORTH 7-1437
MAY CRAIG		717 N. Carolina Ave., S. E.
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.....	$25.00	3301 Garfield Street. N .W.
NED NORDNESS.....	$25.00	Office of Information, Mutual Security Agency Wash. 25
WILLIAM HILLMAN		1711 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
RALPH HILTON		Foreign Service Inspection Corps, State Dept. Wash. 25
LEO HOCHSTETTER		Dept. Info. Mutual Security Agency, 810 Connecticut Ave., (currently ex-USA.)
CHARLES O. JONES.....	$25.00	5420 Connecticut Ave.
JOE LAITIN		The Admiral,1640 Rhode Island Ave.
WALTER LIPPMAN.....	$500.00	3525 Woodley Road, N.W.
J. NORMAN LODGE		4709 Bradley Blvd. Chevy Chase, Md.
IRIS AKERS		2800 Quebec Street
MORRILL CODY	$25.00 (Madrid Pouch)	State Dept. (currently ex-USA)
BILL COSTELLO.....		Station WTOP , Warner Bldg.
JOHN DONOVAN.....	$25.00	1801 19 Street
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Andre Visson		2715 36 Place N.W.
BILL DOWNS		CBS
Perry H. Culley.....		1351 28th St. N.W.
THOMAS DURRANCE.....	$25.00	1614 K Street N.W.
Walter Cronkite.....		CBL TV
JOHN ELLIOTT		4606 Brookview Drive
DON GLASSMAN	$25.00	2100 Connecticut Avenue
ALICE HAGER		3103 S. Street, N.W.
STEWART FRENCH		Gen. Counsel, Senate Interior & Insular Comm. Senate Office Bldg.
CHARLES PARMER		318 Washington Blvd.,Alexandria, Va.
DONALD WHITEHEAD		AP 330 Star Bldg.

overseas press club
Memorial Building Fund

March 1953.

LIST OF CORPORATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS.

B.F. Goodrich Co
230 Park Ave
John Lyon Collyer, Pres.

Deere & Co (Glass Rubber Auto Avia)
1325 Third Ave.
Moline ,ILL.
Pres: Charles D. Wiman

Borg-Warner Corp (Corp Glass Rubber)
310 S. Michigan Ave. Auto Avia)
Chicago 4, Ill.
Pres: Roy C. Ingersoll

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp.
3165 Pacific Highway,
San Diego 12.

Floyd B. Odlum, Chm . Bd.
La Motte T. Cohu, Pres.

H.A. Bruno & Assoc.,....Public Relations
30 Rockefeller Plaza Counselors.

The Glenn L. Martin Co.,
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(Middle River, Md.)
C.C. Pearson, Pres & Gen'l Mgr.

The Sperry Corp.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Harry F. Vickers, Pres.

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635 So Main St.,
South Bend 27, Ind.
Harold S. Vance, Chm & Pres.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.,
40 Wall Street,
Lawrence C. Marshall, Pres.

Chase National Bank OF THE
City of New York
18 Pine Street,
Percy J. Ebbott, Pres.

Chemical Bank & Trust Co.
165 Broadway
Harold H. Helm Pres.

Guaranty Trust Company of N.Y.
140 Broadway,
William L. Kleitz Pres.

The Hanover Bank
70 Broadway
Robt E. McNeill, Jr. Pres.

Manufacturers Trust Co.,
55 Broad Street,
Horace C. Flanigan. PRES

The Marine Midland Trust Co.,of N.Y.
120 Broadway,
New York.
James G. Blaine, Pres.

J.P. Morgan & Co, Inc.,
23 Wall Str.,
Henry C. Alexander Pres.

The New York Trust Co.,
100 Broadway,
Charles J. Stewart, Pres.

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120 Wall St.,
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Pres: Joseph F. Abbott

Armour & Co.,
Union Stock Yards
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Chicago, Ill.
Pres: F.W. Specht.

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New York
Roy W. Moore Pres.

Crown Cork and Seal Co. Inc.
60 East 42nd Str.,
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John J. Nagle Pres.

The Cuban American Sugar Co.,
120 Wall Str.,
New York.
John A. Nichols, Pres (?)
or
David M. Keiser, Pres (?)

Francisco Sugar Co.,
106 Wall St.
New York.
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B. R. Braga, Pres.

National Sugar Refining Co.,
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New York.
Arthur D. Schulte Pres.

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3 West 57th St.,
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Publicker Alcohol & Checmical Sales Corp
424 Madison Ave NYC,

Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
405 Lexington Ave.,
New York
Pres: Gen. Frank R. Schwengel.

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New York.
Chrm: Carl S. Nadler
Pres: Wm. T. Hennessy.

United Fruit Co.,
80 Federal St.,
Boston 10, Mass
Pres: Kenneth H. Redmond

Pier 2, N River NYC.

Hiram Walker* Good- [redacted]
erham & Worts, Ltd
Walkerville, Ontario, Canada
630 Fifth Ave., NYC.

Pres: Howard R. Walton.
630 Fifth Ave.,

West Indies Sugar Corp.,
60 East 42nd St.,
New York.

Chrm: Fredk. B. Adams.
Pres: Arthur Kirstein, Jr.,

American Cyanamid Co.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
Kenneth C. Towe, Pres.

Columbian Carbon Company,
41 East 42nd Street,
Carl E. Kayser Pres.

Dow Chemical Co.,
Midland Mich.
Pres: Leland I. Doan.

30 Rockefeller Plaza.

E.I. Dupont deNemours& Co., Inc.
1007 Market Str.,
Wilmington Del.
Pres: Crawford H. Greenwalt.

Merck& Company Inc.,
161 Sixth Ave NYC.
James J. Kerrigan Pres.

Charles Pfizer & Co. Inc.,
11 Bartlett Str.,
Brooklyn 6 N.Y.
Pres: & Chrmn. John E. McKeen

Union Sulphur Co. Inc.,
33 Rector Str.,
New York. 6, N.Y.
Chrmn: Herman F. Whiton
Pres: Richard T. Lyons

United States Gypsum Co.,
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Chicago 6, Ill.
Pres: Oliver M. Knode.

United States Potash Co., Inc.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York N.Y.
Pres: H.M. Albright.

American Home ~~and~~ Products Corp.
22 E. 40th St.,
NYork 16.
Frank D. Hendrickson, Pres.

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp.,
102 Maiden Lane, (Corp Cos Drugs
New York 5. Tobacco)
Pres Seton Porter

American Tobacco Co., Inc,
111 Fifth Ave NYC.
Paul M. Hahn, Pres.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.,
105 Hudson St
Jersey City N.J.
Edward H. Little Pres.

Consolidated Cigar Corp.,
444 Madison Ave.,NYC.
Stanley S. Keyser Exec Vice Pres.

Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co.,
630 Fifth Ave NYC,
Pres: Benjamin F. Few.

P. Lorillard Co., Chrm Herbert A. Kent
119 West 40th St., Pres: Robt M. Gangel. (M. GANGER)

McKesson & Robbins Inc
155 East 44th St.,
New York.
Chrmn Wm. J. Murray, Jr.
Pres: Geo. Van Gorder.

Sterling Drug Inc
1450 Broadway
New York
Chrmn& Pres: James Hill, Jr.

United States Tobacco Comp.,
630 Fifth Ave.,
New York .
Pres: J.W. Peterson.

American & Foreign Power Co.,
2 Rector St
New York 6 N.Y.

ELECTRIC
~~American~~ Auto*Lite Co.,
Export Div
405 Lexington Ave.,
NYC
Asgd B. Mathieu 2/17/53 (personal contact)

General Cable Corp
420 Lexington Ave.,
J.R. MacDonald, Pres.

Graybar Electric Corp.,Inc
420 Lexington Ave
W.E. Henges, Pres.

Westinghouse Electric Corp,
40 Wall St.,
Gwilym A. Price, Pres.

American Express Co., (Corp Investment
65 Broadway bankers.)
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Underwriters Corp
170 Broadway NYC
Stanley E. Hollis, Pres.

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Atlas Corp (Corp-Inv Bankers)
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NYC.
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Discount Corp of New York
58 Pine St
Herbert N. Repp, Pres.

Foster-Wheeler Corp. (Corp-Machinery)
165 Broadway
NYC
Admiral Earle W. Mills, Pres.

Ingersoll-Rand Comp., (Corp-Machinery)
11 Broadway
Donald C. Keefe, Pres

Walworth Company Inc (Corp-Machinery)
60 East 42nd Str
NYC
Alfred J. Eichler, Pres.

Worthington Corp., (Corp-Machinery)
2 Park Ave NYC.
Hobart C. Ramsey, Pres.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg Corp.
1126 South 70th Str.,
Milwaukee, Wisc.
Pres: Frank J. Reynolds.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.,
40 West 40th Str,
NY 18 NY.
Pres: Theodore E. Mueller.

Combustion Engineering-Superheater Inc
60 East 42nd St NYC
Joseph V. Santry, Pres.

Crane Co.,
836 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago Ill.
Pres. J.L. Holloway.

Manning Maxwell & Moore, Inc.,
405 Lexin ton Ave NYC.
Chrmn Colby Chester
Pres: Hamilton Merrill.

Remington Rand, Inc.
315 Fourth Ave.,
New York 10
Chrmn: Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Pres: James H. Rand.

Savage Arms Corp,
60 East 42nd St NYC.
Pres F.F. Hickey.

The Singer Manf. Co.,
149 Broadway
New York 6.
Pres: Milton C. Lightner

Underwood Corp.,
1 Park Ave NY 16.

Chrmn: Philip D. Wagoner
Pres: Leon C. Stowell

United States Hoffman Machinery Corp.,
105 Fourth Ave
NY3.

Chrmn Albert C. Bruce
Pres: Geo. E. Bowdoin

Yale & Towne MFG Co.,
405 Lexington Ave.,
New York 17.
Pres: Gilbert W. Chapman

American Smelting & Refining Co.,(Corp-Non-ferrous metal)
120 Broadway,
Kenneth C. Brownell, Pres.

Climax Molybdenum Co. (Corp*Non-ferrous metal)
500 Fifth Ave
NYC
Arthur H. Bunker, Pres.

Consolidated Coppermines Corp.
120 Broadway, NYC.
Chester D. Tripp Pres.

Cerro De Pasco ~~Cerro De Pasco~~
Copper Corp.,
40 Wall St.,
New York 5.
Robert P. Koenig, Pres.

Doehler Jarvis Corp (Corp-non-Ferrous Metals)
386 Fourth Ave
NYC
Franklin J. Koegler, Pres.

Freeport Sulphur Comp., ~~Freeport Sulphur Comp.,~~
161 East 42nd Str NYC.
Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., Pres.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co.,
247 Park Ave NYC

Pres: R.H. Channing, Jr.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.,
25 Broadway
NYC
Pres; W. D. Thornton.

International Nickle Company
67 Wall Street
NYC.
Dr. Paul D. Merica, Pres.

Kennecott Copper Corp.
161 East 42nd Str.,
NYC
Charles R. Cox, Pres.

National Lead Co.,
111 Broadway NYC.
Pres; J.A. Martino.

Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated
20 Exchange Place,
New York 5.
Chrmn: Jos. C. Rovensky
Pres: Antenor Patino

Phelps Dodge Corp
40 Wall St.,
Robt. G. Page, Pres.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc
230 Park Ave.,
NYC
James M. Kennedy. PRES

~~St. Joseph Lead Company,~~
St. Joseph Lead Company,
250 Park Ave, NYC.
Chrmn Clinton H. Crane
Pres; Andrew W. Fletcher.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Comp.,
75 East 45 Str.,
Fred M. Nelson Pres.

Amerada Petroleum Corp,
120 Broadway
NYC
Alfred Jacobsen, Pres.

Asiatic Petroleum Corp.,
50 West 50th Str.,
NYC
Harold Wilkinson, Pres.

The Atlantic Refining Co.,
260 S Broad St.,
Philidephia 1, Pa.
Pres; Henderson Suplee, Jr.

California Texas Oil Company LTD
551 Fifth Ave.,
NYC
William Fredrick Bramstedt, Pres.

Continental Oil Company
30 Rockefeller plaza
NYC
L.F. McCollum Pres.

Creole Petroleum Corp.,
350 Fifth Ave.,
A.T. Proudfit, Pres.

Gulf Oil Corp.,
Gulf Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa
Pres; S.A. Swensrud.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.,
120 Broadway NYC.
Edward Buddrus, Pres.

The Pure Oil Co., (Corp-Petroleum)
35 E. Wacker Drive
Chicago Ill.
Pres: L.S. Wescoat

Sinclair Oil Corp
630 Fifth Ave.
P.C. Spencer, Pres.

The Standard Oil Co.,
Midland Bldg
Clevland, Ohio.
Pres; C.T. Foster.

Standard Oil Co. of California
225 Bush St.,
San Francisco 20, Cal.
Pres: T.S. Petersen.

Tide WaterAssociated Oil Co., Inc
17 Battery Place
New York City.
William F. Humphrey, Pres.

Union Oil Co., of Calif
Union Oil Bldg.,
617 W. 7 St
Los Angeles 14, Cal
Pres; R.H. Taylor.

American Bank Note Company
70 Broad Str.,
NYC
W.F. Colclough, Jr. Pres.

Champion Paper & Fiber Co
230 Park Ave NYC
(Supplier of paper to Time Inc.

Crown Zellerbach Corp.,
343 Sansome Str., (Corp-Printing)
San Francisco Cal.
Pres: J.D. Zellerbach.
(Time Inc paper supplier(?)

HUDSON PULP + PAPER CORP
505 PARK AVE (22)
JACOB MAZER, PRES

Robert Gair Comp, Inc
155 East 44th Str.,
George E. Dyke Pres.

Gaylord Container Corp,
500 Fifth Ave.,
New York
Chrmn: Ansom Couger Goodyear
Pres; Edwin J. Speigel

Great Northern Paper Comp.,
342 Madison Ave.,
Manuel C. McDonald, Pres

Kimberly-Clarke Corp.
250 Park Ave
(Time Inc supplier of paper)
and printing)

Lily-Tulip Corp (Corp-paper)
122 East 42nd Str.,
Walter J. Bergman, Pres

Mergenthaler Linotype Comp.,
29 Ryerson St.,
Brooklyn 5, NY.
Chrmn Wm. J. Flather
Pres; M.M. Reed

National Container Corp.,
30-01 Review Ave.,
Long Island City NY.
Chrmn Harry Ginsberg
Pres: Samuel Kipnis

Riegel Paper Corp
260 Madison Ave
Walker Hamilton, Pres.

St Regis Paper Co.,
230 Park Ave
Roy K. Ferguson, Pres.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.,
233 Broadway
Alexander Calder Pres.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co
Tacoma, Washington
Pres; J.P. Weyerhaeuser, Jr.

(Corp-Printing-Paper)

American Brake Shoe Co
230 Park Ave.,
Pres; Maurice N. Trainer

American Car & Foundry Co.,
30 Church St.,
NYC.
Pres: Charles J. Hardy, Jr.

American Locomotive Co.,
30 Church Str., NYC
Perry T. Egbert, Pres.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies
Steamship Lines
Pier 34, North River (13)
Jerome A. Newman, Pres.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc,
17 Battery Place
Vincent G. Barnett, Pres.

Cunard White Star, Ltd
25 Broadway
Brigadier John P. Hardy, Pres.

General American Transportation Corp
10 East 49th Str.,
New York.
Chrmn: Lester N. Selig
Pres: Sam Sand

Maritime Petroleum Corp.,
488 Madison Ave
H.B. Van Cleve

Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp (Corp-Maritime)
17 Battery Place (4)
Ralph E. De Simone, Pres.
(Asgnd E. Borsu 2/6)

National Foregn Trade Council (Corp-Shipping Trans)
111 Broadway
NYC

The New York Air Brake Comp.,
420 Lexington Ave.,
NYC
Chrmn L.R. Burch
Pres; Bernard Peyton

Pullman Inc.,
79 E. Adams St.,
Chicago Ill.
Pres: Champ Carry

Armco Steel Corp
70 3 Curtis St.,
Middleton Ohio
Pres: W.W. Sebald

Bethlehem Steel Co
25 Broadway
NYC

Continental Can Company
100 East 42nd Str.,
Hans A. Eggerss, Pres.

Crucible Steel Company of Amerixa
405 Lexington Ave.,
W.H. Colvin Jr. Pres.

Inland Steel Co.,
38 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago 3 Ill
Pres Clarence B. Randall

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp
Jones & Laughlin Bldg.
3rd Ave & Ross St.,
Pittsburgh Pa.
Pres Charles Lee Austin

National Can Corp
110 East 42nd Str.,
Charles L. Thompson Pres.

National Steel Corp
2800 Grant Bldg
Pittsburgh, Pa
Pres George R. Fink

Republic Steel Corp.,
Republic ~~Star~~ Bldg,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Pres; Charles M. White

Vanadium Corp of ~~Vanadium Cor~~
America
420 Lexington Ave
NYC
Pres; W. C. Keeley

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.,
44 Central Square (Stambaugh Bldg.,
Youngstown 1, Ohio.
Pres; J. Lester Mauthe.

American Enka Corp.,
1 Broadway
New York N.Y. Pres: John E. Bassill
American Viscose Corp
350 Fifth Ave.,
New York
~~Cannon Mills Inc~~ Pres: Dr Frank H. Reichel

Cannon Mills Inc
70 Worth Str.,
New York
Stanley Phillips Pres.

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"TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"

Memorial Building Project Campaign

THE CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA INC.

1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 4-9298

Co-Chairmen
EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE

Executive Co-Chairman
MADELINE D. ROSS

Treasurer
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

April 3, 1953

Dear ERM,

I am enclosing your letter from ANPA giving details about their meeting on the 22nd. While I recall exchanging letters with Mr. Williams, I do not remember talking with him or telling him that "you will not require more than five minutes for your talk". However, I am pretty sure you will not be grieved with only a five-minute pitch. They are being very nice and allowing us to have a labelled table with our material right in front of the ballroom for two days, the 22nd and 23rd. I believe they expect to have 1200 U.S. publishers , and with you there, it seems like a marvelous opportunity for us.

IBM had a big press showing of their Electronic Brain. OPC'ers put in a goodly appearance, including myself. This was a sacrifice on my part, because I entered feeling average-normal, and left feeling a low-grade moron. Steve Hall, a member who does their PR, was amazed that we had not received the IBM contribution. He recalled your visit with the Watsons and thought that their gift was made anonymously and that that was why he had heard nothing further about it. He promised "to light a fire under the mule". Will you please follow the Watsons up? We have had so much publicity lately, and several substantial contributions, that I believe that if they are going to come in, they will do so now.

The Chairman of soliciting funds from membership promises to have a letter ready for your approval on Monday. This is a follow-up. From our last mailing of 452, we had about 85 returns. To date 348 members out of 705 have contributed or pledged. H.V. Kaltenborn gave a public statement of approval of the Campaign at the luncheon yesterday, and his pledge for $1,000. This brings us to almost $35,000 from the membership! We have not received gifts from some of the most ($) successful in our group.

As of this writing we have $174,487 -- cash $167,163.04. March was a good month -- $31,665 -- (I am sure we operated at far less than 5%.....). Off the record, I still love everybody, but I am getting a bit weary. Do you want to try for $300,000? At the present rate, we will never get it before summer comes in, unless we get some remarkable gifts such as the one you anticipate from Ford Foundation.

You have probably heard that the luncheon for Mrs. Luce was highly successful - it was our largest, with 291 pressing the walls. Mrs. Luce was very happy. Bill Gray, who is away on a too well-earned vacation, told me that Mr. Luce was really impressed with OPC. There was a lot of glitter and brass, with everybody impressing everybody else, good spirit and lots of publicity. Mrs. Reid sent her check for $2,500 the next day - that is the only dollar return from the affair to date.

Perhaps sometime in the near future we should consider the winding up of Phase II and the outlook for Phase III, if it is in the cards.

Cordially,

Madeline

Madeline D. Ross
Executive Co-Chairman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

mdr:ew
end

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

370 LEXINGTON AVENUE
AT 41ST STREET

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 5-2000 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 2, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted to learn that you are to speak at the ANPA Convention on Wednesday, April 22, soliciting funds for the memorial to more than 60 American war correspondents who gave their lives since the beginning of World War II.

Our program calls for your appearance on the program Wednesday, April 22 between 11:30 A. M. and 12:00 Noon.

I have talked with Miss Madeline Ross, the Executive Co-chairman of Overseas Press Club, who tells me you will not require more than five minutes to make your talk.

This is confirmation of the fact that we are all looking forward to hearing from you and that we hope you can arrange to be present at our Convention on Wednesday, April 22 between 11:30 A. M. and 12:00 Noon in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

When you arrive at the Convention will you be good enough to get in touch with my secretary, Mrs. R. V. Lang, who will be just outside the Ball Room entrance. Inquiry at the registration desk will bring prompt action on her part.

Sincerely yours,

Cranston Williams

Cranston Williams

cc:
Miss Madeline Ross

ANPA ANNUAL CONVENTION
APRIL 21, 22 and 23, 1953
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB
1475 Broadway, New York 36

MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND CONTRIBUTORS
From November 20, 1952 to March 18, 1953

GOAL $300,000

$10,000
Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio Corporation of America
Time, Inc.

$5,000
Mr. & Mrs. Gardner Cowles
Hearst Foundation
The New York Times
Winthrop Rockefeller
Warner Brothers

$3,000
The Associated Press
Standard Oil Company (NJ)

$2,500
McGraw-Hill Publishing Company
Newsweek
Reader's Digest
Nelson A. Rockefeller
The News (New York City)
Philadelphia Enquirer-Walter Annenberg
John Hay Whitney
New York Herald Tribune

$2,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.
American Cable & Radio Corp.
Doris Duke

$1,500
John Charles Daly
Edward R. Murrow

$1,200
Elsa Maxwell

$1,000
Admiral Corporation
Aluminum Company of America
Vincent Astor
Bernard M. Baruch
Seymour Berkson
The Christian Science Monitor
Robert Considine
Crowell-Collier Publishing Company
Kathryn Cravens
Marshall Field
Marshall Field, Jr.
Gannett Newspapers
Samuel Goldwyn
W. A. Harriman
Alex Hillman
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
Lockheed Aircraft
Los Angeles Times
Clare Boothe Luce
Henry R. Luce
Newsday, Inc.
Pan American World Airways
Peoria (Ill.) Journal
Lew Sarnoff
Shell Oil Company
Sheraton Corporation
Charles P. Skouras
Spyros P. Skouras
J. David Stern
Lowell Thomas
Jack L. Warner
Webb & Knapp
Young & Rubicam
Darryl Zanuck

$500
American Airlines
Edward L. Bernays
Carl Byoir & Associates
Tex & Jinx McCrary
Arabian American Oil Co.
Fort Worth Star Telegram
Hearst Metrotone News
E. Roland Harriman
Huntington Hartford
Conrad N. Hilton
Roy E. Larsen
Walter Lippman
Eugene Meyer
National Newspaper Publishers Assn.
The New Yorker
Pepperidge Farm, Inc.
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Watchmakers of Switzerland
WAVZ Broadcasting Corporation
Walter Winchell
Philip Morris Co.Ltd.
Max Ascoli
TransArabian Pipe Line Co

Selected Subscribers from $100 to $499
Frank Altschul
The American News Company
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Bing Crosby Enterprises
E. P. Dutton & Co.
Thomas V. Daley
Doubleday & Co.
Editor & Publisher
Eliot Elisofon
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B. C. Forbes & Sons Publ. Co.
Matthew Fox
Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan
Adam L. Gimbel
Harper & Brothers
Oveta Culp Hobby
Israel Office of Information
Johns-Manville
Mrs. Albert E. Lasker
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James A. Linen, III
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New American Library
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World Publishing Co.
Mexico City Correspondents Club
Fulton Oursler Foundation

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 590 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-1900

NC
Please phone regrets - Wash.
called 3/23

March 18, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Latest of IBM's "giant brains," the 701 Electronic Data Processing Machines, will be announced on Friday, March 27. The calculator will be open for inspection by the press Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 24, 25 and 26, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The "701" is the first large scale computer to be produced in quantity, and the one installed at IBM here is the first production model. A dozen or more will be built in 1953, all consigned to defense industries or government agencies.

You are cordially invited to see a demonstration of the "701" on any of the three days, and preview a 20-minute color film describing it.

Luncheon will be served at the Metropolitan Club, 60th Street and Fifth Avenue, for those desiring it, before or after viewing the "701."

If convenient, I would appreciate being notified when you will call.

Sincerely,

H T Rowe

Director of Information

HTR:d

cc: Ed Murrow
Madeline Ross

April 1, 1953

Mr. H. Quenton Cox, Station Manager
KGW
Pioneer Broadcasters, Inc.
1320 S. W. Broadway
Portland, Oregon

Dear "Q":

I was happy to receive your letter of February 25 with its assurance that KGW hopes to contribute to the Overseas Press Club's Memorial Fund Drive in remembrance of George Moorad. The information has been passed along to our friend Ed Murrow as you requested.

This whole campaign, as you perhaps know, has had a wonderfully warm reception all across the United States, and even among our friends in Europe and Asia. We are nearing the two-thirds mark in our effort to raise $300,000 so we still need the help of all our friends, but we know that we will succeed and we expect within the next few months to have a real press center in New York City and a proper memorial to our colleagues.

I have not been in Portland since 1946 and foresee no early chance for a visit, so I hope you will remember to give me a ring when you are in New York. I would really enjoy taking you to lunch or dinner and hearing all about Portland.

Sincerely yours,

WPG:rj

William P. Gray

Ed - It was $2500 - Bill.

March 29, 1953

Mrs. Helen Reid
THE HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Reid:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter and your handsome contribution to our Memorial Fund Drive. We knew, of course, that the HERALD TRIBUNE would be joining us in this effort since it was one of the first to give us editorial support and I am glad that you could time the contribution to coincide with our luncheon honoring Mrs. Luce. I have informed her of it and I know that she will join me in a feeling of pride and gratitude.

For your corporate records you will receive a more routine acknowledgment of your gift, but I wanted you to know immediately what a pleasure it was to receive your letter yesterday afternoon and may I add that your presence at the luncheon Thursday helped to make it a great success and a pleasure for all of us.

Sincerely yours,

WPG:rj

William P. Gray

cc: Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

COPY

HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41st Street
New York

March 27, 1953

Dear Mr. Gray:

I was sorry not to have had the chance of saying more before leaving the luncheon yesterday about the wonderful program that you made possible for members of the Overseas Press Club. The climax was your delightful presentation of the card to Mrs. Luce.

The enclosed check has been delayed in going to you but you probably knew that it was on the way. I only wish that it were in the top bracket but I am sure that the enthusiasm which you and your speakers generated yesterday will bring the fund over the top before long.

All of us on the paper are proud of the fact that on the list of distinguished correspondents who lost their lives in World War II are our beloved Ralph Barnes and Ben Robertson.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Helen Rogers Reid

Mr. William P. Gray
Overseas Press Club
1475 Broadway
New York 36

March 16, 1953

FROM: Dorothy McDonough
E.R. Murrow Office

TO: Madeline Ross

RE: Contributions to Correspondents' Fund

Checks Enclosed Herewith:

W.A. Harriman	59 Wall St., N.Y.	$1,000.00
J.B.L. Lawrence	410 Park Ave., N.Y.	100.00
Jean Newton	333 Central Park West	10.00

Cash

Mrs. Sharke	North Tarrytown, New Jersey	1.00
Richard R. Griffith	605 Ontario Street, S.E., Minneapolis, 14 Minn.	2.00
		$1,113.00

Ed — This copy of a letter to Coppersmith is f.y.i. We're dropping him for reasons which John Daly can express most eloquently. We'll have some proper help in a week or so —

Bill Gray

Nice pitch Sunday night!

December 8, 1952

Mr. William C. Coppersmith
c/o Overseas Press Club
New York City

Dear Mr. Coppersmith:

In its meeting this evening, the Steering Committee of the OPC's Memorial Fund Committee made the decision to enter into the "second phase" of its drive by arranging for the services of an old-line firm of fund raising consultants to help the efforts of the Club's own members.

It was therefore the decision of the Committee, which had authorized your connection with the drive at the outset, to conclude its arrangement with you and your assistant Miss Woodson as of December 15, the end of the period for which you had been retained. It was further voted to extend you the Committee's thanks for the accomplishments of this first phase of the campaign during which you have acted as Consultant.

This will make it necessary for you to provide complete and up-to-date records of the campaign to date. The statement which you provided today was not complete, as you pointed out, and further we will need a clear indication of solicitations presently in the works, so that we may pursue them as required or avoid duplicating solicitations which have already succeeded. We want, of course, to follow up all leads about which you can inform us.

Miss Griffiths will cooperate with your office in bringing all records up to date, and further the Steering Committee has appointed an Acting Co-Chairman in Patricia Lochridge's absence, Madeline Ross, who will spend a few hours each day in the Club office in order to help perfect the records and make the transition. Please call on her for any assistance you need. The records of solicitations in progress should go to her, as well as a record of supplies on hand and all other pertinent matter. I know that you, as one experienced in this work, will be familiar with such procedures.

In taking these decisions, the Committee agreed with your advice that it is time to square away carefully for the next phase. We know, of course, that you will do all possible to carry on constructively through this week

in order to conclude the period of your consultancy with as much credit as possible to you and your staff. Miss Ross will aid you in every way during her hours at the Club.

In addition to the Committee's thanks, you have my own personal thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Gray
President

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. STANTON

from: Mr. Murrow

December 8, 1952

Thanks for your support of my rather unorthodox request at the last Board meeting. The check should be made payable to The Correspondents' Fund (Memorial Building Project) and sent to The Overseas Press Club of America, 1475 Broadway, New York, New York

E.R.M.

1137

OPC

SAMUEL GOLDWYN

$1,000

DECEMBER 10, 1952

DEAR ED:

I HAVE JUST RETURNED TO MY OFFICE AND I HASTEN TO ENCLOSE A CHECK FOR $1,000 FOR THE MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER. IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT YOU WRITE ME ABOUT THE PLEDGES TO DATE, MAYBE THIS CONTRIBUTION ESTABLISHES A NEW MINIMUM. BUT MY HEART IS WITH YOU TO THE MAXIMUM AND I HOPE THIS CHECK HELPS TO PUT THE CENTER ACROSS.

I DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU HOW MUCH I ENJOYED THE TIMES WE WERE TOGETHER IN NEW YORK. THEY WERE REALLY THE BEST OF MY WHOLE TRIP.

WITH WARMEST REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

Sam Goldwyn

1041 North Formosa Ave

Los Angeles 28.

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

From the Desk of

WILLIAM COPPERSMITH

Dec. 5, '52

Mr. Murrow:

This is a notice of meeting which Patrica Lochridge asked me to have sent to all members of the Memorial Building Project Committee ~~and~~ Chairmen and Steering Committee.

William C. Coppersmith

William C. Coppersmith

ew

Memorial Building Project Campaign

The Correspondents Fund

of the

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36

LONGACRE 4-0174

EDWARD R. MURROW
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE
Co-Chairmen

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
Treasurer

WILLIAM C. COPPERSMITH
Fund-Raising Consultant

December 5, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There will be a meeting of the Memorial Building Project Committee Chairmen and Steering Committee on Tuesday, December 9, at 4 p.m., in the Board Room of Time Life, Inc., 14 West 49th Street, to discuss the second phase of the Campaign.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Murrow
Patricia Lochridge
Co-Chairmen

ERM/PL

December 3, 1952

Dear Sam:

Here's the dope on the Memorial Press Center which I mentioned to you at luncheon the other day. For your information, and in no way intended to establish a minimum or a maximum, we have received pledges of $10,000 each from Time, NBC, CBS; also, Warner's, 20th Century and Metro have contributed $5,000 each. The project progresses well. I'll settle for one percent of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

As ever yours,

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn
Sherry Netherland Hotel
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
New York, New York

December 2, 1952

Dear Mrs. Farmer:

Attached for Mrs. Luce's information and files are copies of our day-by-day records of the OPC contributions that have come in to our office in response to the Murrow-Quentin Reynolds plug on Mr. Murrow's regular 7:45-8:00 news show of Friday, November 21.

- cyato 12/2/52

They total $1301.50.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Dorthy Farmer
c/o Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
450 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
PASSENGER AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
4500 CHRYSLER BUILDING - NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

THOMAS J. DEEGAN, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

November 26, 1952

Dear Mrs. Luce:

I regret very much that I was not able to attend the reception to celebrate the opening of the Memorial Fund Campaign given by the Overseas Press Club of America.

This is a fine project which should be amply supported and I hope you will accept this small personal contribution of $100 as an expression of my interest in what you are trying to do.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

T. D.

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce
Time, Inc.
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

OPC

November 25, 1952

Dear Bill:

You are a most gracious and generous guy. Your contribution to the OPC Memorial Fund will be acknowledged in due course through channels, but I just wanted to send along my personal thanks.

As ever yours,

Major C. B. Ormerod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

nic

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

November 18, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Co-Chairman,
Overseas Press Club Memorial Fund Campaign,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Turned over at OPC reception 11/20/52

My dear Ed.:

I am sending you a cheque for $25 as a personal contribution to the Overseas Press Club's Special Memorial Fund. I only wish I could give more.

I have for a very long while been a staunch advocate of a Press Club in New York and the idea of a Memorial Press Center in honor of correspondents who died in World War II and in Korea is truly one to stir the imagination, especially with you and Pat Lockridge as Co-Chairmen.

May I make a suggestion? How about installing a cocktail suite and/or a dining room suite to be available for members wishing to give private parties? There is a considerable demand for this sort of accommodation in New York with very little adequate supply.

Wishing you all success in your fund-raising activities, which I will do everything in my power to assist,

Yours, as ever,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod (Major)
Director, Public Relations

/js

OPC

November 25, 1952

Dear Larry:

I know exactly how you feel. What happened was that I called a luncheon which you couldn't attend. We appointed a number of committee chairmen - someone was to clear the matter with you and it wasn't done. It is my fault and I am sorry about it, but I don't think you will suffer any substantial personal embarrassment as a result of this unfortunate slipup. I shall put the matter straight at the next meeting.

Sorry you can't take on the job -- some of the rest of us are right busy too. We opened the drive with 50,000 already in the barn which isn't too bad.

Again my apologies for any embarrassment we may have caused you, and if you run into a likely contributor say a good word for the project anyway.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lawrence E. Spivak
Meet The Press
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

nic

M E E T T H E P R E S S

America's Press Conference of the Air

November 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I was out of town when my secretary received a call from Joe Dine, saying that I had been appointed by you chairman of the television subcommittee to collect money for the new building of the Overseas Press Club. Since I had had no communication from anybody about the appointment, I am, to say the least, surprised. I talked with Joe Dine today. He said that the other members of the committee were wondering why I had done nothing about the matters connected with it, and that they were all waiting upon me. I need not tell you that I am not particularly pleased to have people think that I have assumed a responsibility and then done nothing about it. Who appointed me and when? And why wasn't I consulted?

As for the committee itself, I, unfortunately, cannot take on the assignment. I spend so much of my time in Washington, and between Washington and New York, and I am so completely bogged down with my two shows and the magazines, that I just couldn't take on anything else. I know you will understand, and that you will make clear to the other members of the committee, and to the Overseas Press Club, what happened.

Cordially,

Larry

Lawrence E. Spivak

LES/hj

570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

PYRAMID BOOKS
444 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-9215

ALMAT PUBLISHING CORPORATION

November 24, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

As I told you at the TIME-LIFE Cocktail Party last Thursday, Tex and Jinx have consented to devote a full hour in behalf of the OPC Memorial Fund and I have arranged the recording to take place at a time you said you would be available.

This time is Tuesday, December 2nd at 2:30 p.m. at the National Broadcasting Company at Studio 2D on the second floor. ~~John Daly~~ Quentin Reynolds and Lowell Thomas will also be present. Mr. Robert Klein, Assistant to Tex and Jinx, is coordinating the program and he will be in touch with you again before the recording. The actual broadcast will take place, according to our agreement, on Friday, December 5th at which time the tape will go on the air.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Matt Huttner

Matthew Huttner
Radio and TV Chairman

MH/rp

CARNEGIE FUND
OF THE
AUTHORS' CLUB

No A

TRUSTEES

CHAIRMAN
JOHN T. McGOVERN
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1429

SECRETARY
DANIEL HENDERSON
R. D. 1
HAMPTON, NEW JERSEY

TREASURER
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
51 SUMMIT AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 8, N. Y.

November 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio News Broadcaster
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Dear Ed:-

I have read and admired your most alluring and persuasive "plan".

As you know I have composed a completely approved C.F. charter, constitution, and tax exemption certificate. And a sustaining set of resolutions by the C.F. which in my opinion are completely legal. I also have prepared and sent to Mr. Wurzel a draft of an underlying basis of agreement between O.P.C. and C.F.

O.P.C. will let me know when they wish further steps taken by C.F.

Yours cordially,

Terry

JTMcG:aam

JOHN T. McGOVERN

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

November 18, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

The plan attached is a suggestion from the OPC's Matt Huttner.

I doubt that it will be necessary to consider it seriously, but perhaps you would like to look it over.

See you Thursday.

Sincerely,

Bill

William P. Gray

PYRAMID BOOKS
444 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-9215

ALMAT PUBLISHING CORPORATION

Nov. 15, 1952

Dear Bill,

The enclosed plan is submitted for your consideration. If you like it, submit it to Ed Murrow.

It is the drama of the idea rather than its specifics which is most attractive. To milk the big givers for big sums you need more than just a broad general appeal. And this plan could provide it.

As I~~s~~ said, the specifics can be altered. The "room" idea could be turned into an alcove or some other kind of special section or area. The point of it all is to interest a donor on the basis of his own specific interest as well as that of the broader memorial appeal.

I hope Ed Murrow will see it this way.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

Matt

Matt Huttner

P.S. I've arranged the exhibit & blowups for next Thursday. See you then.
M. H.

A Special Plan to Raise Money from Newspepers, News Services, Magazines, etc.

I have an idea that I think is the dramatic gimmick we need for raising large sums from Newspapers, News Services, Magazines, and Broadcasting Companies. It is one that can be carried out immediately, before the November 20th rally; and,even if only partly successful, it would lend a tremendous fillip to our campaign.

The Idea

Let us approach the great Newspapers, News Services and News Magazines and Broadcasting Companies to dedicate the various rooms of the new Club in honor of the men and women who died serving them.

A room so memorialized would be called, say, THE NEW YORK TIMES room. It would carry a facsimile of the TIMES masthead engraved over the entrance to the room plus a suitable wall space inside to ensconse pictures of the memorialized persons in a dramatic exhibit which might also feature the great stories they covered or the newsbeats they scored. The room would be officially called THE NEW YORK TIMES room, and all meetings held in this room would be posted accordingly.

Thus, if the plan proves successful, the various rooms of the Club would take on a significance far beyond their decorative beauty and use.

The plan would provide a tremendous talking point in soliciting large gifts from these agencies and would have the added appeal of erecting a permanent monument both in the name of the agency as well as in memory of the honored dead. In short, it's both a good fund-raising and public relations gimmick, one well calculated to soften even the heart of the most cautious giver.

A quick check could be made of the rooms available and a scale of prices fixed. For example:

Larger Rooms - $10,000

Time-Life
NEW YORK TIMES
READERS' DIGEST
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
ASSOCIATED PRESS
UNITED PRESS
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Middle-size rooms - $7,500

NEW YORK POST
NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN (How about the Hearst Room on a larger scale)
NEWS ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION
ACME PICTURES
NBC, CBS, MUTUAL, LOOK MAGAZINE, etc.

Smaller rooms ----- $5,000

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER
MCGRAW HILL, etc.

I have picked these prices out of the hat, but they seem to me to be feasonable goals to shoot for.

HOW TO RAISE THE MONEY

Let us immediately pick out the most likely givers and set up appointments with the principals, with LOWELL THOMAS, ED MURROW, and CLAIRE BOOTHE LUCE to spearhead the appeals. It is vital that one of these three people be present at each appointment, together with two other members of the soliciting committee. Otherwise, the plan will fall short of its goal.

NEW YORK TIMES -- Murrow calls Cateledge or Matthews or Markell to make appointment with Sultzburger for immediate pitch.

READERS' DIGEST - Thomas calls Wallace for immediate appointment, gets Gene Lyons to accompany him.

TIME-LIFE-------- Luce, Hoover and Gray set up appointment with Henry immediately and make pitch.

I.N.S. --------- Murrow phones Bergson for appointment by Murrow, Considine and Bergson with the right guy.

This is the way it's done. We form a blitz committee, with one guy responsible for all the details and arrangements. All our mainsprings have to do is make a phone call and keep the appointment. Murrow, Thomas, and Claire Luce should be check with immediately to find out when they can be available. If we get the above four big givers, the rest will fall in line.

But we have got to get these four or at least half of them by November 20th so that we can make the dramatic announcement to our members on that occasion.

I believe it's worth the immediate effort. I hope Murrow, Thomas and Luce agree.

Matthew Huttner
Chairman, Radio and TV Committee

BRIEF REPORT

ON Deposit	$ 26,787.75	
Pledges	34,405.00	
Luce Stock	1,000.00	
At Murrows	226.25	(recorded on sheets sent to OPC but money not incl.)
SUB TOTAL	$ 62,418.75	
Lochkeed cont.	1,000.00	
Nat'l Dist. (liquor of party)	420.00	
GRAND TOTAL	$ 64,838.75	

November 18, 1952

Dear Mr. Coppersmith:

To forward to you Walter Winchell's check in the amount of $500 for the Correspondents Fund-Memorial Project Building.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William Coppersmith
Overseas Press Club
1475 Broadway
New York 36, New York

cc: Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce

THE BULLETIN

Overseas Press Club of America

Published at Headquarters, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y., LOngacre 4-0174

CABLE ADDRESS: OPCLUBAM

Vol 7, No. 43 Issue Editor: MARY HORNADAY November 15, 1952

OK.

****
* SPECIAL MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE *
****

THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND

A SPECIAL RECEPTION TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING

OF THE MEMORIAL FUND CAMPAIGN

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, FROM FIVE-THIRTY PM

AT THE RECEPTION LOUNGE, TIME-LIFE BUILDING

NINE ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

1 flr flour 49th St

R.S.V.P.

: : : : : : : : :

All Members of the Overseas Press Club are thus warmly invited to attend the kick-off party and first report meeting of the Memorial Fund Campaign, a project designed to establish a Memorial Press Center in honor of correspondents who have died in World War II and the Korean conflict.

Chairman of the reception will be Mrs. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, who has accepted the post of Treasurer of the Memorial Fund Campaign. She will speak briefly, as will Co-Chairman EDWARD R. MURROW.

Members are urged to bring colleagues and friends who may be interested in participating in the campaign.

No admission will be charged; refreshments will be available.

CONVINCED THAT OPC MEMBERS MUST GIVE POSITIVE PROOF OF THEIR OWN ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MEMORIAL CLUBHOUSE PROJECT BEFORE THEY CAN EXPECT WIDESPREAD OUTSIDE HELP, THE CLUB OFFICERS HAVE DECIDED TO DEVOTE THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THE CLUB'S NO. 1 PROJECT. (Bulletin Ed)

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Before the official opening of the campaign on November 20, the Club is endeavoring to receive pledges totalling at least $25,000 from its own membership.

It is doing this for several reasons. As an organization that has always hailed independence and press freedom, it does not wish to solicit funds from outsiders before it has demonstrated the earnest willingness of our own membership to help themselves. Also, it is felt that such a positive example of enthusiasm cannot help but convince potential contributors of the merits of this project.

While this effort to request contributions from the membership began only last week, some $5,000 has already been collected. Although the OPC does number a few wealthy persons on its roster, the majority of members are working newspaper people of extremely limited means. That they should have responded so early and so heartedly is a tremendous source of inspiration to those members actively engaged in the campaign.

In addition to the quiet work being done among the Club's membership itself, wheels are rolling to launch the campaign on November 20 with a maximum of public notice. MRS. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE has graciously accepted the post of treasurer of the Memorial Drive. Several newspaper columns, two or three radio and television broadcasts as well as news magazines will acquaint New Yorkers and Americans everywhere with the scope of the Club's Memorial Fund Drive.

Finally, some 13 Memorial Fund sub-committees, from LOWELL THOMAS' committee on special gifts to others responsible for contacting business and industrial executives, have now been organized and are already functioning. The U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that all gifts to the Memorial Building Project are tax deductable. This will be of great interest to potential contributors. While gifts from members, editors, executives and other individuals will form the backbone of our campaign, corporate contributions will be necessary to put the campaign over the top.

At a luncheon meeting, Nov. 10, Co-chairman EDWARD R. MURROW and PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE explained details of the Fund Drive to Club officers, the steering committee of the campaign, and those club members who will compose a special working committee. Present were: QUENTIN REYNOLDS, KATHRYN CRAVENS, CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, BOB CONSIDINE, LOWELL THOMAS, EUGENE LYONS, SEYMOUR BERKSON, JOSEPH ROSAPEPE, MALCOLM MUIR, JR., J.C. DINE, GARDNER COWLES, HAL BOYLE, JOHN DALY, VICTOR KNAUTH, WILLIAM F. BROOKS, GERALDINE SARTAIN, LOUIS BOWEN, MADELINE D. ROSS, LEONARD SMITH, WILLIAM P. GRAY, SANFORD GRIFFITH, B. MATHIEU, HERBERT MATTHEWS, JOSEPH WURZEL and William C. Coppersmith, director of the campaign.

****

JOSEPH ROSAPPE HAS BEEN NAMED CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SPUR MEMBERSHIP PLEDGES AND GIFTS.

****

EUROPE-BOUND?

"THE PRESIDENT"

Special "Thrift Season" fares (Nov. thru March) for this deluxe "Strato" Clipper* service start at $557.80 round trip. You save $101!

"THE RAINBOW"

Pan American's popular tourist service in pressurized Super-6 Clippers. Round trip fares start at $364.80. You save $69!

*Trade Mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Small charge for meals on "The Rainbow"

PAN AMERICAN
WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

THERE'S NO BETTER TIME ...OR PRICE...THAN NOW

PAST PRESIDENTS
W. W. CHAPLIN
ROBERT CONSIDINE
JOHN DALY
BURNET HERSHEY
FRANK KELLEY
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND
LOUIS P. LOCHNER
EUGENE LYONS
LOWELL J. THOMAS
WYTHE WILLIAMS

OFFICERS
President
WILLIAM P. GRAY
Vice-Presidents
SANFORD GRIFFITH
B. MATHIEU
HERBERT MATTHEWS
Secretary-Treasurer
JOSEPH J. WURZEL
Executive Secretary
JANICE GRIFFITHS

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
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DOUGLAS EDWARDS
DANIEL GROSSI
DICKSON HARTWELL
MARY HORNADAY
MATTHEW HUTTNER
PATRICIA LOCHRIDGE
RALPH H. MAJOR, JR.
GERALDINE SARTAIN
BRUNO SHAW
DOUG WERNER

ALTERNATES
KATHARINE B. LEEDS
LEONARD S. SMITH
CORNELIUS RYAN

Campaign literature will soon be available, including a brochure prepared by DICKSON HARTWELL, but in the meantime, the Club officers feel the membership should have at their fingertips all the background information on the OPC drive to raise $300,000 for a Memorial Press Center, especially since their contributions and pledges are needed immediately.

****

WHY A PRESS CENTER? In all the United States, the most news-conscious nation in the world, there are less than half a dozen press centers where members of the journalistic profession and allied fields can meet for purposes more serious than conviviality. In New York, news capital of the world, there is none.

Of all the professions and trades, journalism is the one that most thrives on exchange of information. Reporters and editors, too, need and constantly seek the association of their colleagues, for they well know that it is through the intimate exchange of ideas-through a constantly maintained flow of thought and word-- that minds are kept sharp and that wits are kept keen. As a setting for this vital stimulation, in New York today there are available to other than local newsmen little more than the facilities of public cafes.

To remedy this condition and to provide a fitting memorial to those of their colleagues who have given their lives in the business they loved, the members of the Overseas Press Club are inviting others to join with them in establishing through the Correspondent's Fund the Memorial Press Center and a headquarters and permanent home for the largest and most vigorous organization of its kind in the world.

WHO MAY USE THE PRESS CENTER? Perhaps the best evidence of need for a Center and the effectiveness of the OPC in meeting this need occurred immediately after an option was taken on the property the Center will occupy. Within 24 hours, four newspaper clubs in New York asked to participate in the Press Center plan!

Journalists from all over the world visit New York, not only to report the work of the United Nations, but on State Department scholarships, on roving assignments and on lecture tours. Until now there has been no place where they could be both welcome and helped. At the Memorial Building arrangements can be made for letters of introduction, for interviews with American authorities and business, industrial and educational leaders, for counsel on news procedures in the United States and for such services as hotel reservations, theater tickets and sightseeing.

Students of journalism, many of whom visit New York during vacations will be welcomed. They will have access to the library and research room. They will be able to discuss their careers with experts in the field and receive informally practical guidance in the vocation to which they aspire. A job placement service will be at their disposal and the Placement Committee will advise editors of young men and women who appear to have marked ability.

The Center will be available, too, to executives in the major public relations firms who are more or less in constant touch with the press, to business men and to organizations of reporters, writers and others in allied fields whose memberships are too small to permit them to equip and maintain separate facilities.

A Press Center would enhance the standing of journalism in New York and would contribute toward the improvement of the practice of journalism. But a Press Center is not created merely out of a building. It can develop only through active participation of undisputed leaders. Such are the backbone of the Overseas Press Club who are called upon to give their tangible support to this project now.

DONATIONS IN CASH AND PLEDGES PAYABLE BY FEB. 1, 1953 ARE BEING ACCEPTED BY THE FUND. MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CORRESPONDENT'S FUND (SPECIAL BUILDING PROJECT). DONATIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE ON FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS. ANY SIZE CHECK OR PLEDGE APPRECIATED.

HOW THE MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER WILL BE OPERATED: A five-story building centrally located in east mid-town, Manhattan, has been selected as the Memorial. It will be remodeled to provide for the most efficient use of its commodious space. When finished it will include:

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

The Library will be one of the most useful of the Club's many special rooms, for it will contain what is expected to become the most comprehensive library of volumes related to reporting news in any club in the world. Original manuscripts, maps, notable issues of newspapers, recordings of momentous broadcasts and prints of outstanding and historical news pictures will be kept in the archives and be made available to serious students of journalism.

CONFERENCE ROOM

The Conference Room will provide New York with what the City has long needed-- an appropriate place where news conferences may be held with all the required facilities. Heretofore many conferences have had to be held in hotel rooms, completely inadequate for the purpose, or in offices located without regard to the convenience of the press. Now it will be possible for the men who make the news to meet conveniently and in a pleasant setting with the men who write it.

DINING AND MEETING ROOM

Good food, well-prepared and inexpensively served is a primary objective of the plans for the Center. The operations of a score of club and public dining rooms have been under study by a Club committee for more than a year. This facility will be built up gradually as the accumulation of experience guides the Board of Governors in the Dining Room development. Here, forums, discussion meetings and other Club functions now held in public restaurants, will be presented to members and their guests. For the first time in its history, the OPC will be able to hold all its functions with the exception of the Annual Awards Dinner, at the same place.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICES

As an organization meeting certain needs of some 700 members, the headquarters office facilities of the Club are inadequate. In the Memorial Building there will be space to work and grow.

COMMITTEE ROOMS

Practically every day some committee of the OPC is in session and sometimes during the year three or so committees may meet at the same time. With the new building, these committees may now meet in an atmosphere which makes for pleasant efficiency. This should lead to even greater accomplishments on the part of these important volunteer groups.

OFFICES FOR AFFILIATES

In addition to space for the Correspondents Fund, there will be offices for other journalistic organizations which will also have access to the social and other facilities of the Club. By having major organizations in one building, cooperative ventures can be more readily planned and more effectively carried out.

LOUNGE

As a meeting place for newsmen and women, and their colleagues in allied fields, the Lounge is expected to become one of the most popular points of rendezvous in New York.

SPECIAL SERVICES OF THE MEMORIAL PRESS CENTER

In addition to the normal services of a Club to its members when it occupies the Memorial Press Center, the OPC will be able to undertake other activities long regarded as urgent. Among these contemplated are:

Message Service - Members can avail themselves of 24 hour-a-day message service.

Mail Service - The OPC will maintain a mail forwarding and holding service for any member desiring to use it as a permanent or temporary address.

Dressing Room - Members from out of town who wish a place to change from street clothes into evening wear will find a room- plus a shower- for this purpose.

Guest privileges - Members may extend the privileges of the Club for a period of two weeks to friends visiting the City.

Lecture Bureau - As a convenience to members who accept lecture engagements, the Press Center will operate a booking service. Arrangements will also be made to accept voluntary speaking engagements for members who occasionally speak as a public service.

Recording - Equipment for making a tape recording of important speeches, press conferences and other public statements will be available.

News Room - Typewriter and other facilities will be made available to correspondents and to qualifying students.

Here is the Foreword by EDWARD R. MURROW for the forthcoming brochure "A Press Center in New York".

"The men shown here were once our colleagues. They are no longer. They were a distinguished lot. Some of them got to be famous. Ernie Pyle of Scripps-Howard, who left us at IE SHIMA. Ralph Barnes, of the Herald Tribune, who crashed over the Balkans, Raymond Clapper, H.R. Knickerbocker and many more. There were others, too, less well known but no less honorable staffers of International News Service, TIME, Inc. United Press, the New York Times, The Chicago Sun-Times, The Associated Press, The Reader's Digest-- the great organizations of contemporary journalism-- who were just a little more conscientious and perhaps a little less lucky than some of the rest of us.

"We desire to honor them.

"We desire to honor them in a way which seems peculiarly fitted to this dynamic age-with a living memorial, one dedicated to the profession they cherished, lived in and died in.

"Such a memorial is described in these pages.

"The description may lack the reverence and sentiment often associated with memorials. It was planned that way. It is our job to deal in practical, factual terms. Moreover, the Memorial itself is so practical and the need for it so obvious that it needs no frame of sentiment. Happily, the men we thus honor were practical, factual fellows. It seems to us this is the way they would want it". **********

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CORRESPONDENT'S FUND (SPECIAL BUILDING PROJECT)

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In considering plans for a Press Center, the Board of Governors of the OPC has been guided by this basic principle: its facilities must be extended to provide the widest possible appropriate use.

Just as the Center should have the widest possible use, so, it is believed, its establishment should have the widest possible participation. Anyone who is interested in this project is invited to join with members of the OPC in insuring its success.

The building purchased and developed for the Press Center will become a capital asset of the Correspondents Fund of the Club, a charitable organization in which ownership of the building will be placed. Through its lease to the OPC for the proposed development the Fund is expected to derive an enduring revenue and thereby to extend its philanthropic work. Thus a triple purpose is served: a Press Center, a living memorial to men respected around the world, and potentially, a substantial and regular income for the Fund.

****

Co-chairmen ED MURROW and PAT LOCHRIDGE together with our experienced fund director, Mr. Coppersmith have expressed much gratification about the "spontaneous groundswell of enthusiasm which our newly-formed program appears to have stimulated." With the help of club members as a start, they know the drive will succeed.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND ARE DEDUCTIBLE FROM YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

The distance to death

Travel statistics of the past five years indicate that you can go six times as far by rail as you can by air before being mathematically certain of meeting death.

Rail transportation is eight times safer than auto and taxi in terms of death, and seventeen times safer in terms of injury. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, for example, has not suffered a passenger fatality in the last thirty-seven years.

When it comes to the distance to death we find that it is twenty-five hundred times around the earth by air and fifteen thousand times around the earth by rail. (And there are some commercial travelers who feel that they must be approaching these figures!)

The airplane pilot doing only nine hundred and firty hours per year for only twenty years at two hundred and fifty miles per hour can expect to spend only thirteen working lifetimes before meeting death. There is the consolation of knowing, however, that there is very little prospect of his being merely injured.

The railway conductor, looking forward to a fifty-year working life one hundred and fifty miles per day, three hundred days per year, can reasonably expect to go one hundred and sixty-five lifetimes without death, but only five lifetimes without injury.

We office workers and non-commercial travelers may have a less glamorous existence than the airplane pilot, but before we cloister ourselves to escape the mathematical certainty of death by travel if continued long enough, we might remember that more accidents occur at home than any place else on earth. At home the distance to death may be only to a slippery bathtub.

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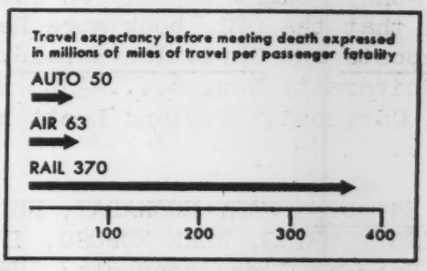
This is a column written for Railway Progress Magazine by Robert R. Young, Chairman of the Federation for Railway Progress, and is reproduced here as a public service.



Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

Terminal Tower, Cleveland 1, Ohio

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

ACTIVE: James Wakefield Burke: Indianapolis News, staff correspondent in Germany. Formerly: Esquire, 1945-47: Indianapolis News 1948 to present, in Germany. Proposed by BOB CONSIDINE; seconded by JOHN GOETTE.
Sam A. Jaffe: now Life Magazine. Formerly BBC string correspondent in Tokyo, Yokohama area, Nov. 1944-Feb. 1945. U.S. Marine Corps combat correspondent Korea, July, 1950-July 1951. Proposed by FRANK GIBNEY; seconded by DON BURKE.
Lionel J. Holmes, Manager Rio Bureau, McGraw Hill World News. Permanently in Brazil for McGraw Hill since July, 1952. Proposed by RUSS ANDERSON; seconded by CLIFF STARK.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

JOHN BARKHAM, Chairman of the Admissions Committee, announced the admission to active membership of CREDE CALHOUN, New York Times, and ANNELIESE MAUSS, Time, Inc. and to Guest membership GERALD P. WEEREN, U.S. Editor, De Spaarnestad Publishers (Holland and Belgium).

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NOTICE ! The New School for Social Research in association with the OPC will present the second of a monthly series of world reports: "Psychological Warfare: East-West Propaganda Battle", Friday Nov. 21 at 8:30 p.m. in the school auditorium. Admission $2. Participants will be: Arvid Brodersen, Professor of Sociology, New School; John Crosby, Radio columnist, N.Y. Herald Tribune; Lewis Gallantiere, Radio Free Europe; Leo Lowenthal, Voice of America; Joost A.M. Meerloo, New School lecturer; John Oakes, N.Y. Times; Leo Rosten, Look and Saul K. Padover, Dean School of Politics, New School.
NEXT WORLD REPORT: Jan. 23. Subject: "North Africa and the Emergency of the Moslem World."

##########

SHORTS: HAROLD K. MILKS, AP correspondent in New Dehli was elected President of the Foreign Correspondents Association of India, succeeding N.Y. Times ROBERT TRUMBULL; the MILKS expect to return next June for home leave....GEROLD FRANK elevated from Associate Editor of Coronet to Senior Editor beginning with December issue....CECIL GARNES at Hotel Madison Square has pieces in this month's Coronet and next month in True....VICTOR LASKY debates ex-FBI man Herbert Philbrick over Town Hall of the Air, Tuesday, Nov. 18 from Springfield, Mass.; subject: "Should the Communist Party be Outlawed"....RUTH LLOYD in Freeville, N.Y. to do story on George Junior Republic, inaugurating a 17-year old President this week.... DON COE vacationing southward Nov.8-Dec. 1....CECIL BROWN debated Admiral Zacharias at YMCA forum, Hamilton, Ohio, Nov. 10 on "Is Our Foreign Policy Succeeding"....HOBERT SKIDMORE whose fifth novel, "The Years are Even" has just been published, is recovering from an operation in a West Coast hospital.

JESSIE STEARNS, OPC Washington correspondent, reports NED NORDNESS, chief MSA division of information, leaves soon to attend USIS meeting in Paris in early December .... MAY CRAIG in New York Nov. 11 to appear on "Keep Posted"....Judge N.F. ALLMAN and JESSIE celebrated Armistice Day by eating Chinese tiffin together.

Bernard Slydel, free-lancing for Odhams and Kemsley groups in London dropped into OPC to bring greetings from London Press Club .... JULIEN BRYAN writes from Ankara: "We listened all day yesterday to election news. Turks thought Stevenson would win. Home about Christmas.... BRYAN asks if anyone knows if there is a foreign press club in Djakarta where he is bound .... RAY JOSEPHS thinks his article in Nov. 9 American Weekly on "Ten Easy Ways to Make Money" ought to help on funds for the new Clubhouse....FRED BARTON, pleads from Akron, Ohio, that the OPC "book more Republican speakers from here on." FRED has pieces in November Guideposts and Christian Herald....BILL HETHERINGTON lectured at Penn State Nov. 3 and Boston University Nov. 6....MAJOR BILL ORMEROD entertained at lunch for Punch Editor Kenneth Bird, Cartoonist Rowland Emett here for Punch exhibit in Time-Life Building running through Dec. 6.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

Editors: MARY HORNADAY, RUTH LLOYD. Editorial Board: RUSSELL F. ANDERSON, Chairman; CHARLES ROBBINS, JOHN MOROSO, IRVIN S. TAUBKIN, TED DEGLIN, DANIEL VAN ACKER.

Special Correspondents: CURT HEYMAN (Paris); WALTER C. WEISBECKER (Rome); JOSEF ISRAELS, II (Vienna); GEORGE AXELSSON (Stockholm); JOHN WILHELM (Mexico City); DAVID BOGUSLAV (Manila); ALEXANDER MAC DONALD (Bangkok); MAX DESFOR (Tokyo); KATHLEEN MC LAUGHLIN (United Nations); JESSIE STEARNS (Washington).

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

November 11, 1952

Dear Mr. Coppersmith:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to forward to you the enclosed contributions to the OPC Correspondents' Fund:

Check from Patricia L. Bull for $100.

Check from John D. McTigue for $25.

Check from E.R.Murrow for $1500.

Letter from Michael Pearman, Manager of the Barberry Room pledging $25.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William Coppersmith
Overseas Press Club
1475 Broadway
New York, New York

cc: Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
450 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

Attention: Miss Dorothy Farmer

November 10, 1952

Dear Quent:

A reminder. You are to work with me for about four minutes Friday, November 21, 7:45-8:00 PM, on the appeal for the OPC. If, between now and then, we can between us dream up the names of about fifty fat cats here and in Hollywood, we will send them wires and tell them to listen.

As ever yours,

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
829 Park Avenue
New York
New York

dm

Quintin Reynolds
829 Park Ave.
N.Y.C.

Bruce Gould
1270 Sixth Ave.,
N.Y.C.

Kathryn Cravens
70 W. 55th St.
N.Y.C.

Clare Boothe Luce
Limestone Road
Ridgefield, Conn.

Robert Considine
1148 Fifth Ave.
N.Y.C.

Eugene Lyons
Madison & 54th (Hotel Weylin)
N.Y.C.

Seymour Berkson
235 E. 45 St.
N.Y.C.

Joseph Rosapepe
76 Lincoln Place
Waldwick, N.J.

William P. Gray
184 Highland Rd.
Rye, N.Y.

Sanford Griffith
96 Grove St.
N.Y.C.

Bea Mathieu
36 E. 61st St.
N.Y.C.

Herbert Matthews
229 W. 43rd St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Joseph Wursel
488 Madison Ave.
New York City

Lewis Bowen
26 Spring St.
Shappaqua, N.Y.

Geraldine Sartain
534 E. 84th St.
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118 E. 93rd St.
New York 28, City

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N.Y.C.

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306 Minnehaha Pkway
Minneapolis 19, Minn.

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28 Griswold Rd.
Rye, N.Y.

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Drum Hill Rd.
Wilton, Conn.

Lawrence Spivak
Hotel Barclay
Lexington Ave. & 48th St.
New York City

Bennett Cerf
457 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C.

Wm. F. Brooks
29 E. 64th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

MOYNIHAN & McKEOWN
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

OPC

November 8, 1952

The Correspondents Fund of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
Suite 411
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Otto D. Tolischus, President

Gentlemen:

On November 6, 1952, Mr. John M. Heck of this firm went to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C. and conferred with Mr. Robert W. Buckner, Chief of the Review Section of the Exempt Organizations Branch of the Internal Revenue Department, with regard to the proposed fund-raising program of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. and the Overseas Press Club.

Mr. Buckner studied the letter dated November 5, 1952, prepared by us, a copy of which is annexed hereto, and the various aspects of the matter, including all the tax ramifications, were discussed exhaustively.

Mr. Buckner was unable to give a written ruling immediately because of the press of other matters, but he orally ruled that contributions made to the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. in connection with the proposed fund-raising drive, as outlined in the letter dated November 5, 1952, are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income under the provisions of Section 23 (o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code. He also ruled that the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. will continue to be exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, and that the Fund will continue to be entitled to all of the deductions, exemptions and benefits set forth in the letter dated July 13, 1943 to

the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., a copy of which is annexed to the letter dated November 5, 1952.

You should receive the written ruling shortly and when you do it should cover in detail all the matters referred to in the letter dated November 5, 1952. At that time we will write you more fully with regard to various situations which could arise and the best method of avoiding them. These matters, although important, have no bearing on your present fund-raising drive and any discussion of them should await the receipt of the letter from Mr. Buckner.

Very truly yours,

MOYNIHAN & McKEOWN

By Francis P. Wachsmith

am

The Correspondents Fund
of the
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

SUITE 411 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36
LONGACRE 4-0174

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JOHN T. MCGOVERN
CLIFFORD J. STARK
EGBERT WHITE

November 5, 1952

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Income Tax Unit
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. is a membership corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1943 for the purpose of granting emergency assistance to men and women who have been war correspondents and foreign correspondents and who, because of accident, age, illness or other unforeseen circumstances, are in need of temporary financial help. The Fund is held for the benefit of all correspondents in need of financial assistance who have served abroad without regard to race, religion or creed or affiliation with any particular group or organization.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Correspondents Fund provide, in part, as follows:

"FIRST: That the name of the corporation is Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. That the particular purposes and objects for which said corporation is formed are as follows, viz. -

"To promote the general public welfare through charitable activities to be conducted and administered for the temporary emergency relief and aid of deserving men and women who have served the American press, radio, newsreels and allied American services of public information in foreign lands, or outside the continental boundaries of the United States,

or who are qualified for membership in the Overseas Press Club of America; such temporary emergency relief to be without limitation; especially in cases where illness, injury or death has resulted from such service; in the last-named case to provide temporary emergency aid for the wife or children or other immediate dependents of the person who has lost his (or her) life in the service abroad of the American press or the above-mentioned allied fields of American public information; also, to provide temporary emergency aid for men and women in the above categories who, though no longer active in an American public information service abroad, are in need due to illness or old age or other adversity which, in the judgment of the directors entitles them to temporary emergency aid from this fund. That this fund shall be administered without pecuniary profit to the corporation or its members, or to its officers or directors; that all aid shall be given to persons in the above-mentioned categories without regard to race, sex, color or creed; and all powers exercised by this corporation are to be so exercised only in so far as is permitted by the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York."

On July 13, 1943, the Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made a ruling in a letter dated on that day addressed to:

Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press
Club of America, Inc.
110 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Reference No. IT:P:T:1
EKR

in which it was stated that the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. was exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, as it is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes. It was also stated in this letter:

> "Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by Sections 23 (o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.
>
> " * * * * Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in Section 1004 (a) (2) (B) and 1004 (b) (2) and (3) of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts."

Since its formation, the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. has invested the monies received by it and collected the income therefrom. This income has not been sufficient to cover all of the requests made for financial assistance by indigent war correspondents and foreign correspondents. Because of the lack of income the Board of Directors has been able to make only nineteen small grants since 1943. The officers and directors of the Fund believe that demands upon its resources will increase in corallary growth to the increased number of correspondents serving the American press, radio, newsreels and allied American services of public information in their responsibility of covering world news in both peace and war. With the view in mind of increasing its available funds, the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of

America, Inc. and the Overseas Press Club of America, a non-profit association, organized on April 9, 1939, consisting of members who are or have been in the foreign service of the American press, have determined to collaborate in a drive to raise funds for the benefit of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. The funds are to be solicited by and on behalf of the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. with the understanding that they will be invested by that corporation in an improved parcel of real estate in the Grand Central zone of the City of New York. This property will be purchased in an arms-length transaction from individuals who own the same, none of whom are foreign correspondents or have an interest in the Overseas Press Club or Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. The building will be dedicated as a memorial to those many American foreign correspondents who lost their lives in the line of duty overseas. The building will be occupied in part by the Overseas Press Club of America and it is expected that other press clubs will rent space in the building. The tenant or tenants will at all times pay to the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. an adequate and full rental for the portion or portions of the building occupied by them. The Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. will thereby have a permanent endowment fund, the income from which, it is believed, will be sufficient to cover all current grants, and thus obviate the necessity of invading principal.

We would appreciate receiving a ruling from you that contributions made to the Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. for the purposes set forth herein are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable income in the manner and extent provided by Section 23 (o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts; that the Correspondents Fund of

the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. will continue to be exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts; and that the said Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc. will continue to be entitled to all of the deductions, exemptions and benefits set forth in the letter dated July 13, 1943 to that organization by the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

Very truly yours,

CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

By_____
President

C O P Y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

912M-Nov. 1942

Office of
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Address reply to:
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
and refer to:
IT:P:T:1
EKR

July 13, 1943

Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press
Club of America, Inc.
110 West 57th Street,
New York, New York.

Sirs:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file returns of income unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the collector of internal revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined. Also, if there is any increase in the compensation of your owners, managers, trustees, or directors, over the amount shown by the evidence presented, this office should be advised of such increase.

Since any organization which is exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code also is exempt from the capital stock tax pursuant to the express provisions of section 1201 (a)

Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press
Club of America, Inc.

(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, you will not be required to file capital stock tax returns for future years so long as the exemption from income tax is effective.

Furthermore, under substantially identical authority contained in sections 1426 and 1607 of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of the Social Security Act, the employment taxes imposed by such statutes are not applicable to remuneration for services performed in your employ so long as you meet the conditions prescribed above for retention of an exempt status for income tax purposes.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23 (o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in arriving at the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 812 (d) and 861 (a) (3) of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 1004 (a) (2) (B) and 1004 (b) (2) and (3) of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Respectfully,

F. MOONEY

Deputy Commissioner.

Ch 2-
6700

OMNIBOOK
The Book-Magazine
PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING
76 NINTH AVE., NEW YORK

October 29, 1952

Called
Nov. 5.
Yes DM.

VICTOR W. KNAUTH

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thank you for the invitation to lunch on November 10th, to discuss the project of getting the Overseas Press Club its own house as a memorial to war correspondents who have died in line of their duty.

The proposal strikes me as very laudable yet I must say that I am dubious about it as a practical matter. It seems to me that the history of clubs like this in their own homes indicates troublesome times ahead. I don't doubt that we could get the funds to buy the right place. But then comes the business of keeping it running on an even keel.

I would guess that the most important thing in considering it, is to get a very clear idea of how much it would be used and what facilities it would offer its members and so on. I think the OPC should make a very careful survey of the maintenance and use problem, which involves the likely income, and take a cold-blooded look at the proposal. It would not be a good memorial if it were to collapse.

With these unwelcome ideas in mind, I don't know whether you want me at the luncheon or not. But if you still do, I would be glad to come. Will you let me know whether to come or stay away?

In any event, thank you very much for inviting me to the preliminary discussion.

Yours sincerely,

Victor W. Knauth

Yes. Come by all means.

10/16/52

Memorial Fund Drive

Co-Chairmen (Edward Murrow
(Patricia Lochridge

Steering Committee

Executive Committees

- Advertising and Public Relations
- Book Publishers
- Television
- General Public
- Business
- U.S. Press
- Press Associations
- N.Y. Newspapers
- Entertainment
- Radio
- Magazine
- Special Gifts

10/16/52

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Co-Chairmen (Edward Murrow
(Patricia Lochridge

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- Special Gifts

10/16/52

Steering Committee

Co-Chairmen(Edward Murrow
(Patricia Lochridge

Club Officers

William P. Gray -- President
Sanford Griffith -- (Vice-President
B. Mathieu -- (Vice-President
Herbert Matthews -- (Vice-President
Joseph Wurzel -- Secretary-Treasurer

Publicity

Lewis Bowen
Geraldine Sartain
Leonard Smith

Madeline Ross
Dickson Hartwell

10/16/52

Suggested Committees for Memorial Fund Drive

Special Gifts

Lowell Thomas

Quentin Reynolds
Bruce Gould
Katherine Cravens

Claire Booth Luce
Robert Considine
Eugene Lyons
Seymour Bergson

Magazine

Gardner Cowles

John Barkham
Malcolm Muir
Russell Anderson
William Lowe

J.P. McEvoy
Cornelius Ryan
Tom Malley
Larry Hoover

Don Bentze
Stanley Hyde

Radio

H.V. Kaltenborn

Larry Lesueur
William Shirer
William Chaplin

William Downs
Harry J. Taylor
Robert Trout

Cecil Brown

Entertainment

Spyros Skouras

Richard de Rochemont
Elsa Maxwell

New York Newspapers

Whitelaw Reid
Emanuel Friedman
Hugh Schuck

Daniel Grossi
Otto Tolischus
Gabriel Pressman

(more)

Press Associations

✓ Hal Boyle

Lloyd Stratton
Walter Lippmann
Joseph Willicombe, Jr.
Dorothy Thompson
Edgar A. Mowrer
George Sokolsky

U.S. Press

✓ Gideon Seymour

Paul Smith
William P. Simms
J. David Stern
May Craig
Carroll Binder
Mary Hornaday
Ralph McGill
George Fielding Eliot

Business

✓ John Daly

Robert Eckhouse
J. Wilfred May
David Zingg
Herbert Bayard Swope
James Linen
J. Carlisle MacDonald
Spencer Valmy
Bates Raney

General Public

✓ Victor Knauth

Bruno Shaw
Wythe Williams
Katherine Leeds
Louis Lochner
Bob Strother

Television

✓ Lawrence Spivack

J.C. Dine
Douglas Edwards
Ben Grauer
Allen Jackson

Book Publishers

✓ Bennett Cerf

Victor Lasky
Roger Straus
John Gunther

(more)

Advertising and Public Relations

Bill William Brooks

Farley Manning
Rex Smith
Reavis O'Neal
Joshua Powers

Paul Sheldon
Ray Josephs
Ralph Hartell
Gerry Wynne

- 0 -

SPECIAL GIFTS COMMITTEE

Quentin Reynolds
829 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
TR 9-2810

Bruce Gould, Ladies Home Journal
1270 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Kathryn Cravens
Hotel Devon
70 W. 55 St., N. Y. C.
CI 6-1979

(3)

Claire Booth Luce
Limestone Road
Ridgefield, Conn.
Ridgefield 1140

Mrs Luce

Robert Considine
1148 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
AT 9-3733

Eugene Lyons
Hotel Weylin
Madison & 54th, N. Y. C.
PL 3-9100

Seymour Berkson
International News Service
235 E. 45 St., N. Y. C.
MU 7-8800

Joseph Rosapepe
76 Lincoln Place
Waldwick, N. J.
(Allandale 1-34165)

(Dudley Anderson, Yutzey MU 2-0071)

Ed Murrow copy

ADDRESS AND PHONE LISTING OF CLUB OFFICERS, PUBLICITY PEOPLE,
AND MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Co-Chairmen: Edward R. Murrow - CBS - 485 Madison Ave. - PL 5-2000
Patricia Lochridge - Calif. Wine Assoc. - 10 E. 40 St. - MU 6-3200

Steering Com:

CLUB OFFICERS

William P. Gray - President
184 Highland Road
Rye, New York
--Home Rye 7-3247
--Bus. JU 6-1212

Sanford Griffith - Vice-Pres.
96 Grove Street
New York City
--Home CH 2-5977

Miss B. Mathieu - Vice-Pres. Send notices to:
36 East 61st St. c/o New Yorker
New York City 25 W. 43 St. NYC
--Home TE 8-6251 BR 9-8200

Herbert Matthews - Vice-Pres.
New York Times
229 West 43rd St.
New York 36, N.Y.
--Bus. LA 4-1000

Joseph Wurzel - Secy.-Treas.
Look Magazine
488 Madison Ave.
New York City
--Bus. MU 8-0300

PUBLICITY

Lewis Bowen
26 Spring St.
Chappaqua, New York
NYC Bus. HA 2-1345

Geraldine Sartain
534 East 84th St.
New York City
--Home RH 4-3373

Leonard Smith
118 East 93rd St.
New York 28, N.Y.
--Home LE 4-4663

Madeline Ross
136 East 36th St.
New York City
Home MU 9-7795

Steering Com. (cont'd)

PUBLICITY, CONT'D.

Dickson Hartwell
130 East 40th St.
New York 16, N.Y.
--Bus. (UN)- PL 4-1234 - X 3374

— o —

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN (Exec. Coms.)

Lowell Thomas - Special Gifts
Pawling, New York
--Home Pawling 3681

Gardner Cowles - Magazine
Look Magazine
488 Madison Ave.
New York City
--Bus. MU 8-0300

H.V. Kaltenborn - Radio
167 East 64th St.
New York City
--Home RE 4-3344

Spyros Skouras - Entertainment
444 West 56th St.
New York City
--Bus. CO 5-3320

Whitelaw Reid - New York Newspapers
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st St.
New York City
--Bus. PE 6-4000

Hal Boyle - Press Associations
Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City
--Bus. PL 7-1111

Gideon Seymour - U.S. Press
306 East Minnehaha Parkway
Minneapolis 19, Minn.
--Home COlfax 3054

John Daly - Business
28 Griswold Road
Rye, New York
--Home Rye 7-0877
--Bus. CI 7-5700

ADDRESS AND PHONE LISTING, CONTINUED

Victor Knauth - General Public
Drum Hill Road
Wilton, Conn.
--Home Wilton 432

Lawrence Spivak - Television
Hotel Barclay
Lexington Ave.& 48th St.
New York City
--Home PL 5-5900

Bennett Cerf - Book Publishers
Random House
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
--Bus. PL 9-6300

William F. Brooks - Advertising & Public Relations
29 East 64th St.
New York 21, N.Y.
--Home TR 9-5112

October 27, 1952

Dear Bill:

As you know, the Overseas Press Club is launching its drive to raise funds for a permanent home as a memorial to war correspondents killed in the late war and in Korea. Could you join me for lunch upstairs in the Barberry Room at the Berkshire Hotel, Madison Avenue and 52nd Street, at 1:00 on Monday, November 10, to talk about plans and procedures.

As ever yours,

Mr. William P. Gray
184 Highland Road
Rye, New York

dm

WASHINGTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

CARL BYOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
TEN EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-3200

GERRY SWINEHART
PRESIDENT

GEORGE HAMMOND
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Received
6:30

9/10/52

Dear Ed:

Here is the report I plan to present to the Board of Governors tonight. If you have any suggestions about changes that you would like made, please phone me here at MU 6-3200.

Sincerely,

Pat

September 10, 1952

Report to OPC Board of Governors from Committee on Permanent Housing:

1. The Committee has narrowed selection of possible sites for new clubhouse to three buildings in the mid-Fifties, ranging in price from $150,000 to $250,000. All brownstones of good size, two equipped with automatic elevators. Final choice to be made next week after committee investigation of buildings and report from architect, Henry Pei of Zeckendorf office.

2. Campaign to raise funds for new building will start on or about Nov. 15th. Prior to public fund raising, Edward Murrow will approach Ford Foundation with private presentation asking for matching grant up to $200,000. Goal for total funds to be raised, therefore, to $400,000.

3. Presentation, including photographs of 60 correspondents who are to be memorialized, now getting underway. Committee member Cravens has offered gift of $100 to committee to aid in preparation of presentation. Roundtable discussion of various ways in which OPC plans to utilize building scheduled two weeks hence at which time members of House, Library, Program and other interested committees will be asked to meet with Permanent Housing Committee.

4. Sub-committee made up of members B. Mathieu and Josef Dine are now investigating various ways and means of profitably operating restaurant, cafeteria, snack bar whether by concession, club staff, etc.

5. Edward Murrow and small delegation to wait upon owner of one desirable building next week to attempt to get better price and also informal agreement to hold building without large down payment or option money until January 1, 1953.

6. Joe Wurzel to get legal opinion from club attorney and Bureau of Internal Revenue establishing tax deductability of gifts made to Correspondents' Fund earmarked for permanent clubhouse.

7. Committee would like to suggest to the Board of Governors that immediate consideration be given to the problem of establishing either new house rules or a liberalized system of guest or associate memberships, similar to those extended by the National Press Club in Washington, in order to expand the numbers of like-minded men and women eligible to use the new club facilities, particularly the bar and grill rooms. The committee recognises this need as basic in making the new clubhouse a financial success but does of course hold with the general sentiment of the club membership that there should be no letdown in the professional standards or requirements for active membership as set down in the new constitution.

8. The Committee respectfully asks that the Board join with them in holding discussion of plans and programs to committee and board sessions in order that pyramiding gossip and wild rumors be avoided. One misinformed club member has, for example, been circulating the story that the new clubhouse will result in increased dues. This, as you know, is untrue. In fact we hope to attract back into the club many of the old members who have dropped out of the club through the years by offering our excellent new facilities at the same economy prices.

Submitted by Patricia Lochridge
for: Edward Murrow co-chairman of Committee
Patricia Lochridge on Permanent Housing

P.L.

OPC
SP

August 12, 1952

Dear Miss Griffiths:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 8 and the check from Irene Tayler for the Correspondents' Memorial Fund.

endorsed & returned 9/4/52

Mr. Murrow is on holiday; I will ofcourse call your letter to his attention immediately upon his return on the first of September.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Miss Janice Griffiths
Overseas Press Club of America
Times Tower
1475 Broadway
New York 36, New York

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OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 411

CABLE ADDRESS:
OPCLUBAM

LONGACRE 4-0174-5

TIMES TOWER
1475 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

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ALTERNATES
KATHARINE R. LEEDS
LEONARD S. SMITH
CORNELIUS RYAN

August 8, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

acknowledge

Dear Mr. Murrow: rec'd $50.00

Herewith the check from Irene Taylor which she sent directly to you as her donation to the Correspondents' Memorial Fund. The check was forwarded here to the Club office, but we find that Miss Taylor made the check out to you rather than the Club, and we can't deposit it without an endorsement from you.

This will require simply: "To the Overseas Press Club of America" and your signature on the back of the check, and we will deposit it in the correct account.

Sorry to bother you with this detail, and hope you had a good vacation!

Sincerely,
Janice Griffiths

Janice Griffiths
Executive Secretary

JG:wds

OPC
SP

June 5, 1952

Dear Miss Taylor:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $50 for the Correspondents' Memorial Fund of the Overseas Press Club.

We are indeed most grateful for your generous contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Irene S. Taylor
915 North Wayne
Apartment 1-B
Arlington, Virginia

mae

cc: Pat Lockridge
With correspondence and check, $50

MR. M.:

Re: OPC House

The architect is to call Mrs. Evelyn Lent at EL 5-7731 and she will arrange to have the house at 10 E 54th Street opened for his inspection.

Some facts about the house:

It is 5 stories high - 19 x 100

Assessed at 105 thousand

It is free and clear of mortgage

Asking price is 142 thousand.

(NiC)

COPY

OPC
cc.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES

National HQ. 19 East 54th Street, New York 22. N.Y.

June 6, 1952

William P. Gray Esq.,
President
Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway, Suite 411
New York 36. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you for your letter of June 5th regarding the sale of this property.

The English-Speaking Union is now engaged in planning a greatly enlarged program which we believe will utilize all the available space here.

I am very sorry that we cannot help the Overseas Press Club. I hope you will find some suitable place. Thank you for writing us about it.

With my very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sgd.

William V. Griffin

Ed -
I guess he means it, but it might be worth a check with some of the other names on the letterhead (original attached) whom you may know -
Bill Gray

MURRAY HILL 8-9300

5 16

The English-Speaking Union

OF THE UNITED STATES

To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world

National Headquarters • 19 East 54th Street • New York 22, N. Y.

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June 6th, 1952

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William P. Gray, Esq.
President
Overseas Press Club of America
1475 Broadway, Suite 411
New York 36, New York

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With my very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

William V. Griffin

Tues - 3:15 -
6/17

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DAN O. SCHIMMELL
GAYLORD C. WORSTELL
ASS'T SECRETARIES

June 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are handling the renting of space for Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the new building the Endowment is erecting on First Avenue, opposite the United Nations. Mr. Joseph Johnson, President of the Endowment, has told me of his conversation with you concerning the possibility of providing space in the building for a club, and has asked me to see you at your convenience to give you our suggestions of what space would be most suitable together with rentals and other costs.

I should be glad to fit my schedule to yours if you will let me know at what time I may call at your office. If more convenient for you, I shall be glad to have you have lunch with me at the University Club any day you select.

Yours sincerely,

Gordon S. Braislin

GSB:MC

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June 5, 1952

Mr. William V. Griffin
President
The English-Speaking Union of the U.S.
19 E. 54th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

SP

The Overseas Press Club has been informed by an apparently reliable source that the English-Speaking Union, in its building at 19 E. 54th Street, has found these quarters larger than the normal activities of your organization require, and the suggestion has been made that the English-Speaking Union might be interested in an offer for the property.

If this information is correct our Club wonders whether or not you would be interested in an arrangement under which you would sell your building to the Overseas Press Club of America and maintain occupancy of the reduced space you would require under a lease arrangement.

I realize this may seem to be a somewhat abrupt approach to the matter, but the Overseas Press Club is currently engaged in a search for property which would be suitable as a permanent home for our organization. Mr. Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System, whom I believe you know, is heading up a Committee which will soon undertake the raising of a Memorial Fund to purchase a Club building as a living memorial to American war correspondents and foreign correspondents who have died in line of duty.

We should be delighted to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this matter if it is at all interesting to you. It strikes us that the aims and principles of the

English-Speaking Union and the Overseas Press Club of America are highly compatible, if not directly inter-related, and thus we feel you may be more than ordinarily receptive to a discussion of the matter suggested with our group.

For your information I am an Associate Editor of LIFE and became President of the Overseas Press Club in April. We, of course, have many mutual friends on the Executive level at Time Inc.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Gray
President

WPG:mj

WASHINGTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

CARL BYOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
TEN EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-3200

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Overseas Press Club

May 6, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

John Daly and Bill Gray have given me the good word that you have accepted the co-chairmanship of the Permanent Housing Committee of the OPC. And that you are all set to make a dignified and appealing pitch to announce the creation of the Memorial Fund Drive as a windup for the dinner tomorrow night.

I believe that you already have the casualty list of correspondents who were lost in World War II and Korea. And I am enclosing in this note a roundup summarizing the work and the conclusions drawn by the committee this year as background for you.

Bill Gray's feeling about your talk is that you probably won't want to do more than announce the drive as the club's big project for next year. And leave the sordid details of how much money we'll need for a later approach.

After you have had a chance to go over this, I would appreciate your giving me a ring here at the office should you need further information and to confirm that all is in order for your talk tomorrow night.

Sincerely,

Pat Lochridge

Patricia Lochridge

rg
enclosure

Annual Report of Exploratory Committee on Club Housing April 17, 1952

From: Pat Lochridge

The housing committee membership has been as follows: Pat Lochridge, Joe Dine, B. Mathieu, Joe Wurzel, Larry Hoover, Dan Grossi, Louis Lochner, Larry Blochman and Sanford Griffith. William Gray served as chairman of the committee until he was asked to serve as chairman of the 1952 Dinner Committee, at which time I was asked to accept additional duties as co-chairman. Hal Boyle, who was to serve as co-chairman, has not been able to give any time to the project and we are in hopes that President Daly can persuade Edward Murrow to accept the co-chairmanship of the committee and to announce the Memorial Fund proposal at the Annual Dinner.

The conclusions which follow represent, in general, the feelings of the committee as a whole.

1. The club needs more space -- and in fact, we have an obligation to our dues-paying membership to improve facilities. But the club should act conservatively in expansion. In New York City, club life tends to be a diminishing rather than a developing phenomenon, and our own club's population is neither large enough, rich enough nor stay-put enough to warrant our entry into big-scale club operation.

2. We now occupy something less than 900 square feet of space. It is the committee's feeling that we should have approximately three times as much, or that something like 2500 square feet should be the minimum target. Out of this area one large room of at least 1200 square feet should be available for a general club room, serving generally the same purpose as the present room but more comfortably. The minimum additional facilities to be acquired are an adequate office area (preferably of two rooms) and a separate bar.

Subsequent to the committee's decision on this basic space concept, Mr. Gray discussed this with President Daly, and here I would like to pass along his feeling that we should think in terms of 3800 to 4000 square feet on the following basis: A main club room, 2000; bar and snack room, 1000; two offices, 500; board and/or committee room, 300. This itemized total is 3800. In any space concept, three important small requirements are a cloak room separated from the office, and, of course, men's and women's rest rooms.

The two concepts, 2500 or 4000 square feet, are not far apart. The committee's specification is somewhat lower than Chairman Gray's original concept, and I would

favor adjusting it upward toward the higher one. This is not as tough a compromise as the problems at Panmunjom.

3. It is generally agreed that we should not undertake dining-room operation at this time. The only regular service we should provide, beyond those presently available, is a bar. This is regarded as an income-maker and a club service which would have day-by-day appeal for a substantial number of New York members and their guests, as well as club members from out of town. At the present time, this non-resident group enjoys virtually nothing of club service except the Bulletin. It is felt that the new quarters should be large enough for a caterer's use, when required; but the problem of a caterer's kitchen has not been adequately considered by the committee so far.

4. Acquisition of property adjoining an adequate restaurant is a possibility, according to our investigations, and the committee tends to favor such a situation.

5. There is general agreement that the club should buy property, rather than rent it, when we undertake expansion. The brownstone type of building is favored, and mid-Manhattan is the target area. We think we should stay, if possible, within the area bounded by 40th and 55th streets and by Broadway and Lexington avenues.

6. We have not adequately explored the possibility of a combination arrangement with other organizations, in a New York Press Center or other similar establishment. There is a strong tendency, however, to move on our own, to the point where either we succeed or find expansion impossible.

7. The first problem is money, and the raising of a fund must have priority over consideration of specific space. We have looked at all the spaces necessary for a while. Now the problem is to raise money. We have proposed that our New York headquarters be developed as a memorial to the more-than-60 U.S. war correspondents and foreign correspondents who have died overseas in line of duty since World War II began. This proposal has the hearty support of the committee. We favor an announcement of the Club's intention to launch a drive for a Correspondents' Memorial Building Fund at the annual dinner, which is planned for May 7 at the Waldorf. This is the only big public event of the year for the club, and whether or not the mechanics of a fund drive can be worked out by then, we feel that the club's intentions should be revealed on this paramount occasion.

8. It is urgent that we establish the tax-deductability of contributions before announcing the Memorial Fund program. Otherwise there appears to be no possibility of success of a fund drive. Incidentally, an expert in the line tells me that, because of the general need for money now and the number of appeals being made, fund drives are getting more difficult. He tells me that we may have to think of a two-year project in the raising of the amount which the committee proposes to raise, $150,000. I hope this is pessimistic.

9. The facts of deductability and some general help for our project are

probably available through a man to whom Joe Dine has provided an entree: William Zeckendorf, head man at the big realty firm of Webb & Knapp. His press relations man, John Bell, knows all about the Memorial Fund program which we have proposed, and he is ready to arrange a presentation to Zeckendorf. Zeckendorf likes to develop ideas, and we are hopeful that the Memorial Building idea will gain his practical assistance. He is also a man who calculates in square feet and dollars, and for this reason the committee has taken pains to reach a basic estimate on both scores.

10. President Daly proposes that the committee ultimately investigate the possibility of creating a Trust Fund under the jurisdiction of the Correspondents' Fund, and let the Correspondents' Fund lease any new property of the club. This is financing of a higher order than I personally know about, but it sounds impressively worth investigation in due time.

P. L.

...PL...

F.6B.

WESTERN UNION

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COLUMBIA LONDON

(EDWARD R MURROW
C/O COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC
26 HALLAM ST W1-O/C BOX)

N.G. - Hold till next week -

THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB WHICH YOU DID SO MUCH TO DEVELOP FIVE YEARS AGO IS READYING A FUND DRIVE FOR NEW AND ABSOLUTELY NEEDED EXPANSION FACILITIES ALL OF US CAN BE PROUD OF WHAT THE CLUB HAS DONE IN ITS PRESENT CRAMPED QUARTERS SINCE 1954 STOP THE PROBLEM NOW IS (1954)

our Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone it to us.

F.6B.

WESTERN UNION

CABLEGRAM

1959 OCT 1 PM 10 49

RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.2. (WHITEHALL 8332)

2/TD456 EDWARD R MURROW 50

ONE OF SO MUCH SUCCESS THAT THE OPC IS BURSTING AT THE SEAMS IVE TAKEN MY OLD JOB AND NEED YOU AND JOH DALY AND BOB CONSIDINE AS CO CHAIRMEN STOP IM SURE THEYLL GO ALONG STOP PLEASE WIRE OR PHONE ME SOONEST

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
450 EAST 52 ST.

(450 52)

Please send your Reply **"Via WESTERN UNION"** *You may telephone it to us.*

The Bureau Around · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

510

January 9, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Landau asked me to send you the attached material which he thought would interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Rhoda Gould

Rhoda Gould

Markel letter

OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY, INC.
101 Park Avenue
New York City

December 19, 1950.

Mr. Lester Markel
Sunday Editor
The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Markel:

You raise three points in your letter which seem to me inter-related

1) Should a "worldminded" correspondent be asked to indicate in his articles whether the events he describes hamper or promote peace.

2) Whether it is possible to do any article that will suit as wide a range of newspapers as I propose to include in the Association.

3) You state that it is not a question of nationalism but of the natural differences of opinion that exist among men even in the same country.

May I start with point three?

Nationalism, in my opinion, plays too dominant a role in the public opinion of each country. Of course, every country is divided by any number of other political, economic and social criteria.

However, nationalism is such a powerful factor in shaping the policy of a country, that it over-rides most differences. Marx's capitol blunder was under-rating the strength of nationalism. When I was a young man it was generally assumed that the Socialists in Germany would refuse to fight the Kaiser's war. The Socialists cheerfully voted for war. Titoism proves the strength of nationalism even within the Communist movement. The Saar and Sudeten Deutschland voted almost unanimously to join Nazi Germany though it was contrary to their economic interests.

Tribal and nationalistic instincts are as old as the world -- but so is world-mindedness. The idea of Brotherhood of Man is expressed in the Bible. Its admonitions to treat the alien like a citizen are matched by Confucious, "under the heaven all human beings are equal" and Socrates' famous statement, "if you are asked of what country you are a citizen, do not say you are an Athenian or a Corinthian, but say, I am a citizen of the world." Thus far, all these maxims were academic or pious sentiments.

May I refer to the recent meeting of the Womens Club and the vehement opposition expressed by women to the hoisting of the U.N. flag over school buildings at a time when their sons are fighting under the U.N. flag in Korea?

With the establishment of the League of Nations and now the United Nations, for the first time efforts were made to organize mankind on a universal basis. I feel a beginning must be made to deliberately foster world-mindedness. Only thus will we create the moral and political climate in which the UN will gather more and more strength. Without each country sacrificing some part of its national sovereignty, the peace problem will not be solved. Of course, I am not aiming at the elimination of nationalism, per se, but of nationalistic Chauvinism which leads to hatred of other nations or efforts to dominate them.

Re point two:

You may be right that I referred to too wide a range of newspapers. The success of WNA depends on its being launched by a small group of newspapers which share the same outlook. If we had at the outset millions of dollars (there is no such danger) and hundreds of newspapers, the plan would be wrecked in a few months. This idea must be developed slowly and gradually. I have in mind the middle-of-the-road newspaper. During the last few years two international meetings of liberal newspapers were held in England. They agreed they could share the same correspondents. Of course - and you are right in pointing it out - many differences exist in every country. In the United States we could not offer the same background or interpretative story to say, the Daily News and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, but we could offer the same article to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Manchester Guardian, Baseler National Zeitung, La Prensa in Buenos Aires, Louisville Courier-Journal, Le Monde in Paris, etc., etc.

The WNA should accept as members only those newspapers which believe in worldmindedness as a wise fundamental concept which should influence the thinking of WNA correspondents. WNA should sell its articles to many other pap ers without necessarily including them in WNA.

Re point one:

Provided the members of WNA share the same fundamental orientation, (a common attitude of moderation, an interest in UN and its further growth, genuine liberal concepts as enumerated in my memo), it should be possible for the WNA correspondent to indicate whether an important event is bound to promote or hamper peace. Secretaries of State are subject to entirely different restrains than newspapermen and editors. Their judgment will be influenced (and more freely expressed) if articles and editorials of worldminded newspapers create a wholesome public opinion, weaken or render impotent the power of excessive nationalism. The New York Times has frequently carried articles indicating whether certain events were either helpful or harmful to peace.

I agree with you that a correspondent may frequently err in his judgment. No human activity is so subject to imperfection as the reporting or interpreting of events. Every news story is a compromis between accuracy and efficiency. Knowledge of history, of a multitu social, economic and political trends on a worldwide scene, the ability to weigh carefully a variety of contradictory factors, of cross-currents and under-currents, a sense of proportion - but also perspectives combining a realistic outlook with an imaginative approach - all of these qualifications are required to produce a well-balanced opinion.

However, no matter how imperfect the WNA product will at times be - we will be striving toward the right goal. Less nationalism and mor world-mindedness - no matter how gradual the process - is necessary. It will make the world healthier.

Let us assume that I am nothing but a visionary and that the WNA plan can not be realized. Let us assume that WNA would merely succeed in establishing the first international board of publishers with the participation of Asian, African, etc., publishers. Would not WNA prove worthwhile if it were to do nothing else but facilitate the mutual understanding between Asia and the West? Trumbull has repeatedly pointed out that India does not wish to be a "target" of United States propaganda. The UN would be more effective - but is a cumbersome apparatus controlled by 60 governments. I have sounded out some influential Indians and they are very favorable towards the WNA idea.

I am enclosing a memo on the AIII which further elaborates on this idea - also a statement by Byron Price which speaks for itself. The public endorsement which this former high executive of the A.P. gave the WNA project has been one of the most encouraging developments. I am also enclosing a report by Mr. Wishengrad on the reaction of various editors and publishers.

It would mean a great deal to me to convince you that this plan is sound and can be realized. I will be grateful for an opportunity of discussing it with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:Hzr
enc:
WNA prospectus
AIII memo
Byron Price statement
Wishengrad report

ONA
The Better Understanding • 101 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N Y • Telephone MU 3 • 2997
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

SP.

Yes No called

December 5, 1950

Mr. Ed. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I invite you to join Marshall Field, Erwin Canham, James P. Warburg, Mrs. K. McCormick Barnes and myself for luncheon Friday, December 15th at 12:45 at the Wing Club (Biltmore Hotel)?

Mr. Canham is coming especially from Boston. Mrs. Barnes is so enthusiastic that she has indicated her willingness to devote almost her entire time.

I would greatly appreciate seeing you for a few minutes sometime before the meeting. No

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL:hzr

Mr Paley?

No.

January 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Landau:

I am much gratified with the news of your progress and take this opportunity to wish you well on the trip to India.

I have lost none of my enthusiasm for the project, but I cannot become an official member of the advisory board. Even in the course of the last few months I have not had the opportunity to attend meetings or to participate as fully as any board member should in the activities of the organization.

I shall always be available to assist in any way that I can.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jacob Landau
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

CI 7-7000
Ext. 2952

ONA
The Background · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

December 29, 1950

Mr. Ed. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is some news from the battle front:

1. Professor Chakravarty and I visited Professor Einstein yesterday. He is willing to do whatever he can to be helpful.

2. I have a letter from Erwin Canham agreeing officially to be a member of the advisory board. I take it for granted that you, too, are a member of it.

3. I am enclosing a memorandum outlining what I intend to do in India. Are you in accord with it? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL:hzr
enc:

MEMORANDUM

The following are the steps I intend to take during my visit to India in the interest of setting up the World Newspaper Association (WNA), based on the blueprint.

1. To obtain the agreement of newspapers in India and other countries in Asia to join in the carrying out of the WNA plan.

2. To set up an office in India, the task of which would be:
   a) to maintain contacts with member papers of WNA
   b) to sell material to other newspapers
   c) to gather information from all countries in Asia
   d) to make an effort to reach newspapers in China with material and to obtain information from China.

3. If the laws of India permit, a local office will be set up as a non-profit organization. Provision will be made for making the office in India part of WNA, with, however, whatever deficit may be incurred, to be covered locally.

4. Determination of policy, personnel, etc., to be reserved for the WNA board and executive committee.

5. A competent Indian to join in the over-all effort in setting up WNA, to come to the U.S. in order to participate in the working out of the plans and the world-wide effort to realize it, thus safeguarding full participation in all steps leading to the convening of the first international meeting of publishers in the interest of the WNA plan.

The Background Around ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

SP

December 26, 1950

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know you will be glad to learn that at the meeting December 15th with Marshall Field, Erwin Canham, James P. Warburg, Richard de Rochemont, General Telford Taylor, Herbert Bayard Swope, Professor Chakravarty and Mrs. K. McCormick Barnes, the discussion re World Newspaper Association was in full accord on the desirability of the project, and most gratifying. The point most catagorically stressed was that even if WNA did nothing but promote a better understanding between Asia and the West, it would be worthwhile launching. One aspect of the discussion was particularly interesting. Erwin Canham, recently appointed Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Information said we must not make WNA a camouflaged American agency and Professor Chakravarty asked that it not be made an Indian agency. It was a demonstration of world-mindedness par excellence.

The suggestion was made that the sum of $50,000 be raised to finance the initial efforts. James P. Warburg and Rene Fribourg each pledged $2500, Richard de Rochemont $1000 and last week Marshall Field handed me a check for $5000. His idea is that I proceed to India as quickly as possible. He is particularly interested in that phase of the plan which will promote a better understanding between Asia and this hemisphere. He told me that if I have some success in India he will make an additional contribution on my return. The information re Field's gift is to be treated confidentially.

I plan to leave for India sometime in January and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss various phases of the plan with you before I go. I am making at least progress!

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL:hzr

The Roosevelt Foundation
ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

November 24, 1950

Mr. Ed. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a blueprint with regard to the WNA.

Erwin Canham was in town a few days ago, at which time I went over the memorandum with him. He is fully in accord with its contents. He has agreed to join an advisory board.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL:hzr
enc:

November 15, 1950.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: WORLD NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

1. Purpose

It is proposed to establish an agency to serve the world press with reports written from a world-minded point of view rather than from that of any national or parochial interest with emphasis on interpretative background of news and events of international concern.

2. Name

It is suggested that the title of the organization be the "World Newspaper Association."

3. Background

There already exists in the Overseas News Agency the nucleus of such an idea and such an organization. ONA was founded in 1940 by Herbert Bayard Swope, the late William Allen White and the writer of this memorandum. It does not compete with the AP, UP or other spot news services since its emphasis is on interpretative feature material. It does not carry crime news, society news, or news of purely peripheral or local interest. In the ten years of its existence, ONA has won the support and confidence of many newspapers throughout the world and now serves 400. ONA operates on a budget of about $250,000 a year and is currently almost self-supporting. While the skills and experience acquired by ONA personnel will be of value to the WNA, it should be emphasized that the aim is not the extension of ONA but the introduction of a new fundamental concept into the field of journalism

4. International Board

Because it is felt that an agency centered in one country directed by nationals of that country and naturally attuned to its readers' habits cannot, in the nature of things, adequately achieve world-minded journalism,

the proposal is now advanced to convert ONA into a worldwide enterprise, directed by an international board to insure that it conforms to the spirit behind its creation. The establishment of such an international board is of particular importance. This fact will tend to insure world-mindedness. Should a correspondent cater to the nationalist sentiment of any one country, he would antagonize the publishers of other countries and jeopardize his post.

5. WNA as Bridge between East and West

It is intended to invite publishers from the East, particularly India, and from South America and Africa to sit as equals with publishers from the United States, England, France, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Australia and other nations. Thus far all agencies have originated in the West and have been financed and directed exclusively by the West. By insuring active participation of newspapers from the East, Africa and South America, in the direction and control of the association WNA will build bridges between the East and West and should make a vital contribution toward better understanding among the nations of the world.

6. World-mindedness

For the success of the plan it will be important to invite like-mindedness newspapers - primarily newspapers which follow the middle road without, however, being too dogmatic or narrow in the choice. In a country like England, for example, not only the Manchester Guardian and News-Chronicle but Daily Herald and Observer would be desirable. The newspapers which form the association must be willing to embrace the same conception of world-mindedness: (the following definitions are, of course, tentative. It will be up to the governing board of the WNA to define world-mindedness.)

a) They ought to be adverse to a nationalist slanting of news and features. (Reference here is made not to cultural but economic and military nationalism which leads to hatred of other nations or a desire to dominate them.)

b) The world-minded correspondent, when evaluating important events, will describe their effects on the various countries immediately concerned and proceed to outline what their significance is to the world at large, whether they represent economically and politically a step forward or backward, promote peace or endanger it.

c) He will devote special attention to all activities which promote the world idea - such as the United Nations or movements aiming at world government, or dealing with the atom bomb and peace problems. He will give equal attention to all constructive endeavors to improve living and health standards, to develop under-developed countries and to promote better understanding among the nations of the world.

d) To the world-minded correspondent, injustices committed against an individual or group will not be an incidental but an important story. The world-minded newspaper will reject the theory that injustices are a matter of purely domestic concern of any country. He will report carefully, the violation of human liberties and fundamental rights, no matter where committed.

Freeing journalism from a nationalist slant is a difficult undertaking. The charter members must be a small but well selected group of determined publishers unwavering in their resolve to achieve the aims of WNA. It can be developed only slowly and gradually. Enrolling a large number of newspapers too heterogenous in outlook might easily wreck the plan. On the other hand, the association should be free to sell its services to any and all newspapers which may wish to present their readers with WNA material.

It is estimated that it will take a year or two to bring WNA into being. Meanwhile, a number of preliminary steps are essential.

7. Preliminary Steps

It is proposed that a nucleus of an international advisory board be set up. Its task would be to help in setting up the foundation of the WNA. This board should consist of publishers, editors, journalists, writers and radio commentators. The procedures will probably be

a) a series of consultations and conferences for the further exploration of this plan and its implementation.

b) the promotion of the plan whereby an interest in the objectives south would be aroused not only in the newspaper world and among leading public figures, but also in the ranks of the intelligent, average reader. This would advance the thesis that a sound approach to all public affairs, on the domestic and foreign levels, requires not merely a knowledge of world affairs but a knowledge of their interplay. It will be necessary to hammer away at the idea that intelligent, world-mindedness is impossible without an understanding of the international situation.

Under the direction of this board, a public relations project, adequate to achieve the aforementioned purpose, would be developed whereby through articles in the press, memoranda, public discussions, editorials, news stories, radio addresses, the enlistment of public organizations, and other devices, this plan would be fully discussed and its value impressed upon the public mind. Because of the significance of the idea we may expect the voluntary cooperation of some of the world's best minds.

8. Worldwide Cooperative

Out of this effort, an international board would be set up that would actually direct the agency, set its policies, supervise its management and carry out a program for the constant expansion of its purposes. Ultimately WNA should be transformed into a worldwide cooperative owned and controlled by newspapers throughout the world.

9. International Convention

As a significant step in such a project, an international convention of publishers might be convened.

10. Miscellaneous

A number of vital problems will, no doubt, have to be dealt with. Among these are:

a) The laws of the various countries, so that the agency could operate in conformity with all the legalities.

b) The problem of a headquarters for such an agency with due consideration of the values of establishing it either in a small country or preferably by arrangement with the United Nations, within its enclave but independent of its political complexion and authority.

Erwin Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Edwin P. Hoyt of the Denver Post, Charles P. Scott of the Manchester Guardian, Richard de Rochement, etc. have agreed to join an advisory board or organizing committee. Mr. Byron Price, formerly one of the chief executives of AP, has publicly endorsed the plan. A number of men and women prominent in various walks of life have indicated their sympathetic interest, among them, Mrs. Roosevelt, Marshall Field, Clarence Pickett, James P. Warburg, John Haynes Holmes, Roger Baldwin and a number of editors and publishers.

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

November 21, 1950

Mr. E. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of my latest blueprint.

Your comments will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL:hzr
enc:

November 15, 1950.

MEMORANDUM

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Mrs. Anna Roosevelt
727 Creston Road
Berkeley, California

November 9, 1950.

Dear Mr. Landau:

Thanks so much for sending the ONA material to Dr. Doyle and myself. We have both looked it over and certainly agree you have a most important and necessary project. We realize the amount of work to put it on a world-wide scale is tremendous. Also, if there is anything we can do to assist you please call on either Dr. Doyle or myself. I am not quite sure just what we can do for you, but we are certainly willing to do what we can both as individuals and jointly.

I was glad to learn that Mother has been very helpful to you.

Please give our very best to Alan Cranston and thank him for calling your work to our attention through you.

Sincerely,

Anna Roosevelt

SP

Compliments of

ONA

OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

101 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Jacob Landau

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK

Minister Emeritus John Haynes Holmes

Study: 10 Park Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

November 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Landau:

I read your memorandum dealing with GMA with the greatest interest and with warm appreciation. Anything that strikes an international note has my endorsement. I hope you will push your work vigorously and thus reach speedily the goal that you are seeking.

With all best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ John Haynes Holmes

Advisor to Indian Delegation to the United Nations

3 East 64 Street
New York 21, N.Y.

October 28, 1950

Mr. Jacob Landau
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Landau:

It is extremely gracious of you to write to me about that evening which I also enjoyed very much. I think our discussion with Dr. Keskar and our previous talks will lead to far-reaching results. The Deputy Foreign Minister was deeply impressed by your plan and we had further talks on the subject.

My belief is that our next step should be in the direction of your visiting Delhi. One or two of us should accompany you and arrange for direct contacts with Prime Minister Nehru himself and with other important people in India. A short visit would be impressive and effective. It would also command the attention of the world press and the press of India in particular. As I told you, I could free myself of other major engagements and visit India to further your cause -- which is also ours -- if you consider it to be necessary.

Please accept my warmest felicitations and my deep support for the plan that you have outlined for the fundamental welfare of the news reading world.

With my friendly regards,

Yours sincerely,

(signed)
Amiya Chakravarty

Compliments of

SP

ONA

OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Jacob Landau

PROFESSOR JACQUES MARITAIN, French philosopher and author

I would like to tell you of the interest and sympathy which your undertaking awakens in me. Men of goodwill badly need and must greet with particular eagerness everything which prepares the advent of a well-informed international public opinion. I therefore wish you full success and I shall be happy to be kept in touch with the development of the Institute.

FRANZ MARTIN JOSEPH, Attorney General and Counsellor at Law

During my recent stay in Europe, I saw a number of publishers who might be interested in cooperating with you. I should also like to mention that during the disbucsions at the meeting of the International Bar Association in London in July and at the meeting of the International Law Association in Copenhagen in August, it was stressed that world-minded news reporting is one of the prerequisites for building a better international community.

I am sincerely interested in the practical realization of your plan. If you believe that I can be useful, please do not hesitate to call on me.

The Benjamin Franklin Foundation · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

September 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing excerpt from a speech Byron Price delivered before the New York State Publishers Association at Lake Placid on September 18, as well as a clipping from Editor & Publisher from the speech, in which he endorses our plan.

I am also enclosing letters from Admiral Nimitz and Mr. May, Director of the Yale Institute of Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL/f
encs.

NEW YORK STATE PUBLISHERS

Editors Aided in Effort To Lift 'Paper Curtain'

By Jerry Walker

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—The New York State Publishers Association voted here this week to support editors' efforts to open up new channels at the Capitol.

President A. J. McDonald, *Albany Knickerbocker News,* was empowered to appoint a committee to work with the State Society of Newspaper Editors in the formulation of a plan to achieve relaxation of the censorship-at-source which prevails in the state government under Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The action followed criticism by Fred I. Archibald, *Albany Times-Union,* that news-by-handout is "just as bad in Albany as it is in Washington." In Albany, he said, the Governor's executive secretary controls news releases and responsible state officials are shielded from direct questioning by reporters.

O'Hara Elected President

Under a change in bylaws, the publishers' association turned the Fall meeting into the annual meeting and elected Edward A. O'Hara, *Syracuse Herald Journal,* as president, to take office Jan. 1 just before the winter convention in Buffalo. Edward J. Hughes, *Port Chester Item,* was named vicepresident, and Herbert W. Cruickshank, Gannett Newspapers, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Their job, the publishers were reminded in a series of talks, is to keep the people fully and accurately informed, both as a responsibility of the press and as the wise course in conducting their business in competition with television.

Byron Price, assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, declared it is the duty of newspapers to stimulate and sustain an informed electorate; to encourage the American voters to read knowingly and understandingly what is going on in other places all around the world.

"We have seen in this country," Mr. Price said, "the last national election turning on domestic issues."

Columbus Plan Praised

In his advice to publishers, he said he was speaking about information, not opinion. He singled out the *Columbus* (O.) *Citizen* idea (E & P, Sept. 9, page 76) of telling readers how to read the news of the Korean War as being worthy of imitation, and he praised the effort of Herbert Houston and James Wright Brown in setting up a World Information Committee to provide objective background material to editors.

The plan of Jacob Landau to transform Overseas News Agency into a world cooperative supplying background features and working with an international board of directors also won Mr. Price's approval. He declared "nobody should be content with the present situation" and recommended that newspapers explain Communism rather than treat it as a bogeyman.

Matthew Sullivan, circulation director of the Gannett newspapers, reassured publishers that television has not cut into sales. Rather, he reported, circulations have gained in TV areas. In New England, he said, there have been increased sales in TV-serviced areas while there have been losses in non-TV localities.

People Want More Details

Predicting a combined morning-evening circulation of 54,000,000 for all dailies in the next Sept. 30 reports, Mr. Sullivan asserted that television is whetting the appetites of viewers for more detailed news which only a newspaper can give them. He quoted Vincent M. Jones, Gannett editor, as warning, however, that the recent UN Security Council telecasts had shown up shortcomings in newspaper coverage.

How much people crave the reliable reporting of newspapers was demonstrated on Labor Day when the *Utica Daily Press* (morning) published an extra at 7:40 p.m. giving details of the crash of an airliner, Mr. Sullivan said. The Press sold 11,000 copies, about half its usual circulation, and the next morning the regular edition sale was 6,000 above normal.

Late evening purchases of newspapers have shifted to morning sales, Mr. Sullivan reported. He advised that regular and prompt delivery to homes is more important than ever.

Delivery Time Important

"The evening paper," he said, "should be placed in the home before supper time and the morning paper should be right where the reader wants it when he wants it."

E. Z. Dimitman, executive editor of the *Newark* (N. J.) *Star-Ledger,* repeated to the publishers the advice he had given to the ANPA Mechanical Conference: That close fellowship between the managing editor and the composing room foreman will go far to achieve the coordination that effects savings in production costs.

E. A. O'Hara

Mr. Dimitman recited ways in which better editing would cut expenses and he criticized the wire services for sending too many new leads, inserts, etc.

"Don't let the wire services edit your paper," he emphasized. "I have seen many good stories ruined by new leads built on inconsequential detail."

He mentioned a recent cops-and-robbers thriller which was watered down by late leads telling about the finding of a car believed to be the one used by the criminals.

Charles J. Tobin, association counsel, reported that he was watching closely the move within the state bar association to obtain a judicial barrier against printing the details of a crime before the trial.

'Vertical' Advertising Advised

The importance of the newspaper in merchandising was delineated by Edwin C. Kennedy, advertising director of the *American Weekly* since 1934.

The greatest reservoir of buying power, he said, rests today in the wage-earners who get from $2,000 to $4,500 a year. This group, he related, has savings of seven billions of dollars and these families are the newspaper readers.

It's not the time for advertising which delivers a thin horizontal coverage, Mr. Kennedy said. There must be vertical coverage, penetrating deeply into every vital market to reach the great middle income groups—"advertising directed to the people who have the money to spend."

Photo - composing machines which are on the market and still in laboratory stages were described by Reg Tranter, mechanical superintendent of the *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald and Traveler,* and Frank E. Gannett reported on newspaper-financed laboratory developments at the Rochester Institute of Technology. (E. & P., Feb. 4, page 5.)

Karl H. Thiesing, executive secretary of NYSPA, analyzed union contract negotiations. He reported that average scales in New York State were within a few cents of the national average.

Block Directs Dedication of Toledo Station

TOLEDO—This city which once advised visitors "don't judge Toledo by its Union Station" opened a new one this week, and it was estimated that more than 300,000 persons, approximately the city's population, would participate in the week-long program sparked by the *Toledo Blade.*

The dedication week started Sunday, Sept. 17, when regulation crossing gates were elevated through a delicate electronic impulse generated at the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., and was climaxed Sept. 23 with a parade and the attendance of Hollywood celebrities.

The program was planned and executed by a civic committee of which Paul Block, Jr., co-publisher of the Blade, was general chairman. Blade personnel were used liberally in many phases of the promotional work, including Harry R. Roberts, director of public relations; John D. Willey, assistant to the publisher; Don Wolfe, state editor; Mitchell Woodbury, movie editor; Norman Rathke, circulation promotion manager, and Isadore Odesky, circulation manager of the *Toledo Times.*

20,000 Supplements Sold

The publicity campaign was highlighted by a 28-page dedicatory supplement to the Blade for which a special mailing wrapper was printed. Ray Kest, circulation director, said more than 20,000 of the special supplements had been purchased and mailed.

Among the movie celebrities brought to Toledo were Danny Thomas, who was once a newspaperboy for the Blade.

On Young Toledo Day, high school students served as mayor, city manager, councilmen, heads of departments, publisher, managing editor and city editor of the Blade, and in numerous positions on the New York Central System and in the new Union Station.

The formal dedication took place Friday after a luncheon attended by 600. Grove Patterson, editor-in-chief of the Blade, was toastmaster.

For more than two weeks the Blade and Times devoted hundreds of columns of news space to the dedications.

The regional and national press was strongly represented at the ceremonies. Some newsmen came in a special car from New York as guests of Joe Copps, a Steve Hannegan Associates representative.

Among others who were here for the dedication were Mrs. Paul Block, Sr.; William Block, co-publisher of the Blade and *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette;* and Daniel Nicoll, associate publisher of the Blade.

Excerpt from "World News and the American Press", speech by Byron Price before the New York State Publishers Association, September 18, 1950

"Mr. Jacob Landau, Managing Director of the Overseas News Agency, has proposed the creation of an entirely new international cooperative to supply background and feature material of a wholly objective character. As I understand it, this cooperative would in no sense compete with the existing services, but it would operate under the guidance of a Board of Directors representing many countries, and jealous of the detached and accurate character of all of the material distributed.

"Well, why not? Tremendous difficulties would stand in the way, but I am not sure these difficulties would be greater, comparatively, than those which confronted the founders of The Associated Press of America a hundred years ago. At least the idea is worth exploring."

COPY

YALE UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
333 Cedar Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Office of the Director

September 25, 1950

COPY

Mr. Jacob Landau
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Landau:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your memorandum on ONA. I am in full sympathy with your purposes and congratulate you on the progress that you have made. I like the three main principles on which you will build your organization. Like all principles they may be difficult to realize but they are certainly goals worth striving for.

With best wishes for continued success..

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Mark A. May

UNITED NATIONS

Lake Success, New York

27 September 1950

COPY

Dear Mr. Landau:

I thank you for your letter of September 6th and for your memo dealing with ONA and your idea for expanding its activities to cover the entire world.

I think there is great need for the kind of agency you have in mind, and I wish you all success in your plan to bring it about.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

C. W. Nimitz
Fleet Admiral, U.S.Navy

Mr. Jacob Landau
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

The Benjamin Franklin Foundation · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

SP

September 20, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a line to tell you how much I appreciated our talk last Friday.

I am enclosing some letters which may interest you, particularly the correspondence which passed between the Hoyts and myself, which ended by Hoyt agreeing to join.

Very sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL/f
encs.

THE DENVER POST

DENVER 1, COLORADO

July 27, 1950.

Dear Mr. Landau:

I have discussed your letter with my father in between his hurried trips to make speeches one place and another. He has recommended that if you want either of us on the Board that I join since he has so many commitments and does not feel he could give adequate time and thought to this.

I have no sensitivity on the subject; and if you feel that you would rather have another publisher, please do not hesitate to let me know.

However, after some consideration we have decided that if you want us to work with you we will do our best to help you out.

Sincerely,

(signed)
Edwin P. Hoyt, Editor
Editorial Page
The Denver Post

Mr. Jacob Landau
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

COPY

June 29, 1950

Mr. Edwin P. Hoyt
Editor, Editorial Page
The Denver Post
Denver 1, Colorado

Dear Mr. Hoyt:

I have your letter of June 21st. I appreciate your frankness and I shall answer each point you raise in the same spirit of frankness.

Let me first deal with what you term the "political flavor that has been accorded to ONA in recent years". You refer specifically to the case of Donald Bell. I am glad you raised this question as I am anxious to dispel any misgivings you may entertain on that score.

When we arranged with Donald Bell to write a column for our agency, he had been working for some time for Dorothy Thompson. He had supplied background and frequently influenced the tenor of her columns. He claimed to be a Social Democrat. He had come to the United States on a temporary visa and Dorothy Thompson vouched for his political integrity when he applied for an immigration visa.

At no time did he preach Communism in his column. We were impressed by his profound knowledge of international affairs and he frequently write instructive columns which were used by quite a few conservative papers. He was inclined to be opinionated and we often pointed out to him the wisdom of being factual. On the whole, however, his column was appreciate by the newspapers. It is true that he indicated a friendly sentiment toward Russia. However, it should not be overlooked that he started to write the column during the period when Russia enjoyed a certain degree of popularity because of the heroic fight she was conducting against Nazi Germany.

After we dispensed with his column, Bell accepted a professorship at the Leipzig University. He explained to me before he left this country that he was not prepared to start again from scratch. He had started out in Germany, then continued with the Neue Weltbuehne in Prague of which he was the editor; from Prague he had to flee to Paris where he worked for a number of years, and finally he came to the United States. I believe that some of us do not fully realize the tragedy of the intellectual who must adjust to new environments four or five times in a lifetime, having to start all over again after having established some basis for his work.

He left this country in a spirit of deep disappointment. In a sense he felt that by returning to Germany his cycle of life was reaching its conclusion. He would be once more back where he had started and in a position to speak and write in a language of which he had full mastery. He felt that he would at last enjoy a certain degree of security.

COPY

Mr. Edwin P. Hoyt

I do not know whether he accepted the professorship for strictly economic reasons. It is possible that he played a game of deception, that all the time he had been close to, or a member of, the Communist Party.

I don't believe that the Donald Bell episode should be held against ONA. The number of ONA reports and articles which are unfavorable to Russia are legion. To cite only a few, we published articles by Papanek after he resigned his official position with the Czech government; our correspondents gave graphic descriptions of the many brutal acts of vandalism perpetrated by the Russians; we syndicated the Saturday Evening Post articles on the Canadian spy case throughout Latin America. For years we have been syndicating the World Over Press material, which is well known for its anti-Russian tendencies, in Latin America. We were only too pleased to syndicate a series of articles by Mr. Palmer Hoyt on the European situation.

I think you will agree with me that no syndicate should be held responsible for signed columns. Hearst's Mirror in New York publishers Winchell and Pearson whose columns frequently conflict with the policies of the Hearst press. No one would dream of blaming Reuters because its Berlin correspondent Peet has gone over to the Russian camp.

A close analysis of everyone of our important newspapers and agencies would probably reveal that there have been some articles which can be construed to be pro-Russian. This is true of the New York Times, The Saturday Evening Post, etc.

ONA was founded by Herbert Bayard Swope, William Allen White and myself. I do not need to tell you that neither Swope nor White would associate themselves with any enterprise which had even a slight pro-Communist or pro-Russian bias. As a matter of fact, ONA has never been able to obtain a Russian visa for any one of its correspondents, though we made frequent applications.

You speak in a complimentary way of Teddy White and Constantine Poulos. I am glad to know that you regard them as the "highest caliber of correspondents". You are convinced that they are honest and reliable reporters. But both White and Poulos have been dubbed "leftist" and occasionally communist, though I do not need to tell you that there is not the slightest foundation for such charges. But if you did not know them personally, you might have been impressed by such charges against them.

I ascribe such importance to the idea which I formulated in the memorandum I sent to Mr. Palmer Hoyt sometime ago that I would like to see it realized, whether or not ONA is accepted as the nucleus of such a venture. However, if a service launched by Herbert Bayard Swope and William Allen White did not escape unfounded accusations, any new venture, no matter how diligently guided, will not escape. There is hardly any liberal of importance who has not been called a leftist or a communist. If Jessup and our State Department have been made targets for such accusations — who is safe? We are passing through a somewhat hysterical period in which the art of smearing has reached unprecedented proportions.

In any case as soon as the cooperative is organized, the publishers will be the bosses. They will determine policy, etc. If they choose, they may change the name. ONA today serves more than 400 newspapers throughout the

COPY

world, has an income of almost $300,000, is currently self-supporting. It would be much more expensive to start an entirely new organization.

As I mentioned in my memorandum, we have no desire to compete with the AP, UP or any spot news service. Ours is, as you know, a background and interpretative service. Our aim is to serve the middle-of-the-road newspapers throughout the world. Joining in a cooperative would in no way deprive you of the opportunity of sending your own men abroad. If a sufficient number of papers joined the cooperative, the cost for each paper will be fairly modest.

A good part of our income is derived from representing various syndicates abroad, selling comic strips, book serials (right now Gunther's "Roosevelt in Retrospect"). We are following the same policy as Scott pursued when he kept the Manchester Guardian going by covering its deficit with the profits of the Manchester Evening News.

COPY

I am glad that you believe I have a pretty good point judging from your own experience, and I feel encouraged by your statement that if the plan can be worked out satisfactorily, you would like to see the Post go along.

I do not underestimate the difficulties. No new idea of importance is easy of achievement. There is true significance in the working out of this plan. Nationalism, I feel, has reached its peak and must play a lesser role in the future. In the moral and political climate engendered by world-minded correspondents, the UN, the problem of peace, the atom bomb, whether a world government is desirable or not, etc., will have an entirely different chance.

You are right in stating that we have no chance in any of the totalitarian countries. The plan, however, would be worth while even if it were confined to "a few Western democracies". I am enclosing a copy of an article written recently by a young and talented French journalist, Servan-Schreiber, in which he points out how difficult it is even in the Atlantic Union countries to adopt a viewpoint somewhat divorced from a strictly nationalistic outlook. I am confident, however, that we have a chance to win papers not only in England, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, but also in Latin America, Africa, India, etc. I believe that newspapers in countries which are emerging from a colonial or semi-colonial status will be eager to sit as equals with the publishers from England, France, the United States, etc.

I spoke a few days ago to Madame Pandit, India's ambassador to the U.S., who felt that the idea would have a strong appeal among newspapers in India. India represents a very important strategic area and there are other critical areas where this plan may prove of particular value.

In my opinion, it will take from 18 months to two years before the first conference of publishers can be held actually establishing the cooperative. In this meantime I am anxious to establish a board of men prominent in the various fields of publishing who would take all the necessary steps for the promotion of this idea.

Thanks to Mrs. Roosevelt I have made quicker headway that I had reason to anticipate. The following have indicated their interest: Herbert Bayard Swope, Carl van Doren, B.W. Huebsch (Viking Press), Sevellon Brown (Providence Journal), Richard de Rochemont (March of Time), Ralph McGill, Jonathan Daniels, Quincy Howe,

Morris Ernst, Marshall Field, Ed Murrow, Herbert Agar to whom I spoke before he left for London. These and a few others could form an organizing committee of the board.

I would like very much to have you or Mr. Palmer Hoyt join the board. Some years later you may feel proud of having been among the founders of the first world-wide cooperative. I believe that it will open up a new era in the field of public opinion.

Mr. Palmer Hoyt is one of the four or five publishers to whom I submitted this plan. It would mean a good deal to us to have him with us from the beginning. I would like him to become familiar with every step we take and to help us to shape the entire venture. Of course, he would feel free at any time to withdraw if he should feel that the program was not feasible or for some other reason undesirable, though I think that in the course of time he would be fascinated by the potentialities of the project.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

COPY

THE DENVER POST

June 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Landau:

Mr. Palmer Hoyt has handed me your letter of June 1, and has apprised me of the nature of your correspondence.

I was overseas for The Post for several years, and in general I believe you have a pretty good point, judging from my own experience.

However, as a former employee of a press agency (United Press), I believe you are not completely familiar with the way these organizations operate overseas. As you know, they have a great number of foreign clients so they must be pretty much down the middle on their stories or they get into trouble.

There are a number of technical difficulties to a plan such as this for a newspaper like The Denver Post. We already subscribe to a great number of news services and feature services and find it difficult to utilize the material we get to its utmost effectiveness.

This would present the problem of more material; and while that is not unsurmountable, the material would have to be awfully, awfully good and would have to present something that we are not getting in any other fashion for it to be valuable to us.

We have another problem: In order to maintain the highest caliber of our own staff, we try to send our own personnel abroad from time to time. If we were to enter such a cooperative organization, it would probably cost a good deal of money, and we would probably have to give up something of this kind. If that were the case, I would be very much opposed to giving up the opportunity of sending our own correspondents abroad.

There is another problem of which I am going to speak quite frankly. That is the political flavor that has been accorded to Overseas News Agency in recent years. I am referring to the case of Donald Nell (Hermann Rudzislawski), your diplomatic correspondent who has now gone back to the never-never land of Soviet origin. We used to receive his articles as a part of your service. This incident definitely gave a bad odor to ONA. Further, even before Nell's Communist connections were revealed, there was a general feeling in our office that ONA inclined rather far left in its general policy.

I personally am acquainted with Teddy White and Constantine Poulos, whom I regard as the highest caliber of correspondents. I know these men as honest and reliable reporters. I would not like to see Gunny try to write articles acceptable to the Greek government of a few months back nor acceptable to the Bulgarian, Hungarian, or Yugoslavian governments, nor the American military, all of whom censured him heartily, as you will remember.

I wonder if ONA is the organization to become the nucleus of such a cooperative venture. I have a feeling that if it were started by someone with no taints -- either rightly or wrongly -- it might have a better chance of commanding support.

COPY

However, you may have some completely satisfactory answer to that.

The idea of a world news organization is most intriguing. I feel, however, that the difficulties are too great to be surmounted in the near future because I honestly don't believe any but the few Western democracies would subscribe to the theory of absolute impartial reporting -- certainly various forms of totalitarianism cannot stand it.

I should be very happy to discuss this with you at any time, and would appreciate it if you would keep me informed as to your progress.

If it were possible and if it could be worked out satisfactorily, I would like to see The Post go along on something like this.

Sincerely,

/s/

Edwin P. Hoyt
Editor, Editorial Page
The Denver Post

Mr. Jacob Landau
Overseas News Agency, Inc.
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

COPY

June 1, 1950

Mr. Palmer Hoyt
Editor and Publisher
The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Hoyt:

I have your letter of May 26th. I agree with much of what you say. I certainly agree with you that an impartial reporter without knowledge of a language is better than a partial one with such a knowledge. I have no intention whatever of competing with either AP or UP. They are spot news services while GNA concentrates on interpretative and background material. All of us agree that neither Fascism nor Communism should be allowed to color the interpretation of news or the background. I am adding nationalism to these. Take dispatches on important events in the American, British, French, German, etc., press and you will find that in most cases they are slanted because of nationalism.

I am not trying to sell you the GNA service as it is now but rather to interest you in this new plan which, if realized, would I believe usher in a new era in our field.

It is futile to instruct a reporter to be "world-minded." However, if on the board of a cooperative there are publishers of many lands, the reporter in catering to the nationalist sentiment of one country would antagonize the others and endanger his job. For the first time, he would try to be truly world-minded.

Again I agree with you that for quite some time the scope of the service will be limited. We have no chance of penetrating the Iron Curtain countries nor a country like Spain. But in certain critical or strategic areas, such as India for example, the kind of service I have in mind may prove useful.

Indeed we will be limited in more than one way. We want to draw into this cooperative middle-of-the-road newspapers throughout the world which, whether liberal or conservative, want interpretative and background material on the highest level of objectivity. There are many obstacles to be overcome before the plan can succeed. Of this I am fully aware. But if we succeed, others will follow and perhaps in 30 or 40 years from now no one will understand how this kind of activity was ever organized in any other way.

Thanks to Mrs. Roosevelt, who has taken an active interest, I have been able to make some progress in recent weeks. It would mean very much to me to gain your participation in this plan. Are you contemplating a trip to Washington or New York in the near future? It would give me much pleasure to talk this plan over with you personally.

Sincerely yours,
M/M

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL/T

COPY

THE DENVER POST

May 26, 1950.

Dear Mr. Landau:

I was very much interested in the prospectus you have sent us on the idea of transforming Overseas News Agency into a world-wide cooperative.

I think the idea is sound. But I am afraid there is not enough demand in this country for such a cooperative at this time. We believe the Associated Press and the United Press are faced with the same problem of trying to satisfy newspapers of many lands.

We believe A.P. and U.P. try to be impartial, objective and accurate. We believe their foreign correspondents as a rule are chosen to meet specifications of the kind you envisage, although that is some times a very difficult proposition. And I think it only fair to say an impartial reporter without knowledge of a language is better than a partial one with such a knowledge.

Frankly, while we are always open to suggestion and always welcome new ideas, I am afraid that your proposal as presented in your prospectus has not sold me on the idea as it would affect The Denver Post.

We already subscribe to many news services and special feature writers. We try to get the best possible coverage. And we try to send a man of our own whenever we can justify it.

I don't wish to throw cold water, but I find it hard to see how the service you suggest could offer us anything we do not already have.

The question of having world correspondents can hardly be solved until we have freedom of information. In other words, what good does it do to try to satisfy all shades of opinion when in France Spain and in other nations this side of the iron curtain you cannot sell service to any but a government agency which will distort it to satisfy its own views.

What good does it do to prepare this kind of news service for Communist news service which will do exactly the same thing?

I fail to see how such a service could succeed where the Associated Press has failed.

However, I would be very happy to hear further from you on this subject.

Sincerely,

Palmer Hoyt

Mr. Jacob Landau
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

COPY

ERWIN D. CANHAM, Editor, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

We all have the greatest interest in and sympathy with your proposal. What you set forth under Purpose in your memorandum dated July 10 is also precisely what The Christian Science Monitor tries to do. We would warmly welcome further activities in this same field...

Let me emphasize our enormous interest in the project and our desire to be helpful in every possible way.

ALVIN JOHNSON, THE NEW SCHOOL

I do consider your enterprise very significant. Our country has developed vital interests throughout the world, without even a good nucleus of informed opinion. We have advanced beyond the stage in which George Creel could take the Ukraine for a musical instrument. But we knew hardly anything about Korea, and the tens of thousands who fled Japanese rule, to be taken up by the Russians, indoctrinated and trained as soldiers of Korean liberation.

ADMIRAL H.E. YARNELL

Sound judgment on any situation requires unbiased information and facts in order to arrive at a proper decision. An international news agency which could supply such facts free of propaganda and national bias would do much to bring about better international understanding. Such a service is especially desirable in these dangerous times.

I thoroughly approve of your memorandum and wish you all success in bringing about such an international agency.

OSCAR JASZI, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio

I read your memorandum with great interest and much sympathy. During a quarter of a century in the class rooms and before public audiences I have been advocating a conception very similar to yours. Recently I submitted to the Eleventh Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion a paper on "World Organization for Durable Peace." I want to quote a few passages of it:

> "...At present we seem to be playing a blindman's bluff in our national and international politics, without knowing the antagonisms and differences in the various parts of the world. Many textbooks and statistical tables will not help us. The essential thing is to grasp the real aim and will of all the more or less self-conscious units of the world. And this is a formidable task quite beyond the possibilities of isolated individuals. Only research work on a grand scale, well directed and coordinated, could accomplish it. The State Department, with its bureaucratic mentality, can do it only very incompletely. Moreover, the usual professorial mind will rarely have the necessary gift of synthesis and intuition for understanding the antagonistic forces, the dominant personal interests, the slogans of propaganda, and the silent, often hidden aspirations of people who are living on vastly different levels of civilization. Occasional journalists, with their flair for the sensational headlines, are almost not the right personnel for the task."
>
> "...There is a chaotic 'research' which has given rise to the dangerous new type of 'international experts' with very moderate knowledge of facts without intuition, but who are playing the role of half blind men among totally blind. If they are also morally insensitive, they will not resist the opportunity to ally themselves with influential groups in the international game, and their 'expert knowledge' will give them prestige, influence, often financial profit..."
>
> "Only a large and competent staff of an Institute for International Research, consisting of men of high scholarly criticism, with vision and a feeling of international responsibility could procure the necessary material and information about the variegated problems of international politics..."

This was written without any knowledge of the existence of your agency and though you think primarily of newspaper service and I of giving a solid background for a creative foreign policy, it seems that the analogy between our conceptions is remarkable.

I sincerely hope that you may be able to carry out your plan.

However, I see two great difficulties: 1) the necessary organization would demand very considerable financial means; 2) to find really qualified collaborators, both in synthesis and specialization, would be a formidable task.

DEANE W. MALOTT, Chancellor, THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

It will be difficult ever to build a world community so long as the information available to each segment is coloredkby nationalism. A worldwide cooperative news service, as you have projected, could help eliminate the barrier of local-mindedness.

The news cooperative you envision, if properly operated, poses a great and difficult challenge. The magnitude of the hoped-for results is equalled by the vision and skill necessary for achievement.

I need not warn against the many pitfalls that will hamper the successful achievement of your objective. You are no doubt more aware of them than I. But a project that may help transform provincial minds into fit members of the world community deserves serious consideration by all who want peace. As a university administrator and as an individual who studied journalism, I shall be interested in the progress toward your goal.

ROBERT N. WILKIN, District Court of the United States, Cleveland, Ohio

I was delighted to receive your letter of August 17 with enclosures. Your plan for gathering and disseminating news on a world basis is a truly constructive suggestion. The development of world opinion, the habit of thinking of world interests, are essential requirements for the maintenance of world order. Narrow nationalism and national sovereignty are being limited. The war trials in Germany and in Japan have abolished the concept of national sovereignty as a defense for war crimes, and the war now in progress in Korea has brought an international police force into being for the suppression of aggression. A world opinion must be developed to supplant the antiquated provincial ideas and habits of thought. Nothing could do more to this end than such a plan as youksuggest for the dissemination of information free from national bias.

JOHN FISCHER, Harper & Brothers, New York

Many thanks for your note of August 28th. The plan you outline obviously is both exciting and worthwhile; if there is anything we can do to help in working it out, I trust you will let me know.

RAYMOND H. WITTCOFF, Cleveland, Ohio

Many thanks for sending me your memorandum on the Overseas News Agency.

No community can develop without intelligent communication among its members. The idea presented in your memorandum would seem to have real value for the development of the world community.

I hope that you succeed.

The Eyes of the World Around · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

SP

September 1, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am glad you are back in the States and hope you did not have too rough a time. May I bring you up to date?

Because of the Korean war, I feel the realization of my plan ought to be accelerated. I can report a few victories. I approached Hoyt by letter and his answer was pretty negative and even blunt. I argued with him by mail and some weeks later, he wrote back declaring his willingness to join the board.

A few days ago I received another letter from Edwin P. Hoyt making some helpful suggestions. I am enclosing it herewith.

Trumbull in his dispatches to the New York Times has been emphasizing constantly that India does not want to be "a target of propaganda". The world today is over-propagandized and people everywhere are wary. An instrumentality which would not represent the nationalist viewpoint of any country but for the first time would employ correspondents who would think in terms of the world, would gain the confidence of the people in every part of the world in a measure no other agency or official apparatus would dream of obtaining.

The set-up I have in mind would unquestionably be more effective than the U.S. or even the U.N. can be. Of course, I do notwant to transform ONA into a propaganda agency but we can make a vital contribution so that East and West will understand each other.

Byron Price is so keenly interested in the plan that he volunteered to refer to it in the speech he is to deliver before the New York State Publishers convention on Sept. 21st. This would be a great ad, but this brings me to the point I am anxious to take up with you.

It seems to me that before Price breaks this idea to the public, we ought to constitute our board and make an official announcement ourselves, not only to Editor & Publisher but to the press in general. I would like to arrange this meeting as soon as possible after Labor Day.

Since you left I have seen Marshall Field a few times, talked to officials in the State Department who consider the plan sound, and to Elmer Davis, Drew Pearson and others.

Needless for me to emphasize that this idea will succeed only if we can attract the best minds of the world and insure top rank leadership. Its realization depends not only on great vision and great courage.

Before concluding my letter I want to mention an interesting note I received from Erwin Canham in which he explains that the Christian Science Monitor pursues the policy of printing only exclusive material. Nevertheless he goes on to say: "We all have the greatest interest in and sympathy with your proposal. What you set forth under Purpose in your memorandum dated July 10 is also precisely what The Christian Science Monitor tries to do. We would warmly welcome further activities in this same field...Let me emphasize our enormous interest in the project and our desire to be helpful in every possible way."

May I see you sometime next week? With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau

JL/f
enc.

THE DENVER POST

Denver 1, Colorado

August 22, 1950

Dear Mr. Landau:

Thank you for your letter of August 3. Sorry to have delayed so long in answering it, but I have just returned to the city after several weeks absence.

I believe it would be very much to your advantage to have someone of the caliber of Erwin D. Canham on your board. I think it would also be good to have Paul Smith of the San Francisco Chronicle, whom I knew quite well as does my father; also Ben McKelway of the Washington Star.

I do have one other suggestion. That is that you include a publisher of a small town newspaper or newspapers in your group. You probably would want several of these. For one I can suggest Tracy McCraken, publisher of a number of newspapers in Wyoming.

It seems to me that if this is going to be a valuable service it must not only extend to metropolitan newspapers, but newspapers of 10,000 — 15,000 — and 20,000 circulation.

Sincerely,

Edwin P. Hoyt
Editor, Editorial Page
The Denver Post

Mr. Jacob Landau
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
NewYork 17, New York

COPY

Admiral H. E. Yarnell U.S.N. (Ret.)
62 Ayrault Street
Newport, Rhode Island

Cricket Hill
Conway, Mass.
Aug. 26, 1950

COPY

Dear Mr. Landau:

Your letter of Aug. 17th with enclosed memorandum just reached me today at my summer home at the above address.

Sound judgment on any situation requires unbiased information and facts in order to arrive at a proper decision. An international news agency which could supply such facts free of propaganda and national bias would do much to bring about better international understanding. Such a service is especially desirable in these dangerous times.

I thoroughly approve of your memorandum and wish you all success in bringing about such an international agency.

Very sincerely,

(signed) H. E. Yarnell

Mr. Jakob Landau,
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

The Syndicate Behind
ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

July 13, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a revised blueprint with regard to the measures to be taken on ONA.

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

July 10, 1950.

MEMORANDUM:

Subject: Creation of a World-Wide Cooperative News Agency

1. Purpose

It is proposed that there be established a world-wide cooperative agency which would serve the world press with material written from a world-minded point of view rather than from that of any single national or parochial interest, and which would concentrate on the interpretative background of news and events of world concern.

2. Background

There already exists in the Overseas News Agency the nucleus of such an idea and such an organization. ONA was founded in 1940. It does not compete with AP, UP or other spot news services since its emphasis is on interpretative feature material. It does not carry crime news, social news or news of purely peripheral or local interest.

Objectivity and impartiality in the treatment of news were and are its cardinal tenets. In the ten years of its existence ONA has won the support and confidence of many newspapers throughout the world and now serves some 400 all told.

Because it is felt that an agency centering in one country directed by the nationals of one country and naturally attuned to its reader's habits cannot, in the very nature of things, adequately achieve a world-minded journalism, the proposal is now made to have ONA developed and converted into a world-wide cooperative, with newspapers from all over the world as the owners of the enterprise and with a truly representative international board of publishers, editors, journalists, writers and radio commentators to direct the activities of the agency so that it will conform to the spirit behind its establishment.

It is estimated that it will take a period of two years to effect this transition.

Meanwhile, a number of preliminary steps are essential.

3. Preliminary Steps

Here in the United States, it is proposed that a nucleus of an interim board be set up whose task it would be to set up the foundations for this world-wide cooperative. The following procedures will probably be

a) a series of consultations and conferences for the further exploration of this plan and its implementation.

b) The promotion of the plan whereby an interest in the objectives sought would be aroused, not only in the newspaper world and among leading public figures, but also in the ranks of the intelligent, average reader. This would advance the thesis that a sound approach to all public affairs, on the domestic and foreign level, requires not merely a knowledge of world events but a knowledge of their interplay.

Under the direction of this nucleus of an interim board, an educational project, adequate to achieve the designed purpose, would be developed whereby, through articles in the press, memoranda, public discussions, editorials, news stories, radio addresses, the enlistment of public organizations, and other devices, this plan would be fully discussed and its value impressed upon the public mind.

With the base of operations thus laid out, the Committee would set about to enlist enlightened public support of the idea in other countries.

Out of this effort, an international board would be set up that would actually direct the agency, set its policies, supervise its management and carry out a program for the constant expansion of its purpose.

As a significant step in such a project, an international convention of publishers might be convened.

4. Miscellaneous

A number of vital problems will, no doubt, have to be dealt with:

a) The laws of various countries, so that the agency could operate in conformity with all the legalities.

b) The problem of a headquarters for such an agency with due consideration of the values of establishing it either in a small country such as Switzerland or Holland; or preferably by arrangement with the United Nations, within its enclave but independent of its political complexion and authority.

5. Finances

ONA is currently self-supporting. (It has an indebtedness of past years amounting to some $50,000). Its current operations are on a budget of slightly over $250,000 a year. Its expenditures approximate its income; as is indicated by the fact that its operational deficit for the first six months of 1950 is only $790.

The development of this plan: the extension of the ONA service and its conversion into a world-wide cooperative will require an effort to last approximately two years.

To inaugurate this program, a sum of $25,000 is urgently required. As that is obtained, the effort will get under way in the reasonable prospect that within a period of two years, the full program will come to fruition.

- - -

The Byline of Background
ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

July 5, 1950

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a memorandum which may interest you.

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

MEMORANDUM July 5, 1950.

Hearings are being held by a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on a "Marshall Plan of Ideas."

May I point out the advantages of the worldwide cooperative news agency in the "struggle for the minds of mankind?"

Just as the existence of the United Nations is of incalculable value to the United States in its military operations in Korea, GNA as a worldwide cooperative could render a vital service in the field of public opinion. I am particularly mindful of India and other critical areas. A news agency, on whose board are Indians, Africans, Latin Americans sitting as equals with European and American publishers, will have a better opportunity of influencing opinion in these areas.

The United States was unwise to give so much publicity to the propaganda effort to be launched. The propaganda effort in Latin America during the war almost boomeranged because of its obviousness. Subtlety and indirection is essential. It is a grave error to assume that all other nations behave and react as we do.

Official propaganda is of limited effectiveness. People are wary of everything that smacks of propaganda.

The worldwide cooperative could emerge as a great factor if it steers clear of support by any government including our own. It must win public confidence that its service is free of any propaganda, any outside influence - and is genuinely devoted to its function: that of being the first world-minded service - not permitting any ism whether fascism, communism or nationalism - to color its despatches.

I I had intended to proceed rather slowly and gradually - but in view of the recent events should we not proceed at a quicker pace?

ONA
The Roving Newsbound · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

June 21, 1950.

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is a raw draft of a blueprint. Some paragraphs have been bracketed. I have some misgivings about including these in the final text. Editors and publishers are wary and suspicious of anything that indicates a "cause."

I have eliminated a detailed budget - except indicating what we need immediately. What I originally suggested may be too much or too little.

Very sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

Memorandum of a World Wide Cooperative of World-Minded Newspapers.

June 21, 1950.

1. Purpose

It is proposed that there be established a world-wide cooperative of newspapers which would serve the world press with foreign correspondence reporting, written from a world-minded point of view rather than from that of any single national or parochial interest which is slanted traditionally in style and treatment to the reader habits of a particular country; and that would concentrate on interpretative background material of news and events of world concern.

2. Background

For 10 years the Overseas News Agency (ONA) has been in existence to nurse and develop such a service. It does not compete with the AP, UP or traditional news services; since its emphasis is on interpretive feature material. It does not carry crime news or social news or news of purely peripheral or local interest.

An ONA correspondent is instructed to report on how the interest of the world family is affected by a news development or by solutions proposed. He concentrates on world issues such as movements dealing with the solution of the peace problem, the atom bomb, the strengthening of the United Nations, so forth.

He regards injustices as a world issue no matter where they are committed or whether against an individual or group. He reports whenever men are oppressed; or killed, imprisoned or exiled without due process of trial.

He reports manifestations of prejudices, whether racial or religious. He does not permit himself to be influenced by any one national news market in his evaluation of events.]

During this period over four hundred newspapers have become subscribers of the service. Of these, a large number are in the Latin American countries and in the countries of Western Europe.

Because it is felt that an agency centering in one country directed by the nationals of one country and naturally attuned to its readers habits cannot, in the very nature of things, adequately acbieve a world-minded journalism, the proposal is now made to have ONA developed and converted into a world-wide cooperative, with newspapers from all over the world as the owners of the enterprise and with a truly representative international board of publishers, editors, journalists, writers and radio commentators to direct the activities of the agency so that it will conform to the spirit behind its establishment.

It is estimated that it will take a period of two years to effect this transition.

Meanwhile, a number of preliminary steps are essential.

3. Preliminary Steps

Here in the United States, it is proposed that a nucleus of an interim board be set up whose task it would be to set up the foundations for this world-wide cooperative. The following procedures will probably be

a) a series of consultations and conferences for the further exploration of this plan and its implementation.

b) The launching of the first of a series of studies, either directly or in association with suitable foundations and educational agencies, to explore more fully the problem of news as slanted from a national viewpoint; the need of a world-minded news approach; the training of journalists; the present and proposed treatment of news from various countries, etc., etc.

c) The promotion of the plan whereby an interest in the objectives sought would be aroused, not only in the newspaper world and among leading public figures; but also in the ranks of the intelligent, average reader. This would advance the thesis that a sound approach to all public affairs, on the domestic and foreign level, requires not merely a knowledge of world events but a knowledge of their interplay.

Under the direction of this nucleus of an interim board, an educational project, adequate to achieve the designed purpose, would be developed whereby, through studies, articles in the press, memoranda, public discussions, editorials, news stories, radio addresses, the enlistment of public organizations, and other devices, this plan would be fully discussed and its value impressed upon the public mind.

With the base of operations thus laid out, the Committee would set about to enlist enlightened public support of the idea in other countries.

Out of this effort, an international board would be set up that would actually direct the agency, set its policies, supervise its management and carry out a program for the constant expansion of its purpose.

As a significant step in such a project, an international convention of publishers might be convened.

4. Miscellaneous

A number of vital problems will, no doubt, have to be dealt with:

a) A more precise evaluation of what constitutes a world-minded sensitivity in the reporting of significant news.

b) The laws of various countries, so that the agency could operate in conformity with all the legalities.

c) The problem of the training of correspondents.

d) The problem of a headquarters for such an agency with due consideration of the values of establishing it either in a small country such as Switzerland or Holland; or preferably by arrangement with the United Nations, within its enclave but independent of its political complexion and authority.

5. Finances

ONA is currently self-supporting. (It has an indebtedness of past years amounting to some $50,000 of which a considerable part may yet be collectible from Accounts Receivable.) Its current operations are on a budget of slightly over $250,000 a year. Its expenditures approximate its income; as is indicated by the fact that its operational deficit for the first six months of 1950 is only $790.

The development of this plan: the extension of the ONA service and its conversion into a world-wide cooperative will require an educational effort to last approximately two years.

For this, it is further estimated a total of approximately $188,000 will be required. It is, of course, hoped that in many of the basic studies it will be possible to enlist the interest and support and financing of important educational agencies.

To inaugurate this program, a sum of $25,000 is urgently required. As that is obtained, the effort will get under way in the reasonable prospect that within a period of two years, the full program will come to fruition.

- - -

The Bookmakers Guild · 101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

June 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will be interested in the enclosed report of the meeting we had with Mrs. Roosevelt, excerpts of letters she received, and copy of her letter.

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

VAL-KILL COTTAGE

HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY

NEW YORK

June 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Landau:

I am happy our small meeting gave you encouragement. I feel the expanding of a news agency such as yours where men will try to write from a world point of view and not a national one, will give valuable material to writers and statesmen and even ordinary laymen and will help us to get the objective point of view in world affairs which at present is important to us all.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed)
Eleanor Roosevelt

COPY

REPORT OF THE MEETING AT MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S APARTMENT,
PARK SHERATON HOTEL, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1950 AT 9 P.M.

Present: Quincy Howe, B.W. Huebsch, Leo Rosen, Mrs. Morris Ernst, Jacob Landau.

Mr. Landau gave an outline of the history of the ONA. It had been established in July 1940 by Herbert Bayard Swope, William Allen White and himself and was an offshoot of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. However, ONA is a completely separate and independent enterprise. In some circles the erroneous impression exists that ONA, because of its origin, is a Jewish propaganda agency, an assertion which would never be repeated by those who know JTA's work and history.

JTA's service is entirely factual. While the American press is not ideology-minded, everyone of the Jewish dailies is a fanatic devotee of some "ism" (Forward Socialist, The Day nationalist and Zionist, Morning Journal Orthodox, Freiheit Communist). For three decades JTA has served all of them and a large number of Reformed Jewish publications. It had to be much more on its toes than any general news service. For many years AP spread JTA news service, never complaining about any partisanship on its part. The JTA has stood up for its independence. When the Zionist organization tried to control its service to and from Palestine, JTA refused this demand, whereupon the Zionists established a competitive news service called Palcor. JTA's fight for independence was successful because of the continuous backing given it by two great Americans, Louis Marshall and Herbert Bayard Swope. It is at present engaged once more in a desperate struggle to maintain its independence.

In explaining the new plan on which ONA is to work, Mr. Landau said, "All would agree that news should not be colored by any 'ism,' say, Fascism or Communism, by merely adding one more 'ism', that of nationalism. It can hardly be denied that nationalism profoundly affects the writing of news. The American correspondent invariably looks for the American angle and slants it to the American way, the British and French do the same. Giving foreign correspondents

COPY

instructions to be world-minded would be of academic value. Only on the board of a worldwide cooperative would publishers of many countries be united, sharing responsibility and control of the agency. Any correspondents catering to the nationalist sentiment of one country would arouse the opposition of other countries.

"The fact that the overwhelming majority of people are ignorant or indifferent to world affairs makes it possible for militant minorities to plunge the world into wars." Mr. Landau stressed the point of view that even to be local-minded in an intelligent manner required a knowledge of the world problems and developments because events in distant lands sometimes affect living and wage standards in a given locality.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the newspapers in many cities report international affairs so scantily that their readers are frequently unaware of important developments. She indicated that there was a definite need for the kind of program ONA is contemplating.

During the discussion it was pointed out that a public relation program had to be carried out to stimulate reader demand for a comprehensive world news service.

Mr. Landau stressed the fact that there was no intention to compete with either the AP or UP, that ONA's service was interpretative and background and was currently almost self-supporting. Its deficit for the first four months of the year amounted to only $790.00.

He also stressed the fact that without Mr. Swope's wise and fearless leadership, ONA would never have made the progress it has during a period when newsprint shortages and other obstacles made ONA's path very difficult.

Mr. Landau reported that Ed Murrow expressed his interest after the conclusion of a discussion he had with him. Murrow has in the meantime left for Europe but would pursue the matter further on his return on June 6th.

COPY

Mr. Landau also had a cordial talk with Marshall Field, who wanted to confer with the editors of the Chicago Sun-Times before committing himself. He further reported that Morris Ernst was very enthusiastic about the plan and had promised his full cooperation. Attached are some excerpts from letters received by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt also pointed out that cooperation could be expected from the United Nations, as is shown by the letters from Ben Cohen and UNESCO in Paris.

COPY

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Sevellon Brown, Editor and Publisher
The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

I am in full sympathy with his objective... If I can in any way be of real benefit to him, I would be only too glad to cooperate.

Jonathan Daniels, Editor
The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. Car.

I shall be very much interested in hearing more about his plans.

COPY

Marshall Field, Publisher
Chicago Sun-Times

I have seen Landau and like him very much, and think he may have an extremely interesting proposition. However, I would not be able to commit myself in any way until I discussed the matter with my associates in Chicago.

Ralph McGill, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

Thank you very much for your letter about Mr. Landau's idea. The idea intrigues me. It is more and more necessary, in my opinion, that newspapers be more informative... Unfortunately, I have an engagement of long standing which will not make it possible for me to come to New York. I wish that I might because I am interested ... I hope you will keep me on your "list."

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System

I'm very sorry, but I won't be able to attend the meeting on May 28; I shall be in Berlin. However, I have had a letter from Mr. Landau and expect to see him tomorrow to learn more about his interesting plan.

Herbert Elliston, Editor
The Washington Post

I wish I could come on Sunday, but I am giving a luncheon for some visiting editors which I cannot postpone, so I will be unable to be with you. I am so sorry.

TO Mr. Murrow 5/23

From MR. EDMUND A. CHESTER

Let's discuss it at your convenience. The basic idea is good, of course. One joker is that a great many newspapers outside this country are owned outright or controlled by anti-democratic governments. Would these papers be participating members of ONA?

EAC

The Eye and Ear of the World
ONA
OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
101 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N Y · Telephone MU 3 · 2997

Cable Address: SUPERNEWS

May 15, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a memorandum dealing with ONA, embodying an idea which if realized would usher in a new era in that most vital of activities, the shaping of public opinion through "world-minded" correspondents. I am also sending you some statements we have received in response to the memorandum.

I should appreciate an opportunity to discuss this with you.

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:O
encl.

PL 5-4000

Pending
Will call after
Berlin - mail pa

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

Reference: DPI 50/080BC/ef

10 April 1950

Dear Mr. Landau:

Many thanks for your note of 30 March and the Memorandum about O.N.A. and a World Cooperative of Newspapers, which you attached thereto.

I was much impressed by the statement that the need, particularly with regard to the United Nations, is for reporting of the news from the viewpoint of the world at large rather than from individual national angles of interest.

You know that the basic policy of the Department of Public Information is precisely to help the correspondents of all media see the salient worldwide implications of the news which originate from the manifold activities of the United Nations. A great deal of progress has been achieved in this endeavor, but there still remains much to be done. Your initiative points in the right direction and I hope you will find many enlightened information professionals willing to cooperate with you in developing your plans.

It would give me pleasure to discuss with you what assistance the Department of Public Information might render. Please contact my Personal Assistant, Miss Doris May, Fieldstone 7-1100, Ext.2866, to arrange for an interview at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)
B. Cohen
Assistant Secretary General
for Public Information

Mr. Jacob Landau
Managing Director
Overseas News Agency, Inc.
101 Park Avenue, New York 17

Miss Gridley
6/2 - Mpu 3-2648

March 1, 1950

OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY

The First World-Wide Cooperative of Newspapers

The transformation of the ONA into a world-wide cooperative of newspapers which would fully own and control it, would represent a fundamentally important step and, if successful, make history in the field of news gathering and dissemination.

The business of gathering and distributing news is an industry of comparatively recent date, scarcely a hundred years old. Originally it was a strictly commercial activity. Reuters and Havas originally sold news to banks and only later to newspapers. The AP was the first cooperative of newspapers, and thus the first non-commercial news agency. Its status is that of a non-profit organization.

For decades, Reuters dominated the field. The world was divided up into spheres of influence not only by governments but by the news agencies as well. Originally AP was confined to North America and was not allowed to service papers even in Latin America or the Philippines. Throughout that early period, the decisive role was played by Reuters. Thanks to the persistent efforts of AP's Managing Director Kent Cooper, this system was finally broken up in February 1934. Since then every news agency is free to work in any part of the world, a great victory for AP and Kent Cooper.

It is not sufficiently realized that by establishing and maintaining the independent news agency, the United States has made a great contribution to democracy. In this vital direction it proved the pioneer and teacher of Europe and the world at large. In fighting the system of monopolies, foisted on the world's press by Reuters, the AP was guided not only by the aversion against

government subsidized agencies, which were more propaganda institutions than news services, but by its concern that news about the United States was being filtered through British and French agencies which gave a distorted picture of life and events in the United States everywhere, including the immediate neighbors of the United States.

All these developments represent great strides forward. The establishment of a news service as a world-wide cooperative would climax the progress of these developments and supply the structure which this all important activity should have, if a better understanding between the nations of the world is to be achieved and peace made more secure.

In a world-wide cooperative, publishers from every part of the globe would combine in a common effort to secure not only a comprehensive news service, but so factual and free of bias that it would usher in a new era. News gathering would be lifted from all propaganda shackles, all nationalism or any other "ism," and would be turned into a more precise profession, the most dominant characteristic of which would be factualness and comprehension. Correspondents of such a cooperative would realize that their dispatches must satisfy not only the newspapers of one country or empire but of many lands. All efforts whether tending to strengthen the U.N., the discussions with regard to the desirability of world government, the problem of the atom or hydrogen bomb, etc., would not be dealt with from the specific viewpoint of one given nation but that of the world at large. Foreign correspondents would be chosen on the basis of more rigid qualifications. Knowledge of the history of various countries, of languages, broad horizons and vision would be expected.

The world cooperative would, of course, employ journalists not just of one nation but of a variety of nationalities.

Although ONA intends to proceed diligently in realizing this great aim, it knows that its best chances are with the newspapers which want to offer its readers the most factual kind of news service, with middle-of-the-road publications which do not profess any extreme "ism." Starting modestly, it hopes to build solidly until it achieves its ultimate aim of being considered the world's most authentic and unbiased source of information for the more responsible newspapers interested in the interpretative analysis of significant international developments. ONA should aspire to be the common correspondent of these papers. Part of the arrangement with these papers should be that when requested, ONA would take care of special assignments.

ONA is building on three main principles. It aims to be, firstly, thorough and intelligent. ONA endeavors to give a penetrating insight into the great fundamental problems which beset our times. Secondly, since ONA aims to be constructive, it is not concerned with sensational incidents, and concentrates more on such problems as the U.N. idea and other issues of general international concern. ONA wishes to make a contribution to the development of the local-minded man into a world-minded man. Third and last, the story of the under-dog is not an incidental but a main story of ONA. (It should be added that only if the United States can dramatize and re-vitalize its traditional policy of sticking up for the under-dog, will it outrival and neutralize the Soviet Union.) ONA can and should be the mouthpiece of a re-awakened and re-vitalized democracy. The doctrine that political freedoms are as vital as economic security should be ONA's thesis.

ONA service must continue to be factual. However, ONA correspondents are expected to draw a line within the realm of objectivity. ONA's objectivity is not indifference to good or evil. No ONA correspondent will treat a Hitler on an even basis with a Roosevelt.

I am wondering whether we can make one of America's prominent publishers or editors so enthusiastic about this plan that he would want to make a world-wide tour to line up the newspapers. He must be a man of stature who could walk into the offices of prominent publishers and editors as an equal. I am thinking of a man like Barry Bingham, or Ralph McGill or Norman Cousins, or Jonathan Daniels.

In this period of confusion there is particular need for a background and interpretative service, such as ONA. To more effectively fulfill its function, it will have to be transferred in time from an airmail service to one operating by wireless or telegraph. It is not competing with the spot news services. In this period of specialization, lucid interpretation is an acute need. Correspondents should be trained to explain in simple language the many complex problems of our period.

ONA has today more than 400 newspapers throughout the world and an annual income of $250,000. It employs a small but experienced staff of correspondents and despite many obstacles which the war imposed on ONA at first, such as news-print shortages, it has grown steadily from year to year. It hopes that the new task it is setting for itself will enable it to progress still more rapidly in the future.

- - -

STATEMENTS ON ONA

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

I have your letter and memo about ONA. I think it is fine. Barry Bingham is in Paris and he might do the job.

DR. ISADOR LUBIN

Your idea is an interesting one.

ELMO ROPER

I am intrigued by anything which attempts to substitute a world-wide viewpoint for narrow nationalism.

FREDERIC E. MERWIN, Director School of Journalism, Rutgers University

If you can achieve your aim you will deserve credit for a notable contribution to the badly needed destruction of many of the barriers which now impede a truly significant flow of information on a world scale. We are bringing your memorandum to the attention of our students.

DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON, General Secretary of The Church Peace Union

I congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing. We shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way we can.

ALVIN JOHNSON, President of The New School

I am totally, one-hundred percent for what you are trying to do in ONA.

BYRON PRICE, Assistant Secretary-General United Nations

The goal of objective news reporting around the world certainly is a worthy and important one and its attainment surely would contribute toward a better understanding which the world needs so badly.

LIONEL GELBER, author of "Peace by Power" and other books

The aim of ONA as outlined in your memorandum exercise a strong appeal.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund

It seems to me that the idea has many advantages.

NORMAN COUSINS, Editor, The Saturday Review

Many thanks for your memorandum. I was deeply interested in your proposal and I should be glad to discuss it with you...Put me down informally as a supporter for your plan.

PHILIP HORTON, Managing Director, The Reporter

It sounds like a most interesting idea.

ELMER DAVIS, American Broadcasting Company

Your program is very interesting...in an age when there is no freedom of the press in so much of the world.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Head, Journalism, South Dakota State College

I read the memorandum on ONA with a great deal of interest. I think your plan of making ONA a cooperative enterprise has much merit, and I wish you success.

F.S. SIEBERT, Director, School of Journalism, University of Illinois

I am convinced that an internationalized news agency will have to be developed.

MAX LERNER, Columnist, New York Post

The idea of a world cooperative news agency is a bold one.

JAMES P. WARBURG

The cooperative is a splendid idea.

SENATOR BRIEN McMAHON

I found your memorandum on the ONA of real interest.

LES MOELLER, Head, School of Journalism, State University of Iowa

Your goal, especially that of contributing to "the development of the local mind of man into a world mind of man" is most worthwhile.

B. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes

The problem you raise interests me greatly. Your memorandum bring out a very interesting point, i.e., to what extent is true historical knowledge to be found in press information.

RALPH FRIEDMAN

If ONA can secure world-wide newspaper membership, its future should be bright indeed. Your first problem, of course, is to obtain the participating membership that you must have amongst leading newspapers. After that you must have the continuing problem, normal to such an enterprise, of maintaining your news coverage on a complete, but non-propagandistic basis. That is more easily said than done, but I think that you have a great opportunity ahead of you and I wish you all good fortune.

CHESTER BOWLES, Governor of Connecticut

I certainly wish ONA the best of success in its plans. If they materialize in accordance with the memorandum you have sent me, I am sure that your service will greatly improve the state of citizen understanding of important problems.

RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT, Producer of The March of Time

I think your idea has great merit and your conception of an objective and disinterested news service one which will bear further promulgation among the newspapers of every country without exception.

I have been for many years concerned primarily with visual and photographic aspects of news reporting, and I can see how your agency might come to have a beneficial effect on the whole field of communications.

C. D. JACKSON, Publisher, Fortune Magazine

I was glad to have an opportunity of reading the memo and I think the outline is most interesting. I feel sure that your proposals can hardly fail to receive serious consideration from members of the daily press.

CHARLES LUCKMAN

Yours is certainly a worthy idea.

RICHARD S. ZEISLER

I am fascinated by your report of the transformation of the ONA into a world cooperative of newspapers. The gathering and dissemination of news on a world-wide basis, with cooperative ownership extending into each country, seems to me to be a logical step in the development of newspaper activity.

In a world which is torn asunder by various conflicts, such a world news service should help to guarantee cooperation and peace in international affairs.

I appreciate so much your sending me the memorandum of this most significant and important project.

HARRY SCHERMAN, Book-of-the Month Club, Inc.

I think the idea of a worldwide cooperative of newspapers is a good one, but like all such affairs will depend on how well it's carried out. Also, a prime requisite, I should think, is that it should be self-supporting. If that can be achieved, it seems to me you will have done a most useful service indeed.

LEIGH DANENBERG, Publisher, Bridgeport Conn., Sunday Herald

Of course, with the proposal itself, I am in 100% accord.

JOHN COLLIER, President, Institute of Ethnic Affairs, Inc.

Your purpose is of very great importance.

JOSEPH BARNES, Journalist

The plan sounds fine to me.

BRYN J. HOVDE, President, New School for Social Research

It also contributes a great deal to our understanding of world affairs, and with understanding one must necessarily expect maturity of action.

ROGER N. BALDWIN, American Civil Liberties Union

I am entirely in agreement with this ambitious undertaking though it is not too large, I think, for an agency with a grasp of the difficulties which ONA knows so well.

PROF. J.M. CLARK, Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University

The ONA project seems to represent the right kind of development so far as I can judge.

PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK, Housing Adviser of Columbia University Institute

It would seem to me that in almost any field of endeavor the crying need of the hour is a universal attitude rather than a provincial or parochial approach. People of the world are entitled to have their news reach them uncolored by national or local interest or inclination. If this be the purpose of your program, then I can subscribe to it without reservation.

THOMAS MANN, Author

An international newspaper cooperative seems to me a thoroughly sound idea.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Honorary Secretary, American Friends Service Committee

I warmly approve the idea. It would seem to me to be genuinely significant if it were possible to include in the list of those participating, as many as possible of the countries in eastern Europe and China. While the world will not be saved from war by this alone, I do believe that it would have a long-run and vital effect in the direction of the prevention of war.

CORD MEYER, Jr., Chairman Executive Committee World Federalists

I am interested in your proposal and think it has real possibilities.

Belongs in folder # 9
File 2 Drawer A

SP
ONA

May 22, 1950

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I'm very sorry, but I won't be able to attend the meeting on May 28; I shall be in Berlin.

However, I have had a letter from Mr. Landau and expect to see him tomorrow to learn more about his interesting plan.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Park Sheraton Hotel
202 West 56th Street
New York, New York

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Park Sheraton Hotel
202 Fifty Sixth Street West
New York 19, N. Y.

May 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Jacob Landau came to see me the other day. He feels very strongly that one of the greatest causes of trouble in the world today is lack of understanding among nations and the lack of real world-minded reporters to give the kind of background material to newspapers that is needed for a world point of view. He is very anxious to start a miniature AP, not to provide actual news of the day, but to provide background material that has a world outlook.

Mr. Landau wants to get an advisory committee together to help him and asked me if I would ask a few people to let him talk about it. I told him I could not undertake to sponsor anything of this kind or do any real work, but I would be willing to ask a few people if he would send me a list.

You are on his list and I hope very much if you are free on Sunday, May 28th, at 9 P.M. you will come to my apartment here in the hotel. It need not be a long session, but I think it may be of real interest to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

SP ONA

May 19, 1950

Dear Morris:

Thanks for yours of the 18th.

I always do what you tell me to and have put in a call to Landau to arrange an appointment for next week.

As ever yours,

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY
JEROME HANDLER
THEODORE S. JAFFIN
LEO ROSEN
HAROLD H. STERN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

May 18, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Jacob Landau, the operating brain of Overseas News Agency, has got a concept for news gathering which I think is the most exciting new idea I have seen in the field of the press in many a year. I told him to get in touch with you. You must see him. He does not want money and I am sending to you herewith a list of names of some of the people who have endorsed his suggestion. He will tell his own story and after you have seen him let's get together because if you are as enthusiastic as I am, we ought to pitch in and help.

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

Radio Free Europe

110 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Division of the

Free Europe Committee, Inc.

Telephone: PLaza 7-7600

Radio Free Europe

June 16, 1955

Pending

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenune
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find 47 letters from our main target areas, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, which I am sending you at the request of Mr. John De Chant of the Washington office of the Crusade for Freedom.

In addition to complete letters, you will notice a dittoed sheet of excerpts from letters, called "Audience Reaction to the Hungarian 'Messages' Program." These excerpts were taken from personal letters that people in Hungary wrote to relatives in the United States. They refer to messages that they have heard on Radio Free Europe's program, which sends greetings and information to people behind the Iron Curtain from their relatives in the West. A pre-arranged code name is always used to identify the sender.

About the rest of the letters, some of them reached RFE from the hands of refugees and travelers, and some were sent direct through the mail to cover addresses which RFE announced on the air. None of the satellite countries admits to direct censorship of mail, but all mail, most especially that to the West, is censored. The methods vary, and the amount and effectiveness of the censorship is different in each country. As you can see, we receive considerably more letters (and those more expressive) from Poland than from any other country. It is thought that censorship in Poland is less efficient, and also that the Polish people are more expressive by nature. In Czechoslovakia, to send a letter you must present it unstamped and unsealed to the post-office official. In other countries, especially Romania and Bulgaria, the sender of a letter is required to fill out a questionnaire about himself and his relationship to the addressee. In general, every device is used to make it difficult to carry on normal correspondence with the West.

Please be assured that if you wish to have more letters, or more information on letters and mail from our target areas, we would be happy to help you.

However, we do not like to stress the amount of mail received since we would prefer not to call any more attention to the matter than is necessary. We're just happy that some letters get through to us!

Cordially,

Elizabeth J. Ogren
Assistant Director
Public Information

ejo/cp

cc: Mr. John De Chant
Mr. Robert L. Smith

Radio Free Europe

Radio Free Europe

110 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: PLAZA 7-7600

Mr. Murrow:

Thinking there might be some interesting parallels between what Korowicz and Swiatlo had to say, I have enclosed transcripts of his press conferences last September. September proves to be an itchy month for Soviet diplomats!

I note from one of RFE's commentaries that Swiatlo said that Poland after ten years of Soviet rule is thoroughly anti-Communist to such a point that, according to him, there are even members of the Communist government who, if they could, may defect to the West. Asked whether an uprising in Poland is possible, Swiatlo drew a dramatic picture of a nation tightly surrounded by Soviet troops from the East, West and South and permeated within with powerful forces of Soviet secret police. No decision can be taken by the Poles without approval of Soviet "Counsellors" and most of the moves are ~~by~~ simply dictated by the "counselors." Not particularly sensational statements, but interesting since they so closely bear out Korowicz's comments.

Please call us if we can ever supply you with depth information about happenings in the Iron Curtain countries.

no ans

Libby Ogren

Libby Ogren

Radio Free Europe

110 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Division of the

Free Europe Committee, Inc.

Telephone: PLAZA 7-7600

September 29, 1954

To: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue

From: Libby Ogren

FOLLOWING IS AN EXCERPT FROM A RADIO FREE EUROPE COMMENTARY TO POLAND. PLEASE CREDIT RFE AS SOURCE IF MATERIAL IS USED.

The life history of Jozef Swiatlo is typical of many communists who are still functioning in the Party apparatus and of former communists who are able to chose the democratic freedom of the West, before having fallen victim of the Communist system. When, in 1933 the then 18 year old Jozef Swiatlo joined the communist youth organization in Poland his motives were clear. The son of a worker's family in the vicinity of Tarnopol who were living under hard conditions, he became interested in social and political problems already in his youth. Seeking for an ideology which would give him an answer how to solve the problem of social unjustice Jozef Swiatlo espoused communism. When one is young, in one's formative years extremist ideologies easily impress one's imagination. The motives of Jozef Swiatlo's enrollment in the communist youth organization were idealistic. He believed in a better future for the toilers in a better or rather, as communist propaganda claimed, an almost ideal social and economic structure. Jozef Swiatlo put his faith in communism. But doubts soon appeared. The great purge in Soviet Russia and the show trials in 1936 and 1937 evoked certain doubts in the young enthusiast. But these matters were too distant, too complicated for the young enthusiast of communism and therefore could not

seriously undermine his confidence in the communist ideology. In 1938 Jozef Swiatlo was called into the army, and later in 1939 takes part in the September campaign. The young man, brought up in the ideology of class struggle is being struck by the solidarity and unity of representatives of all social classes in the fight against the German invader. Compared with this solidarity and the heroic attitude of the Polish nation which took up the uneven fight with the Nazi invader, the question why did Soviet Russia enter into a Pact with Hitler was greatly distrubing the young, communist Jozef Swiatlo. Why did communism join hands with the grim nazism to destroy Poland? To use his own words:

"That thought was constantly in my mind during the whole September campaign. My faith in communism was shaken for the first time. For the first time I understood that my uncritical enthusiasm for communist ideology might be a mistake. I was taken prisoner by the Germans and I escaped finding my way to the Soviet-occupied part of Poland. I believe that there in direct contact with the Soviets I will find the answer to the questions which were troubling me. And I did find it."

Jozef Swiatlo did find an answer to the questions which were troubling him. The answer which he found was a great shock for him and for many other communists who were seeking social justice and human freedom in that ideology. Deported to Siberia like thousands of other Poles from the Eastern territorities, Jozef Swiatlo became acquainted with the true face of the Communist state. By his own experience he became fully acquainted with the tyranny of ruthless communist totalitarianism of Soviet Russia. He got out of Russia by joining Berling's army. For many Poles that was the last road to escape from Russia. Because of his former membership in a Communist organization he was quickly promoted in the army.

Jozef Swiatlo had no more any illusions concerning Soviet Russia. But he had illusions concerning the new regime in Poland. The awful picture of devastation and Nazi barbarism made him believe that now will come the period of rebuilding Poland of a social and economic rebirth. He wanted to participate actively in that work. Like many former communist idealists he deluded himself that communism in Poland will be different than in communist Russia. The call for the rebuilding of Poland, the call to erase all vestiges of Nazi barbarism appealled at that time to many Poles, and Jozef Swiatlo resolved to take an active part in rebuilding Poland. Working in a high position in the Ministry of Security, Swiatlo had easy access to many secrets which were unknown to the broad public.

And it was then that third, greatest disillusionment of his life occurred. Communism in Poland proved to be the same as in Russia. The ruling clique in Poland was but a clique of obedient agents working not for Poland but for Moscow. The trials of Rajk and Slansky in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, showed him the whole mechanism of communist terror and lies.

Jozef Swiatlo's life, as we see from this short biography is a history of misunderstandings and disillusionments. His joining of the Communist Youth organization was a misunderstanding. The disillusionment came during the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. Faith in the possibility of the reconstruction of Poland by the communist regime was a misunderstanding. From that moment on one disillusionment followed another. For long time he lived only to escape. . .

You have heard a report on a talk between a representative of RFE and Jozef Swiatlo.

Radio Free Europe / National Committee for a Free Europe

Transcript of press conference with
Dr. Marek Korowicz, held at Hotel
Barbizon-Plaza, New York City, on
Monday, September 21, 1953 at 4 p.m.

I am grateful to have an opportunity to tell the American people about the tragic conditions in my beloved Poland and to warn them never to permit the Communist dictatorship to take possession of their free and happy country. I asked the National Committee for a Free Europe if they could arrange for me to testify in a public hearing with the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. I have just been informed that Chairman Velde has kindly agreed and is calling a special meeting in Washington for 10:30 Thursday morning and has invited me to attend.

Q. What is life like in Poland under the Communists, particularly in the universities? Tell us something of the restrictions that have been placed on the universities?

A. The main restriction is that one cannot lecture the way one thinks one should, but one has to lecture the way one is ordered to. One must follow the creed of Marxism and Leninism. One has to keep to it in all his lectures, particularly when one is teaching social questions, or law, or humanistic ones.

Q. Could the Professor quote a specific example of these restrictions?

A. When one is teaching, for example, international law, one is bound always to keep in the lines of Marxist teaching and make a sort of Marxist

propaganda while teaching international law. Let us talk about American international law. Anything which is done in that field in America, they present it as a violation of the basic teachings of international law. One has to teach in that way. Each institution connected with international law on the American side is shown as one of the war mongering bloc, the aggressive bloc.

Q. Who checks up on who is teaching correctly?

A. It is a tragic aspect of what happens in Poland that professors are controlled by their assistants and by some of their students who go through a special school of spying.

Q. The professor has described the life in Poland as a nightmare, as shown from the academic aspects; could he elaborate on what other form this nightmare takes.

(Mr. Spencer Phenix, Acting President: We might announce that Mr. Gregory Thomas, who is one of the Directors of National Committee for a Free Europe, will act as interpreter in French for the questions in international law for it will be a little bit easier for you to get his answers than from the Polish.)

Repeated the question.

A. So let us start from the moment one gets up in the morning, everything that one is telling during the day must be controlled, everything that one is saying is a sort of lie because one is never telling what one really thinks. It concerns everyone one is meeting, it concerns colleagues, friends, etc. One must always praise the regime, the government of Poland as the best which Poland could have.

Q. What kind of punishment is meted out to the members of the faculty at the University of Krakow or any other university.

A. The first question is what sort of punishment is there for people who don't keep to the party line. So the first answer is that he would be dismissed. There are professors who don't belong to the Party and these professors feel it is their duty to keep to their posts and to teach. They feel they can do something by keeping to their posts and teaching.

Q. What can they do?

A. They are trying to bring in some true information within the Marxist teaching they have to teach. People in America don't realize what tremendous importance is attached to the opinion of the West in Poland, what the West thinks of them. That makes the authorities unable to dismiss all the professors, but simply push them away from the important subjects to lecture. There are professors in humanistic subjects and law that are getting paid by the universities but they are not allowed to teach, to approach the youths.

Q. How much of Poland has been incorporated into the Soviet Union, the police, the military.

A. The Secret Police of Mr. Radkiewicz is working strictly under the orders of the NKVD in Russia - an employee of Russia. The Army Marshal Rokossowsky is of Polish origin but is Russian. The officers from lieutenant colonel up are Russian. There is not anyone who knows a colonel who is a real Pole. But they all have Polish names. They are Polish emigrees who are in Russia, who learn some Polish and who are wearing Polish uniforms.

Q. Does Rokossowsky speak Polish?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the last you heard of Beria before you left Poland?

A. People say that the day after the communique about Beria was published, he was no more alive. There are Beria's troops, the NKVD troops. There was a real fight between those troops and the army troops, because there is an

NKVD army and a Russian army. Under the surface, the fight is still going on and one has to expect further results.

Q. Do you think there is a possibility that he escaped?

A. Personally, I don't believe there is.

Q. Are there concentration camps?

A. There are several dozen so-called Labor Camps. I know personally about a camp in which there are more than 20,000 people working in it. And there are several assorted camps - forced labor camps.

Q. What sort of labor are they doing?

A. They are working different projects - mines, roads, buildings, stone quaries, salt mines.

Q. To get back to those labor camps (after a short digression about what Dr. Korowicz would talk about on Thursday, to which he replied that he would answer questions that were put to him), are they for criminals or for political prisoners, or both?

A. In those hard-labor camps you will find no political prisoners. The political prisoners are in prisons. But you will find in these labor camps everyone who the Communists consider enemies of the Communist regime. It means owners of some sort of property, whom they call capitalists, anyone whom they consider to be dangerous to the regime - owners of private enterprise, owners of private stores or business; small, medium and large capitalists; proprietors of stores, shops, people in retailing trades; private industrialists. Wherever there is a store of moderate size or fairly successful operation, it has been seized and nationalized and the owner is placed in one of those forced labor camps. Today, the only retailing shops in Poland are small shops where the owner works himself and even those small owners are persecuted all the time. They are carefully watched and at any time, they have the threat

over them of being sent away to a forced labor camp.

Mr. Thomas: The Professor says he is here to answer questions but that no one has asked him what percentage of Communists there are in Poland. He would like very much to make a statement on that, and to clarify the situation particularly in relation to the universities.

Professor Korowicz: In the law faculty of Krakow, there are 24 professors and assistant professors. There are only 2 assistant professors who are members of the Communist Party out of the entire staff. The other 22 are non-Party members. The same situation exists in the University of Poznan where there is only one Communist Party professor on the staff. Even though the University of Breslau bears the name of Boleslaw Bierut, there is only one Communist faculty member at the University of Breslau. It is fairly well known in Poland that these facts will not endanger the members of the faculty, because it is well known in Poland that the Communists are just not able to aline in the Party members of the teaching profession. There are 42 assistants who correspond to readers in the faculty of Krakow and of these only 2 are not members of the Communist Party. They are the ones who are entrusted to watch the professors and see that they adhere to the Party line. They may become professors. In theory that is the reason they are to become professors in the future. I have had an opportunity to study the youth of Poland, such as those who attend the various faculties of the universities with which I was acquainted. Of these youths no more than 5%, in my opinion, consider themselves as true Party members. Last July there was a big congress that lasted about one week. One of the readers of the Party was sitting near me. A young lady who was present was expressing an opinion. The young man who was one of the readers and belonged to the Communist Party, leaned over and whispered in my ear, "This is a frightful Communist!" "But," I said, "you must be a Communist, too, you are a member of the Communist Party."

And his answer was, "In the Polish Communist Party, you must know Professor, there are 95% reactionaries."

Q. Have the people in Poland heard of the Katyn Massacres, the massacre of thousands of Polish officers?

A. The enormous majority of the people in Poland believe that the Russians were guilty of the Katyn Massacres. In spite of all the horrible massacres of the Hitlerites, the indications are so convincing that it can't be supposed that the Germans were responsible.

Q. Is there any strong anti-Communist underground in Poland?

A. There is probably a strong underground, but naturally I can give no indications.

Q. Did the Poles get any information about the Katyn Massacres from Voice of America or Radio Free Europe?

A. Yes. I want to make it quite clear that Voice of America and Radio Free Europe are very important in the role they are playing in raising the morale of the Polish people and giving them confidence in the future. At the time of the congressional investigations, there was very good radio reception in Poland, and the Polish people were able to hear quite clearly the findings of Congress on that question.

(Riverting to the previous question, Dr. Korowicz said: "At the first press conference, I said that today the Polish people think that a revolution could bring an end to the Communist regime. What I referred to was the downfall of the government in Russia. I did not mean Poland - a revolution in Poland is almost impossible because it would be drowned in blood, with the help of the Russians.)

Q. What is behind your going to see Velde?

Mr. Phenix: (largely drowned out by foreground conversation) The Professor came to the National Committee for a Free Europe and told us his story and

told us he wanted to get it before the largest possible American public in the most effective way. He asked us whether we could arrange this press conference and arrange a meeting with the representatives of the Velde Committee.

Q. What happened to Oscar Lang, of the University of Chicago?

A. He has become one of the principal people in present day Poland. He is president of one of the economic groups in Poland. He is head of one of the Communist groups in the Polish Parliament.

Transcript of Press Conference with Dr. Marek Korowicz, former first alternate of the Polish Delegation to the United Nations, held September 18 at 4 P.M. in the offices of NCFE-RFE.

KOROWICZ: I am very happy to be free in the Free World. Life in Poland was a nightmare. Yesterday was the first time in seven years I have been able to say what I truly think. I have left my post as a member of the Warsaw Delegation to join the free Poles abroad and to work together with them for the liberation of my homeland and all the people oppressed by Soviet Communism.

PHENIX: In the absence of Mr. Shepardson, the President of the National Committee for a Free Europe, it is my privilege to introduce the participants in this afternoon's historic press conference; they are Ambassador Grew, Chairman of the Board of the National Committee for a Free Europe, whose long record of distinguished public service is well-known; Mr. Bernard Yarrow, Director of the Committee's Exile Relations; Mr. Robert E. Lang, Director of Radio Free Europe; Mr. Stephen Korbonski, Chief Representative in Poland of the Polish Government in Exile during the war and their highest civil authority in the Polish underground; and Professor Korowicz whose words you have just heard, and who, until day before yesterday was the first alternate on the Polish Delegation at the United Nations. On Wednesday, only a few days after his arrival in New York from Poland, he resigned that post saying in words that will stir the heart of every loyal Pole,- I translate roughly from the French;- "The members of this delegation, the Polish Delegation, with Naszkowski and Katz-Suchy at their head, represent neither the Polish Nation nor the Polish people. It is therefore absolutely impossible for me to collaborate with these employees, not of my beloved country but only of the Soviet regime in Poland." Mr. Grew will introduce Professor Korowicz who will then tell you his story and answer your questions through an interpreter.

MR. GREW: Dr. Korowicz, in behalf of the National Committee for a Free Europe it gives me indescribable pleasure to have the privilege of welcoming you --- it took wisdom and great courage and I'm sure you will never regret this step as long as you live. And I can also assure you that the other countries behind the Iron Curtain will be very greatful indeed that you have taken this step. When I joined this Committee at the beginning I said that I felt that a house built on sand cannot permanently endure and I have also been convinced that sooner or later this whole system would collapse. Now, Dr. Korowicz, you have an opportunity here in the free world to say what you think and to write what you think, and please be sure that our blessings will always be with you.

DR. KOROWICZ: Mr. Ambassador, I am very, very grateful to you for your words. I feel myself very happy now that I put myself here between the free Americans, members of a free country, of a country which was always and ever friends of my Polish nation. In Poland, like I have said, it is a very terrible nightmare. Gentlemen, I am at your disposal and I shall try to answer all the questions that you will give me, but forgive me, I will answer to your questions in the Polish language and you will translate it, please.

Q: Will you tell us, professor, please, how you were chosen as a member of the Polish delegation?

A: The first of September I was suddenly asked by the Director of the University in Krakow to go to Warsaw and see Skrzeszewski, the Polish Foreign Minister. I was extremely surprised to hear from him that I was to go to the U.N. as a member of the Polish Delegation Eighth Assembly. The Minister said that this was the first time that he had asked a non-party man for the Delegation. He said that he wished to avail himself of my knowledge of international law for the Warsaw UN. Delegation. Professor Lachs, who usually is the legal advisor was not able to go to New York this time.

Q: Why did the Professor come over to America?

A: While talking to the Minister I knew that this was the moment for which I had waited long years to get in touch with the free world and escape from Poland.

Q: When did you decide to seek asylum in the U.S.?

A: My decision was taken while talking to the Minister on the first of September in Warsaw. Naturally I had to keep this decision a close-guarded secret from even my best friends.

Q: I understand that although it was a secret, the Polish Delegation asked you for your passport as soon as you arrived.

A: I was the first to be asked to hand over my diplomatic passport and was given the normal admission card of a delegate.

Q: Where were you staying here in New York?

A: I arrived on September 14th in the morning and was given a room in the Hotel Chatham. I arrived on the Liberte'.

Q: Do you have relatives in Poland?

A: I have no relatives in Poland.

Q: What did you do on arriving in America?

A: The first thing I did was to try to find Mr. Korbonski who I knew was the last chief of the Polish Underground; I knew what everybody knew in Poland, that in 1948 he had escaped from Poland. The day before yesterday at 7 o'clock in the morning I contacted Mr. Korbonski. I found the name of the wife of Mr. Korbonski in the telephone book. I phoned from the hotel and the next day called him from a bar next to the hotel. When everybody was sleeping at 5:45 A.M. he left the hotel with his suitcase. At 6:45 A.M. he contacted Mr. Korbonski.

Q: Did all members stay at the Hotel Chatham?

A: Three floors of the Chatham were occupied by the Polish Delegation. Some members were on the 11th floor and tenth floor and I was on the 12th floor. I pretended to work on a document until 3 P.M., then, I walked down the back stairs to the ninth floor and took an elevator from there. I then walked into the street and took a taxi.

Q: Were you present at the meeting on Tuesday?

A: Yes, I was there on Tuesday. My main purpose was that my name should appear on the list of the members because otherwise after I had left the delegation they might have said that I never was a member. When I left Poland I took only one bag so that I wouldn't be suspected of having plans for escape.

Q: How did he get by the security guards at the hotel?

A: I did not see any guards. I lived on the twelve floor and therefore, in order not to meet them, took the staircase on the ninth and then the elevator down.

Q: How did you get out of the hotel with the suitcase?

A: No one stoped him, and he said to the porter that he was leaving for two days. There was a taxi at the door.

Q: What did he say on the telephone to Mr. Korbonski?

A: I told him my name and asked him to meet me and we made an appointment.

Q: What did you do then?

A: I wrote letters to the Secretary General of the U.N. and Mrs. Pandit. I have the letters here, but in French. I sent them registered mail and special delivery. They were written the day before yesterday. LETTERS READ

Q: Is he a bachelor?

A: Yes.

Q: Tell us something about conditions in Poland and the attitude of the People in Poland towards the Soviet Union.

A: 95% of the Polish people are against Communism and the Soviet Union which supports this Communism.

Q: How long do you think Poland will remain within the Soviet orbit?

A: Until the moment of liberation. Today Poles think that Soviet power can be destroyed from within.

Q: In Poland, John Foster Dulles is pictured by Communist propaganda as number one warmonger in America who seeks to destroy Eastern Europe and Soviet Russia by war. Today I read a speech by Mr. Dulles in which I found whole sentences which express the same ideas we have in Poland. May I read these excerpts to you:

"This is true only in the sense that faith is contagious and penetrates even curtains of iron. The American people, like many others, hold to the belief which our founders expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed. Also, we believe, as Abraham Lincoln put it, that there is something in that declaration giving Liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time. No peace can be enduring which repudiates the concept that government should rest on free consent, or which denies to others the opportunity to embrace that concept.

"Our hope is that the Soviet Communist leaders, before it is too late, will recognize the lowe of God, love of country and sense of human dignity, always survive. Repressive measures inevitably lead to come about through artificial stimulation, but because the creator endowed all human beings with the spark of spiritual life." (John Foster Dulles) I was deeply moved by this message because that is what the people in Poland feel and believe.

Q: Do the Poles feel that liberation will come from without or within?

A: People are talking about a row going on between Malenkov and the Army. The disputes going on now were never heard before between the Soviet Republics.

Q: ___

A: Before leaving Poland all my private documents were taken from me, but I could hide in my pocket a card with the address of the Professor of the University in Kracow and other another. (HIS IDENTITY CARDS)

Q: What are your plans?

A: I plan to cooperate with the people that are fighting Communist governments. Yesterday I wrote a letter to the State Department asking for the right to stay in the United States.

Q: Why did you want to make sure that you were on the list of the Polish delegation?

A: Because once I was on the list no one could say that I did not belong to the Delegation, and all the importance of his act would be reduced.

Q: Why didn't he feel that if he stayed on for a while he could help more the cause?

A: He felt that he would not help more by staying longer.

Q: How can America best help Poland?

A: I want to emphasize the enormous importance of such an organization as the Committee for a Free Europe and of Radio Free Europe. You have no idea with what longing we wait for information given to us by RFE. You must understand that this is our only link with the outside world. And we get only Communist newspapers from abroad.

Q: Were there some disturbances in Poland comparable to what happened in East Germany?

A: It is impossible in Poland because tens of thousands of people would be killed and such an insurrection would be immediately crushed.

Radio Free Europe

110 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: PLAZA 7-7600

26 May 1954

Dear Ed,

You may or may not know that we have been carrying on a balloon operation over Czechoslovakia since the beginning of the month and that the Prague regime recently objected to it in a note to the U. S. Government. The last instalment of the present phase of the operation will end on June 16, coincidentally with the forthcoming Party Congress in Prague.

The first phase of the operation coincided with the campaign preceding elections to socalled National Committees on May 16. The Regime is pretty sore about the election results: it could boast only of an 85 per cent favorable vote and it had to confess the "disappearance" of 1,000,000 ballots. Our balloons (coordinated with Radio Free Europe broadcasting) dropped leaflets listing what we called the "ten demands" of the voiceless opposition inside the country, as well as stickers of four kinds, all bearing the figure 10.

Peroutka, by way of climax to this phase, delivered the attached "Sunday talk." I beg you to read it. I'll bet you have never read anything like it in our trade.

I think there may be a "See it Now" story in the balloon-cum-radio operation. Will you turn over the enclosures to (perhaps) Mr. Friendly? If they rouse a spark of interest, the man here to talk to about it is called Al Kastner. Incidentally, we have movie footage as well as other raw material to contribute to a show.

Yours,

Lewis Galantiere

Lewis Galantiere

encls.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
New York, New York

NOT TO BE CIRCULATED OUTSIDE

AS RECORDED

CI: MAY 15

13951

RADIO FREE EUROPE

CZECH DESK

FERDINAND PEROUTKA'S WEEKLY TALK

BY: PEROUTKA

TRANSL. BY: BACKER

FOR: MAY 15, 1954

CI: MAY 15

FERDINAND PEROUTKA'S WEEKLY TALK

STANDARD OPENING

PEROUTKA: Listen: if you discuss a matter with somebody and he keeps on, for a whole hour, calling you nothing except a hyena and a jackal, what will you be thinking? Probably you will think that he has nothing else to say. This is precisely what we are thinking now, after the government has treated us, exiles, for a whole week - in the press, or the radio, and on speakers' platforms - to the supreme accomplishments of its art of abuse. The shock troupe in this battle was Mr. Jan Drda, the writer. It seems he reread, prior to writing his article, so as to refresh his style, Brehm's Life of the Animals, the volume "Beasts of the Desert". He called us exiles hyenas (many times), jackals (many times), tigers (twice), he called us wolves and rats, bandits and murderers, robbers and scoundrels. And lest I forget: also devils and beelzebubs.

Insofar Mr. Drda personally is concerned, then, provided the science of psychology is right in saying that the qualities man acquired first he loses last, Mr. Drda will lose last, in fact only on his deathbed, his villainy. First he will lose his style. However, I am not here to speak of Mr. Drda. Should anybody ask whether his article, including all the hyenas and jackals, was agreeable or disagreeable to me, then I

PEROUTKA:
(CONT'D)

admit it to have been agreeable, very agreeable. Only an agitated addict of the regime can speak as he did. We accept his article as a testimony that the regime is agitated. When I finished reading what he wrote and what was said in the other utterances of Prague's press and radio, I told myself with relief: we have won. In the beginning, of May, balloons spilled pamphlets over Czechoslovakia, containing ten demands of the people's opposition. We don't know where, of all places, the pamphlets landed, or how many were rescued for the opposition, yet from the reaction of the regime we know: the government plan lies in ruins. It was the government's intention to celebrate, on occasion of the elections to the national committees, a reconciliation of the people with the regime. There will be no reconciliation. He who does not want to betray himself, must know how to keep hold of himself. In the conduct of a man who sat down on a needle and the man who didn't sit down on a needle there is an essential difference. The government demeans itself as the man who did sit down on a needle. Its enraged reaction tells us what we need to know; the people hold faith with the ten demands and not with the government. And since the government does not dare to abuse the people as yet, it abuses us, exiles. But you, read once again the

PEROUTKA:
(CONT'D)

ten demands of the people's opposition and pledge a silent oath to them.

The first demand reads: the functionaries of the trade unions are responsible to those who elected them. The government answers: you hyena...the second demand reads: the employees have the right to leave their employment without permission of the plant and to refuse an employment enforced upon them by the state. The government counters: you jackal....The third demand reads: the government must not extend the working hours and everybody should be paid for overtime. The government answers: you tiger...Next demand: the national committees must represent the true interests of the population. Mr. Drda answers: because of this you must never again set foot on Czech soil, you scoundrels. And another demand reads: wages should be increased. To this Mr. Drda answers: you bandits, you would like to strip the last shirt off our children. It would seem that Mr. Drda is insane. He is not. He only speaks for the regime that is in a tight corner and cannot give a logical answer to certain questions. The government dared not breathe a word about the ten demands of the people's opposition, dared not say what it is in them that opposes the interests of the people. Since it cannot discuss the curtailment

PEROUTKA:
(CONT'D)

of working norms, it attempts, instead, to speak of the German problem and of [redacted] federation, of German Chancellor Adenauer, and Mr. Drda has determined to switch to the horrors of Nazi concentration camps which, incidentally, he does not know since he spent the entire war in Prague, in the wine-cellar on Kremencova Street. We have discussed the German problem with the government before and will do so again in the future, but now let's take everything nicely in proper order. For the time being, the topic is the curtailment of labor norms and here the discussion with the government shapes up as a discussion with a deaf man. The people's opposition demands free trade unions, but the government answers: have you forgotten what went on in the Bergen Belsen concentration camp? Nobody forgot anything, there too were high labor norms, there too the right to strike was non-existent as that to choose one's profession freely, there too people were executed. However, the minute the government says what it intends to do with the labor norms, we are prepared to elaborate with it everything that remains to be said of Nazi concentration camps. But when the people's opposition demands free trade unions and the government answers: we had better speak of what happened, ten years ago, in Bergen Belsen - then

PEROUTKA:
(CONT'D)

everyone endowed with average intelligence will know that the government does not want to grant free trade unions. Mr. Drda found a profound explanation as to why the government does not answer the ten demands of the people's opposition. He wrote: "nobody engages in polemics with such beasts." How lucky is the government that we are beasts. Were it not for that, the government would be compelled to answer the people's questions.

The Prague government presented a protest note to the American government, complaining of the balloons that released subversive and incendiary demands. If it be so, and it may well be, why is the demand for a free choice of profession subversive? Why is the concept of the eight-hour day incendiary? Why is the thought of free trade unions equal to a conspiracy? Could it be because none of these things exist in the country nowadays and, insofar the government is concerned, never will? Are these demands subversive only because the government is determined not to meet them? Whose fault is it that such a normal, weatherbeaten, eighty or a hundred years old program has become in Czechoslovakia all of a sudden, subversive and incendiary? The Prague government needs not incommode itself, by engaging in protest notes and polemics with the American government. It has a far better means at hand. Let it repay

PEROUTKA:
(CONT'D)

in kind. The Prague government can get, whenever it wants, balloons which it can fill with gas; it can print the identical pamphlets and can send them over the German, the French, and the Swiss territory. It can diffuse, whenever it wants, the same subversive and incendiary demands in western countries, and it can say: eye for eye, tooth for tooth. And insofar the U.S. government is concerned, I think, this very government would even lend a hand in the diffusion of such pamphlets and the American policemen too, would help for they love fun. Only - and there's the rub - the Prague government knows very well the thing would not be eye for eye and tooth for tooth. Were the Prague government to send pamphlets to western countries, exhorting the population to fight for the eight-hour day, for free choice of profession, for free trade unions and for the other items contained in the ten demands of the people's opposition, everybody in the West would tell himself the Prague government had gone insane since all these things had been realized in the West a long time ago and everybody considers them a self-evident condition of his life. The rage of the Prague government springs precisely from the knowledge that it is unable to retaliate in kind. Were it to strew over western countries pamphlets of a similar content as were strewn over Czechoslovakia,

PEROUTKA: (CONT'D)

it would liken a man who had brewed a lot of coffee and went to sell it in a cafeteria. Indeed, this type of revenge is a closed door to the government of Prague. The demands of the people's opposition are subversive and incendiary in Czechoslovakia alone. It is unpleasant, but it is a fact - this time the government of Prague cannot revenge itself.

The government maintains that we wanted to disturb the May Day parades. We did not want to disturb them, we wanted to complement them, to contribute something so that they should have the traditional aspect they always had. Ever since the May Day parades were instituted, the working people carried standards, displaying their demands. At present the government enforces the May Day display of slogans which are not those of the employees but of the employer. The Communist government is the sole employer in Czechoslovakia now and it does not tolerate other than praise of this only employer. Consequently we helped the words that would normally have appeared on the standards, appear at least on pamphlets.

On the whole, the government overestimates our role in the entire matter and it does so intentionally. It would love to pass off what is the innermost breath

PEROUTKA: (CONT'D)

of all people as a sneeze of the exiles. We did not print our own thoughts on the pamphlets. Prior to doing so, we have listened to several thousands of refugees; we have assembled information as to what is discussed in the plants and in the fields, we have solicited reports why strikes and riots occur, why the workers resort to the tactics of slow work, why the miners are discontented, why the labor drivers get beaten at times. We found one sole mighty current to be at the bottom of it all. We have condensed the reports as accurately as possible into the ten demands of the people's opposition. We have not added anything of our own. Now we ask: have we reproduced your demands and your thoughts correctly? The government says they are hypocritical demands. Does anyone of you feel that the eight-hour day, the free choice of one's profession, the free trade unions constitute hypocritical demands? The government says we, exiles, interfere in the internal matters of the state. Even were it so, the government would have no great fear of us who are thousands of miles away. The government's discomfort-ure springs from its realization that the home population itself decided to interfere in the internal matters of the state. Since the people's opposition in the home-land cannot print its program - all printing plants and all paper are the property of the government - we

PEROUTKA: (CONT'D) have printed it for the opposition.

The government behaves like a man whose cheek is crimson and who denies that anybody struck him. It asserts that the people refuse our statements with disgust. If it is so, why is the government not more composed? It asserts that the people trust the government and the Communist Party implicitly. If it is so, why is the government and the Communist Party lastingly excited? It asserts that nobody listens to our nonsensical broadcasts. If it is so, then everything is in the best of order for the government and it wastes its time on us and demeans itself unreasonably by vituperating us; for where nobody is interested in us, silence would crush us far more than vituperations. If we are done with, why lie about us?

The Rude Pravo wrote, "The will of the people is strong." If it be so, the Rude Pravo should be apprehensive about the future. If the will of the people is strong then the ten demands of the people's opposition in Czechoslovakia will be soon realized since they are the people's opposition own demands.

STANDARD CLOSING.

CONFIDENTIAL

24 May 1954

Operation VETO, Phase II, Operational Plan

1. The ballot of the people's opposition, issued in 20,000,000 copies, and designed to establish the symbol and content of the ten demands throughout the country to every type of citizen. This action began late on May 15 and will continue to May 30.

2. Svobodna Europa, number 14, an eight-page picture edition printed in 1,000,000 copies, designed to translate the ten demands into human and individual terms by photographs and text written in more readable, informal language. This publication will be sent from approximately May 22 through the week of May 31.

3. The airmail letter, written from the external opposition center to the forces within, issued in 2,000,000 copies and designed to explain why the ten demands and why an action program. This action will begin on or about May 29 and continue until the Party Congress. The first and second of these messages, the ballot of the people's opposition and Svoboda Europa seek to answer the question raised in section B.1. of discussion paper (sent separately) "What Do the Ten Demands Really Mean?" The third message, the airmail letter, represents an initial effort to answer the question raised in section B.2. "Why a Program Based on the Ten Demands?"

OPERATION "VETO"

VOL. I: REGIME REACTION THROUGH MAY 15, 1954

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OPERATION "VETO"

Introduction

Operation "Veto" began on the morning of April 29, 1954, when thousands of leaflet-bearing balloons were launched from secret sites along the Czechoslovak-West German frontier. The balloon action marked the beginning of the second fully coordinated Western propaganda campaign utilizing the spoken and the written word and directed across the Iron Curtain.* While carefully worded leaflets in both Czech and Slovak streamed from balloons borne eastward by prevailing winds, Radio Free Europe transmitters in Munich beamed "saturation" broadcasts to the people of Czechoslovakia. By May 1 more than two and one-half million leaflets had been dropped into the major population centers of the country. Profitting from experience gained in the past, Operation Veto was the first fully coordinated "radio-printed word" action attempted on so vast a scale.

The first phase of Veto (April 29-May 15) coincided with Communist May Day celebrations throughout the Soviet orbit and, in Czechoslovakia itself, with intensive preparations for the forthcoming National Committee "elections." In this period, two distinct types of propaganda materials were ballooned in: from April 29 through May 3 the balloon drops consisted of small posters dramatizing the "Ten Demands of the Czechoslovak People's Opposition" (Tab A); from May 5 through May 14, of eight-page booklets (Tab B), specially printed on strips of light-weight paper, spelling out the Ten Demands and exposing the hypocrisy of the regime's pre-election campaign.**

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* The first such action was Operation "Prospero" (July 13-17, 1953). In that four day period 6,512 balloons were launched, carrying a cargo of 12 million leaflets into Communist-dominated Czechoslovakia.

** The Ten Demands were: 1) Trade Unions for Trade Unionists; 2) More Pay--Less Propaganda; 3) Workers Must Not Be Chained to Their Jobs; 4) No State Regimentation of Free Time; 5) No more Serfdom (Farmers' Bondage); 6) No Quotas--or Smaller Ones; 7) Autonomy for the Local National Committees; 8) Production for the People--Not for the Soviets; 9) Back to Servicing the Customer; 10) Housing for Families--Not for the State.
The purpose of the leaflets was to give form to concrete, attainable demands, which the Czechoslovak people could make, as they saw fit, upon the Communist regime.

Two types of balloons were employed in the first phase of Veto to insure maximum accuracy in reaching predetermined targets. The majority of leaflets were delivered by meteorological balloons of neoprene rubber, carrying a three pound pay-load. These climbed to altitudes of 30,000 feet where expanding to some 80 per cent of their original size they burst and scattered leaflets over a wide area, including fields, farms, towns, and large cities. For deeper penetration into selected areas pillow-shaped balloons of polyethylene plastic were employed. These cli bing to slightly lower altitudes slowly leaked gas and settled to the ground intact, deep within the Czechoslovak hinterland. In a past balloon action it is known that the "pillows" penetrated to areas at least 700 miles to the east of the Bavarian launching site.

The first phase of Operation Veto thus concluded on May 15, on the eve of the scheduled National Committee elections, when the first sham election "ballots" showered into Czechsolovakia. These were the first of an estimated 20 million ballooned in over succeeding days.

Later phases of Operation Veto will be treated in a subsequent report.

Balloon-Radio Coordination

The balloon side of the operation, directed by Free Europe Press, received the full support of Radio Free Europe's powerful transmitters in Munich. Some hours after the first balloons had been launched at the frontier sites, Radio Free Europe broadcast the following announcement, officially breaking the security silence which had protected Veto during the long months of planning:

> The Iron Curtain does not reach the skies. Thousands of balloons are carrying the Ten Demands of the CzechoslovaksPeople's Opposition throughout the republic. Workers and peasants--this is your program. Back it firmly. The regime will not meet your demands voluntarily. Your solidarity, however, may prevail upon the regime and force a retreat. Your solidarity may force the regime to fulfill your wishes.

Saturation broadcasts continued throughout the rest of the day. Two other examples may be cited:

The regime conducts an electoral campaign. The people, however, go

to the polls with their own program. Ten demands--this is the militant program of the Czech and Slovak people. Ten demands--ten blows struck at the regime.

Workers and peasants--you will soon receive and read the Ten Demands of the Czechoslovak People's Opposition. These are your demands. In pronouncing them our task is to make them heard, as resolutely and loudly as possible. You are fixing the strategy and tactics--we are only speaking for you.

The degree of integration between the radio broadcasts and the balloon-drop materials is illustrated by the following extract from the eight-page booklet (COP No. 13), entitled "The Iron Curtain Does Not Reach the Clouds":

The Communist regime has the greatest fear of the truth. In order to protect its propaganda monopoly and keep the truth from the people, the regime has surrounded Czechoslovakia with trenches, mine fields, and barbed wire. But in vain. The free world will not permit nations enslaved by the Soviet Empire to be isolated from their friends. Every day, every hour, the radio refutes Communist lies with the truth about world democracy. Western science has ingeniously launched Freedom Balloons to bring the message of freedom to all.... The Czech and Slovak people accept every broadcast and every leaflet as another proof of solidarity--another assurance that you will not be forgotten, that the free world will never accept your enslavement!

Perhaps the high point of Veto's first phase came with the weekly talk delivered on May 15 by Ferdinand Peroutka, Chief of the Czechoslovak Radio Desk of Radio Free Europe. Replying to regime attacks, Peroutka stated:

Listen: if you discuss a matter with somebody and he keeps on--for a whole hour--calling you nothing but a hyena and a jackal, what would you think? Probably you would think that he has nothing else to say. This is precisely what we are thinking now since the government has treated us exiles--for a whole week, in the press, on the radio, and on the speakers' platforms--to the supreme accomplishments of its art of abuse.... At the beginning of May balloons spilled pamphlets over Czechoslovakia containing the Ten Demands of the Czechoslovak People's Opposition.... The first demand reads: "The functionaries of the trade unions are responsible to those who elected them." The government answers: "You hyena." The second demand reads: "Employees have the right to leave their employment without permission of the plant and the right to refuse employment forced on them by the state." The government counters: "You jackal." The third demand reads: "The government must not arbitrarily extend working hours and everyone should be paid for overtime." The government answers: "You tiger."..... And another demand reads: "Wages should be increased." To this Mr. Drda answers: "You bandits--you would like to strip the last shirt off our children." It would seem that Mr. Drda is insane....

Regime Reaction

The first evidence of the effectiveness of Veto came on May 3 when Rudolf Sznapka, a 22-year old member of the Czechoslovak Border Police, defected to the West and reported that to his certain knowledge all frontier units had been mobilized to collect leaflets and downed balloons. But the Czechoslovak press and radio preserved an official silence--presumably while awaiting advice and orders from Moscow until May 5 when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note of protest to the United States Embassy in Prague. Accordingly, six days after the first balloons scattered leaflets over Czechoslovakia, Radio Prague broadcast the full text of the note.

While earlier regime counter-propaganda had merely stated that punitive action would be taken against those responsible for balloon "provocations" at an unspecified future date, the Czechoslovak note of May 5 demanded that the "culprits" be punished by the government of the United States:

> The Czechoslovak government, giving expression to the indignation of the Czechoslovak people at this new provocation, protests most energetically against the attempt of the United States authorities and United States subversive organizations to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic, and against the violation of Czechoslovak airspace. The Czechoslovak government demands that the United States government punish all persons who participated in the organization and execution of this campaign, which represents a crude violation of international law. (Italics supplied.)

Apparently Operation Veto had presented a critical challenge to the stability of the regime.

The following day (May 6) Radio Prague again broadcast the full text of the diplomatic note, and added comment of its own. Attempting to establish the "popular" nature of the people's indignation at this "crude provocation," Radio Prague quoted the alleged words of one Milos Perl and stated:

> Into our /Perl's/ quiet village, on Saturday, May 1, Fascist leaflets fell--sent to us on the western winds by our greatest enemies, the American imperialists. But they have made a mistake, these so-called Crusaders of Western Freedom, when they thought their crazy talk could mislead our citizens. Within a few minutes our fellow citizens crowded into the local National Committees, handing in the leaflets in their entirety. And they should have heard...all the remarks addressed at them. For haven't we learned what their freedom is and felt it on our own skins?

In this broadcast Radio Prague set the tone of Czechoslovak counter-propaganda in succeeding days. Thereafter, in swift succession, radio and press treatment stressed the "likeness" of the balloon action to "economically unjustified" wartime American bombardments of Czechoslovak towns and cities, and compared the behavior of United States forces occupying Pilsen after World War II to the Nazi armies. Nevertheless, apparently conceding the effectiveness of the leaflets which codified the unspoken sentiments of the Czechoslovak people, the regime admitted that the Western messages had a seemingly liberal character at least.

> In view of the past failure of American propaganda, the authors of these leaflets do not dare openly to advocate the restoration of capitalism, but are compelled to take into consideration the firmness of the People's Democratic Order in the Czechoslovak Republic. They... feign an interest in the rights and social achievements of the Czechoslovak working people.*

The "American imperialists" and their "traitor servants" by adopting this liberal posture sought to destroy the peaceful achievements of the Czechoslovak nation, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The earliest acknowledgement of Veto elsewhere in the Soviet bloc appeared on May 6 when Radio Moscow's International Service announced to its listeners that "American occupation organs" based in West Germany had launched a new balloon provocation," a "crude interference in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic." The leaflets were summarized as "demands supposed to be in the interests of the Czechoslovak workers" and "incitements to Czechoslovak citizens to commit sabotage." The following day Pravda (Moscow) carried a dispatch datelined Prague labelling Veto as a "new campaign of provocation." But it would appear that the Soviet government felt the Ten Demands to be too dangerous, even in distorted form, for internal consumption. Instead Pravda contented itself with the statement that the leaflets had been "slanderous" and proof of continued American unwillingness to cooperate in the Soviet Union's great design of reducing international tension.

With the announcement of Veto over Radio Moscow's International Service, the

* Protest note, Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, May 5, 1954

satellite propaganda ministries apparently felt free to release an account of Veto to their own peoples. Thus, on May 7 the Polish radio broadcast the text of the Czechoslovak note, and Trybuna Ludu (Warsaw), the official Party daily, carried a story datelined Prague (PAP) entitled "Provocatory Campaign of US Agents Against Czechoslovakia." On the same day Otechestven Front (Sofia), organ of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, carried a verbatim reprint of the Radio Moscow story of May 6, indicating Tass as its source.

In succeeding days little new occured. Attacks by the Czechoslovak regime on Veto were frequent, but the Party propagandists were seemingly unable to invent fresh techniques. Newspaper and radio accounts followed set style and repeated the old phrases. In three cases, however, the Czechoslovak press attempted to combat the leaflets with rather leaden "humerous" verse.

> Go to hell, balloon masters,
> Your action makes us laugh
> Because it shows
> Your simplemindedness....
> (Mlada Fronta, Prague, May 7)

> Wherever he (the imperialist) carries his vaunted freedom
> (And that's everywhere he can)
> He carries it on the point of a bayonet.
> And when that won't do-- in little balloons....
> (Radio Prague, May 7)

> They are used to balloons--the pupils of Barnum.
> Every child knows what trouble balloons are.
> They rise into the air, burst, and disappear.
> Uncle Sam ought to remember that.
> (Zemedelske Noviny, Prague, May 8)

On may 7 Rude Pravo (Prague), the leading daily, attempted a relatively sober comment on Veto in terms of recognized principles of international law. The effort was exhausting; within a paragraph or two, the editorial quickly descended to the level of polemics.

After the initially frenzied reaction, the incidence of official comment on Veto slowly declined. Though Radio Free Europe repeatedly stressed that Veto was a long-term campaign, apparently the regime chose to believe that the "balloon provocation" had ended. Though there had been 10 area-wide attacks on Veto on

May 7, a week later there was only one. But between May 15 and 17 more than 20 million leaflets showered into Czechoslovakia as the people went to the polls. Regime reaction to the new leaflet drops was immediate and violent; but the later phases of Veto will be summarized in a subsequent report.

1. Radio Prague (Czech Home Service - 1900h) May 5, 1954: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent the following note to the U.S. Embassy in Prague on May 5:

A further campaign of provocation was engineered against Czechoslovakia with the assistance of the U.S. occupation authorities in Western Germany at the end of April and at the beginning of May, 1954.

This campaign represents an attempt at crudely interfering with the Czechoslovak Republic's domestic affairs. It aimed at disturbing the dignified and joyful character of this year's May Day celebrations and, simultaneously, at influencing the Czechoslovak population in the Western border region before the forthcoming elections to National Committees.

Balloons with inciting leaflets and labels were released over the Czechoslovak frontier from the U.S. Occupation Zone in Germany. The U.S. press and radio are describing this provocation as a new heroic deed of an allegedly private U.S. organization--the so-called "Crusaders for Freedom"--who already tried, unsuccessfully, in July, 1953, to provoke the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia by similar means.

This foolish campaign is described in the leaflets as a new means of the dispatch of the "Message of Freedom" and as an ingenious device of Western technique. They contain a variety of hypocritical demands pretending to serve the protection of the interests of the Czechoslovak people. Greatest attention is paid to the elections to National Committees. Simultaneously, the U.S. authors of the leaflets, with the help of mendacious proclamations and demands, incite Czechoslovak citizens to commit acts of sabotage. Their appeals are interwoven with crude incitement and nonsensical slander directed against the Czechoslovak Government and the friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In view of the past failure of U.S. propaganda, the authors of these leaflets do not dare openly to demand the restoration of capitalism, but are compelled to take into consideration the firmness of the people's Democratic order in the Czechoslovak Republic. They must consider this as an historic fact and feign interest in the rights and social achievements of the working people. This foolish trick can only meet with contempt as far as the Czechoslovak working people are concerned. For those whose bosses are notoriously known throughout the world as exploiters, as the worst enemies of the working class and of all working people, and as ruthless colonizers try to speak in these leaflets about the rights and social achievements of the working people.

The Czechoslovak people know very well that the U.S. imperialist circles are also interfering with elections in other countries and cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that they have definitely lost their unfortunate influence on elections in Czechoslovakia since the establishment of the People's Democratic Order. It does, however, not add to the cause of peace or the prestige of the United States in the eyes of the world public if these U.S. circles express their dissatisfaction with the loss of their influence in Czechoslovakia in such an impermissable manner, which is condemned by international law.

The Czechoslovak people are convinced that if the American "Crusaders for Freedom" really wanted to fight for freedom and social rights, they would not have to make

expensive trips over the ocean to Czechoslovakia's frontier. They would have ample opportunities for their activities in the United States itself, where the struggle for the freedom and rights of the working people is being persecuted as a so-called un-American activity.

Yet despite the ridiculous nature and hopelessness of the Balloon Campaign of the U.S. Crusaders who, above all, are not private crusaders and even less crusaders for freedom, the Czechoslovak Government cannot remain silent (few words missing-Ed.).

This campaign represents an attempt at crude interference in the Czechoslovak Republic's domestic affairs and an unparalleled violation of the most elementary rules of international law, regulating the peaceful coexistence of nations and stipulating the integrity of state frontiers and the airspace of sovereign countries. This violation is the more crude as this campaign of provocation was organized on the territory of Western Germany, and the United States thus once more has abused its status as an occupation power, contrary to international law.

The Czechoslovak Government, giving expression to the wishes and longings of its peoples, is, together with all peace-loving nations, making all possible efforts for a lessening of international tensions and for the over-all development of friendly relations and cooperation among nations.

It can therefore not notice without indignation that the U.S. Government is even at present not willing to give up its cold war policy, and methods such as the dispatching of saboteurs and diversionists, as well as the inciting leaflets. The Czechoslovak people have received the new Balloon Campaign of the U.S. Government with self-(knowledge), quietness, and contempt.

If the U.S. Government expected that the releasing of subversive leaflets over Czechoslovak territory--with the assistance of so-called Western technology, or rather of Western winds--could disturb the traditional peaceful character of the May Day celebrations and parades, its diplomatic representative who, from the platform reserved for guests, could view the enthusiastic parade of hundreds of the thousands of working people in the Republic's capitol, can judge best the entire bankruptcy of all these hopes and expectations.

The U.S. Government should not have any doubt about the fact that the nations of Czechoslovakia who want to live in peace and friendship with all(peoples) of the world, including the U.S. people, will in the future also be able to give the right reply to everybody who might like to disturb their unity, security, and peace.

The Czechoslovak Government, giving expression to the indignation of the Czechoslovak people at this new provocation, protests more energetically against the attempt of the U.S. authorities and U.S. subversive organizations to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic, and against the violation of Czechoslovak airspace. The Czechoslovak Government demands that the U.S. Government punish all persons who participated in the organization and execution of this campaign, which represents a crude violation of international law.

2. Radio Prague (2350h) May 5, 1954: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented today to the U.S. Embassy in Prague a note expressing the deep resentment of the Czechoslovak people on the new provocation and protesting most energetically against this new attempt of interference in Czechoslovak internal affairs. The note stated that across the border in the U.S. Zone in Germany, balloons with slander leaflets and posters [illegible] launched against Czechoslovak territory. These provocations were designed to disrupt the dignified and joyful character of this year's First of May celebrations and simultaneously to influence the Czechoslovak citizens in the western border territories for the pending National Committee elections. Similar provocations had occurred in July of last year without success. The Czechoslovak government appealed in the note to the U.S. Government to punish all those who participated in the organization of the action, which represents a rude offense of international rules.

1. Radio Prague (1610h) May 6, 1954: Having read again the text of the note handed the U.S. Ambassador the preceding day, the following commentary is made:

You have heard the text of the Note which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic sent yesterday to the Embassy of the USA in Prague. You will now hear from the observation of our listener, Milos Perl, how our people are replying to this criminal provocation on the part of the American imperialists and their helpers.

"Into our quiet village fell also on Saturday, May 1, fascist leaflets sent to us on the western wind by our greatest enemies, the American imperialists. But they have made a mistake, these so-called Crusaders of Western Freedom, when they thought that their crazy talk would mislead our citizens. Within a few minutes our fellow citizens crowded into the local National Committee, handing in the leaflets in their entirety. And they should hear, these Western imperialists, all the remarks that were addressed to their ranks. For haven't we got to know their freedom on our own skins?

"It is just in these days that we recall the superfluous, economically unmotivated air raids and victims killed by American aircraft and just today we were reminding ourselves that in May 1945 the Nazi occupiers were leaving our villages only to be replaced by equally criminal American occupiers with their hostility toward our people. That is what we were told by our fellow citizens as they were bringing the leaflets into the National Committee. And there were amongst them a lot of those who are not members of the Communist Party, but who nevertheless, like the Communists, love our People's Democratic Republic, our government, our homeland.

"And it was these same fellow-citizens who spoke of the so-called freedom during the First Republic. On their own initiative, they spoke of the misery and starvation which they and their children had to suffer during the First Republic as unemployed people or as exploited small and medium size farmers. They made a mistake, these American imperialists and their servants, traitors of our nation, when they thought that now has come a suitable momentto entice us away from the road which we took.

"If May 1 used to be in the years past a joyful and great day in our village, this year's First of May was really grandiose. It became a real fete-day for all our village workers, cooperatives, and private farms, who, in unprecedented numbers, took part in the May 1 procession. This great assembly is really due to the efforts of the Western imperialists to whose inflammatory leaflets our people have made answer.

Hereabouts, the Crusaders will be unlucky. Once already, they have got a good hiding here, and they know our history very well. If need be, they will get another good hiding. Just like all their assistants."

"Milos Perlot (sic) is one of millions of citizens in our State who are giving an answer to the American provocation. Here, you American imperialists will certainly be unlucky. We shan't budge an inch from our road.

2. Radio Prague (1900h) May 6, 1954 International Commentary by Karel Subrt: The American agents in Western Germany, in cooperation with a horde of traitors and Adenauer revanchists, committed another impudent provocation against Czechoslovakia. They dropped over our territory balloons with inflammatory leaflets and labels.

The purpose of this (word missing--Ed.) and hopeless provocation was to disturb the dignified course of May Day celebrations and to influence the inhabitants of the western frontier region before the elections for the National Committees.

Various demands, intended to look like protection of the interests of Czechoslovak working people, are hypocritically described in the leaflets and labels. If our people should be dependent on the protection of the American imperialists and their servants, the Osuskys, Zenkls, Cernys, Lettrichs, and Peroutkas, they would really be badly off. But those leaflets the American agents are dropping over our territory deny any clumsy pretension of interest for Czechoslovak people. Brutal inflammations, stirring up sabotage and nonsensical slanders against the Czechoslovak government and against the friendship of our nation with the nation of the USSR abound in the pamphlets.

This babbling is dictated by the troubles in which the American attempts, with the help of the traitors in our people's democratic regime, have landed. The contents of the pamphlets show that all the methods of the American agitators and Nazi-helpers have failed. Their authors do not even dare to proclaim their plans openly. They conceal that they want to destroy our Republic and expose our people to Adenauer Nazism and to restore capitalism in the Czechoslovak Republic. Embittered, they have taken note of the fact that our People's Democratic Regime is firm and that our people fully trust the Party, Government, and National Front.

They have found out that it is a vain effort to incite people against the regime which is leading them to welfare; therefore they turned the page and, as if nothing had happened, they pretend interest in the rights and social achievements of our working people.

How foolish and absurd it is when American imperialists, who for a long time now have been exposed to world criticism as the worst of exploiters and ruthless usurers, talk about the rights and social achievements of our workers. To whom do Zenkl, Cerny, and Osusky or Ferdinand Peroutka want to tell things about rights and social achievements? For that they had plenty of time during the pre-Munich Republic. Everyone in our country knows how they were exploiting the workers; that they were firing on workers and organizing manhunts for strikers and the unemployedworkmen, while they themselves were filling their bellies.

But the impudent provocation of the American imperialists has one other side, too. American newspapers are attempting to present it as a campaign of what they call a private association, the so-called Crusade for Freedom. No, this is no free campaign. Just as it is no private campaign to send agents and diversionists, saboteurs and murderers to our territory, and just as it is no private campaign when the American radio--be it called "Voice of America" or "Free Europe"--inveighs against our Republic.

The American newspaper, the New York Times, which is under the control of and paid by the same American billionaires who have under their control and in their pay Dulles and the other members of the Government of the USA, wrote as far back as in January last year the following: 'Organs dealing with propaganda, such as broadcasts abroad or black propaganda, the employing of agents, the financing of anti-Communist underground activities, etc., are under control of the U.S. State and Defense Departments, and of the Intelligence Service.'

So, according to this confession by the American billionaires' paper, Ministries,

the Army and CIC are doing this job to which no other nation has degraded itself as yet.

Not only this, but already in October, 1951, the U.S. Congress (the U.S. legislative body), granted for these purposes the amount of 100 million dollars. The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry yesterday protested against this new provocation by a note in which it condemned this activity and declared that the United States is against the regulations of international law, misusing its position of occupation power in West Germany and that the U.S. Government has not even now abandoned its policy of a cold war. It is useless to say that nobody in our country is being affected by such campaigns as the agents of imperialism and traitors abroad expect. This was already proved by May 1st. The U.S. diplomatic representative could submit to Washington only such information about the celebrations which would have the same effect on the warmongers as a cold shower.

But let us note that the provocation campaign was launched in the time of the Geneva Conference from which the nations expect easing of international tension. That is no accident but has a clear purpose. American warmongers try to arouse uneasiness exactly at the time when Dulles left Geneva for the United States, because he suffered one of the greatest defeats of his subversive warmongering policy . The new provocation of the imperialists is doomed to failure like all their previous ones. Our people reject it with disgust. No provocations, no instigations, nor other subversive means can fool anybody in our country. Our people will concentrate still more all their strength on the building of socialism, on the struggle for peace and on the lessening of international tension.

3. Radio Moscow, May 6, 1954, in its International Service, commented on the Czechoslovak note on VETO, paraphrasing the contents of the note: Prague: The Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs directed a note to the U.S. Government which stated in part:

At the end of April and the beginning of May, a new provocation campaign against Czechoslovakia was organized with the help of American Occupation organs in Western Germany with the aim of crudely interfering in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Balloons with slanderous leaflets were sent over the State borders from the American Occupation Zone in Germany into Czechoslovak territory. In the leaflets were put forward various demands supposed to be in the interests of the Czechoslovak workers.

Particular attention is given to the upcoming elections of the National Councils. Together with these statements, the American authors of the leaflets incite Czechoslovak citizens to commit sabotage. These appeals are covered with crude slander directed against the Czechoslovak Government and friendship between the Czechoslovak people and the USSR.

The Czechoslovak Government, expressing the indignation of the Czechoslovak people, expressed a sharp protest against the attempts of American organs and American subversive organizations to interfere in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic and against the violation of Czechoslovak air space.

The Czechoslovak Government demands that the U.S. Government make responsible all

persons who took part in the organization and carrying out of this provocation campaign.

1. Mlada Fronta (Prague) May 7, 1954, "Open Letter to the Crusaders for Freedom," by Karel Balak:

Go to hell, balloon masters,
Your action makes us laugh
Because it shows
Your simple-mindedness.

You must have earned poor marks
In history class
Or else you would not have chosen that name
For your balloon masquerade.

Had you known your history better
You could have saved yourselves disgrace
Because the Czech nation
Has always learned how to treat Crusaders!

2. Radio Warsaw (0600h) May 7, 1954: Read the text of the note handed to the U.S. Embassy by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 5th, protesting the Balloon Action.

3. Mlada Fronta (Prague) May 7, 1954 in an article "American Manners." One can hardly imagine the diplomatic fuss and the open threats by American official quarters, if somewhere on the shores of the United States some private organization should start launching balloons with leaflets attacking the U.S. Government. Of course, no one could ever conceive such an idea. But somehow, it is part of the "etiquette" of American diplomacy to interfere with the domestic affairs of other countries.

There were, for example, the activities of U.S. Ambassador Claire Luce during the Italian elections; this lady has the ability to interfere (on Wall Street orders) in Italian affairs in such a clumsy way that the Italian Government was compelled to make a statement on the importance of the lady to Italy--a matter on which the Italian people had a different opinion. The people, due to her clumsiness and bourgeois limitations, called her "Empress of Stupidity."

With similar ability American warships arrived in Italy just at the moment of the elections; to "honor" the Syrian elections a group of American tourists, members of some sort of association for relations with the Middle East, turned up in Syria; on the occasion of the West German elections, American Military Police filled the streets with all the paraphernalia from batons to tanks.

There is one "but"; such manners cannot be applied in Czechoslovakia. Do they assume, those "Crusaders for Freedom," inspired by Dollar Crusaders and by imperialist wars, that our people, who rid themselves of reaction in February 1948, who fulfilled the Five Year Plan and who constantly achieve new success, will fall for balloons--even though they may be "made in the USA"? Do they assume that anybody would believe their hypocritical stories?

They had better mind their own fences! We have had such a "balloon action" once before. Then they dropped leaflets over our land, facsimiles of the new

Czechoslovak banknotes, predicting misery and starvation for us. And the result?

The currency they tried to ridicule almost a year ago has increased in purchasing power by one sixth. And that represents ten billion korumy more for our people.

The organizers of the balloon action had better look to matters at home, to growing unemployment, to the vain attempts of the dollar economy to find a solution to the crisis threatening it from all sides. These facts cannot be changed by the feigned optimism of U.S. ruling quarters or concealed by the most intricate propaganda moves.

The Messrs. balloonmasters, if they are so concerned about "freedom" should mend their own fences. No one trusts American freedom, least of all those who write about it. To whom do they intend to teach their democracy?

Here the workers select their own candidates whom they may supervise and dismiss whenever they wish. And everybody is permitted to vote, even those who, by having rivoted their eyes to the West, can no longer see the truth here.

In their country, in the USA, candidates are selected by a Party machine which is closely linked to gangsters and banking houses (there is little difference between those anyhow), many millions of Americans are not allowed to vote, and deputies cannot be recalled.

The balloon crusaders have no need to teach us. We know who they are, and we do not intend to abandon our road of success and a better living, in order to pursue balloon-borne lies and frauds.

4. Pravda (Moscow) May 7, 1954: published an article dateline Prague, May 6, (Tass), headlined "Czechoslovak Note to the Government of the United States," and paraphrasing the Czechoslovak note.

The Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency announced that on May 5 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic presented the Ambassador of the United States of America in Prague with a note which stated in part:

At the end of April and during early May, with the help of American occupation organs in Western Germany, a new campaign of provocations was organized against the Czechoslovak Republic, a campaign which represents an attempt at crude interference in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic. Balloons carrying slanderous leaflets were sent across the border of the American Occupation Zone of Germany into Czechoslovak territory.

In the (Czechoslovak) note it was pointed out the above-mentioned American provocation represents a crude interference in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic (repetitious in orig. - Ed.) and an unprecedented violation of the most elementary rules of international law.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, as it states in the note, reaffirms the wishes and expectations of its people, in unison with all peace-loving people, who fight in every way for a lessening of international tension and for the many-faceted development of friendly relations and cooperation between people. Therefore, it (the Government) is unable to view without indignation the fact that the United States Government, even now, does not wish to refrain from its policy of Cold War and from patterns of conduct such as the dispatch of diversionists, as well as the distribution of slanderous leaflets.

The Czechoslovak people, with serene assurance of their own worth, greeted scornfully the new campaign of the Government of the United States - the balloon campaign.

If the Government of the United States expected that the dispatch of subversive leaflets into Czechoslovak territory would upset the joyous and peaceful character of the May First celebrations and demonstrations, then the United States diplomatic representative, who had the opportunity of observing the triumphant demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of workers in the principal city of the Republic from the guest tribune, is in the best position to testify to the utter failure of these (the provocateurs') hopes and expectations.

The Czechoslovak Government, expressing the indignation of the Czechoslovak people, issues a most emphatic protest against the attempts of American organs and American subversive groups to interfere in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic, and against violation of Czechoslovak air space. The Czechoslovak Government demands that the United States Government make responsible all persons who took part in the organization and execution of this campaign of provocation.

5. Radio Prague, May 7, 1954: The broadcast entitled, "When Will It Burst?" opened with rollicking music. Then followed:

"Where he carries his vaunted freedom
(And that's everywhere)
He carries it where he can on the point
of his bayonet,
And when that won't do--in little balloons.
The world knows him well by now--
That's why he's successful with (word missing--Ed.)
Today the world loves freedom
And doesn't want to see him (words missing--Ed.)
The world, milords of Wall Street,
Is no nylon stocking--
Things go bust
Like your little balloons."

6. Radio Prague, May 7, 1954: In a broadcast to an assembly of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth, the speaker (not identified) eulogizes the new Czechoslovakia, and compares it to the First Republic misery, which was directly due to machinations of "Zenkl, Lettrich, Majer, Ripka and the rest of them. Now, by means of whatever radio trumpets, such as the so-called 'Free Europe', beginning with Mr. Adenauer... (these same exiles) tell us how unhappy we now are...." The speaker, evidently trying to counteract the VETO campaign, enjoins the assembly: "There is no doubt that we and our youth will make the few remaining pre-election days one of great joy, and that on May 16th, all our towns and villages will cheer up and that on May 16th all our radio stations will be able to announce that our people have overwhelmingly demonstrated, by their response to the elections, that they have no need to beg for the happiness they already possess and that we will all go on fighting for peace by means of our diligent work for reconstruction."

7. Prace (Prague) May 7, 1954: "Light Western Wind," by Jiri Bronek:

The Western Wind usually brings us cold rain and bad weather. This time it also brought balloons with provocative leaflets and posters. The American taxpayer, who for all his high taxes gets only primitive medical care and miserable schools, will no doubt take little pleasure in knowing in what stupid manner his

money is being thrown in the air.

As far as we are concerned, those leaflets have aroused only indignation with the vulgar slander printed in them--and then, ironic laughter. Why! Do these idiots who plan such clumsiness in the USA really think that we are so backward as to sink to our knees in the face of "the ingenuity of Western technique," such as these balloons and leaflets? Our workers could teach the Americans many technical innovations--and yet they go at us with balloons!

Last year they had already attempted it, but the balloons burst like bubbles. This year's campaign is in no way more successful. The Western Wind, indeed, is just too weak to affect us in any way.

"Private Crusaders" /sub-title,--Ed./: The United States is, as one says, the country of "private initiative." The text-books for good American children paint things as if every American, poor wretch, had the marshal's baton of a millionaire in his pocket. The reality, however, is different. One cannot speak of a private initiative in the country of the omnipotent monopolies whose behest and orders are carried out by the U.S. government both at home and abroad.

It is, therefore, ridiculous if the USA claims that the organization of the "Crusaders for Freedom" is a private enterprise. This enterprise is about as private as the U.S. government itself. The money comes from the ill-famed fund of $100,000,000, and from the pockets of monopolists who make money by producing arms. Among the leaders of the organization are people having close links to the government in Washington. The fact that they are carrying on their dirty tricks from Western Germany is another proof of the imaginary "private character" of these queer Crusaders. After all, in order to erect transmitters in territory occupied by U.S. armed forces, or to launch balloons from that territory, they need the consent of the American War Department. And how could this Department give consent to international subversive campaigns if there really was a purely private matter involved?

"Balloons and Cruisers" /sub-title--Ed./: The Americans know various ways to interfere with elections. Wherever bribery fails, they try force. In the elections to the Italian Parliament, preceding the latest one, they sent cruisers to the Italian coast. Under the threat of their guns, the Americans succeeded in winning a majority, however, then came the elections in 1953 and the American party--occupation or no occupation, cruisers or no cruisers--lost the majority.

We have no sea and that's why they are not in a position to send us any democratic cruisers with democratic guns--to make up for it, they have just sent us democratic balloons. However, our people had given them a reply before this, and again in these days about their further attempts to interfere. The diplomatic representative of the USA was also on the platform when thousands and thousands of our people marched through the festive May Day streets, smiles on their faces and songs on their lips. That was the answer. And on May 16th, in the elections, we will once again and very loudly tell them what we say by our day-to-day work: leave us in peace, don't bother us, we are not interested in you, what we want is to live in joy and peace. We will give this reply to anyone who wants to disrupt our unity and security, and the peace of our beautiful land.

8. Zemedelsko Noviny (Prague) May 7, 1954. Article entitled, "From Balloons and Their Insidious Leaflets to Realignments on the New York Stock Exchange.": According to the Western press, thousands of American incendiary bombs fell in the area around Dien Bien Phu, cremating people alive. Hundreds of millions of people

protest against this action. But American papers, when writing about their pilots, speak of them as "Crusading for Freedom."

At the end of April and the beginning of May this year, American "Crusaders for Freedom" in the American Zone of Germany dropped balloons on Czechoslovak territory containing insidious leaflets and stickers. They attempted to interfere with the peaceful and happy proceedings of the May First celebrations. They tried to influence our people during the pre-election days. These inept and obvious attempts of American war-hungry elements have been met by the anger and contempt of our people. These attempts are a gross violation of international law; they are a flagrant attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia; they are an attempt to poison the international situation and prolong international tension.

/The article goes on to say that there is a close connection between bombing Korea, burning Viet Nam villages and dropping leaflets. Wherever war has been started, the Americans wish to prolong it. As to Czechoslovakia/, they do not know how to begin a war here since they know there is strength and unity here. They wish, at least, by means of insidious leaflets, to poison the international situation and make peaceful solution to international tension an impossibility.

/At the time when Americans wanted to extend the war into IndoChina, steel on the New York Stock Exchange rose. This is the real reason for extending the war and dropping balloons. But Geneva shows that their/ bloody action is not successful.

9. Rude Pravo (Prague) May 7, 1954, article by C. Suchy "Failure of a Provocation by the Peace Haters:" International law lays down principles for bi-lateral relationship and contacts between all civilized countries. An offense against the principles of international law has been always, and is still considered a disgrace to the offending state in the eyes of the entire world. For the American imperialists, however, offenses and violations of the basic norms of international law and international agreements are permanent features of policy. Let us merely recall bacteriological warfare in Korea, the brutal treatment of civilians and POW's, blocking of international agreement on the repatriation of prisoners, etc.

In a number of cases, the Americans have committed offenses against the principles of international law, against our country. The most recent one has been protested to, in a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the U.S. Embassy in Prague on May 5.

The note refers to the balloon action launched in late April and early May from West Germany by the notorious "Crusaders for Freedom" with the assistance of U.S. occupation authorities.

The imperialist quarters of the USA have committed not one, but several offenses by this impudent and ridiculous provocation which is doomed to failure.

Against all provisions of international law they misused their status as an occupation power in West Germany whence the balloons were launched (similar to the previous action of the Colorado beetle, designed to destroy our crops).

They violated the sovereignty of our State borders and the inviolability of Czechoslovak air space (as in numerous previous cases by U.S. military aircraft). They offended the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other states (as several previous occasions by dispatch of diversionists, saboteurs and murderers in the services of the official American institution, CIC).

In inflammatory leaflets and posters, sent by balloon, they incite to sabotage, and they crudely slander and insult the government of a country with which they maintain normal diplomatic relations (as is regularly done in the instigatory broadcasts of Voice of America and Free Europe).

Not even that gangster Hitler at the time of his worst assaults on Czechoslovakia in 1938 dared to use such filthy and despicable means. Perhaps out of some vestigial feeling of embarrassment, the American press and radio attempt to describe the action as "private enterprise" the American "Crusaders for Freedom," as if the U.S. government and the U.S. authorities had nothing to do with it. What a poor kind of camouflage! No one can believe that anything done in Adenauer's West Germany is done without permission by the American rulers! There cannot be the least doubt that this loudly heralded action is no private enterprise, and that it is not knowingly supported and organized by U.S. official quarters.

Now, when the honest people all over the world desire lessening of international tension and development of friendly relations and cooperation between the nations; now, when the Czechoslovak Republic is fighting side by side with the other nations of the peace camp to achieve this goal, the government of the United States must be branded as sabotaging these aims, as an instigator and propagator of the policy of "Cold War."

The aim of the American balloon provocation is obvious. It aimed at disruption of the dignified and joyful character of this year's May Day celebrations, and simultaneously to influence our citizens in the Western border areas before the forth-

coming elections to the National Committees.

American imperialist quarters have made it a habit to interfere with elections in other countries. Still fresh are the memories of the interference of U.S. Ambassador Luce in Rome at last year's elections in Italy.... Even the New York Times, mouthpiece of American reaction, had to admit that her statement was in fact an interference in Italian internal affairs....

We must declare that the methods applied are stupid and absolutely ineffective. The name in itself - "Crusade" - will arouse anything but sympathy and confidence in the minds of our people. We have had experiences with Crusaders in our own history; and our methods have always been effective: knock them over the head with a club, whever they dare to show up, and drive them out like pigs; that was what happened in August 1431, near Domazlice.

Of course, the name alone does not matter. It is just as ridiculous what the American "Crusaders" printed in their leaflets, which is being repeated obediently by the lackeys the Americans recruited from the ranks of the traitors of the nation, over Free Europe.

They were aware that it would be nonsensical and hopeless to approach the Czechoslovak people and to present the program of restoration of capitalism. So they donned the disguise of "friends of the people," protectors of the people's rights and social achievements. That disguise however covers only part of the face and the true face can still be seen.

They have the insolence to talk about rights and achievements for the people, who have already become masters in the country, administering their own affairs in the National Committees! They, whose capitalist masters exploit millions of workers, condemning them to unemployment and misery, depriving them of the basic human, political, and Trade Union rights! And this is imitated by the parrots in Free Europe, by the traitors to the nation who, when they held power in Czechoslovakia, had only the dole for the starving. For those who were discontented, prisons; there were police truncheons and bullets. How dare these American imperialists talk of political rights to our sovereign people, the people who are the basis and source of all state power and the holders of all political rights, while in America, according to the report of the "American Heritage Foundation" -more than 13 million citizens of voting age were deprived of their right of sufferage in the 1952 elections? What are the social achievements which they would like to "propagate" and "protect" here, in the country where unemployment has been eliminated, where the state devotes full care to every citizen from the cradle to the grave, while in the USA well over 700,000 employees were fired during the single month of December 1953? According to trade union reports there are 3.2 million totally unemployed in the USA; tens of millions of Americans, in emergency cases, cannot ask medical assistance because they have no funds....

What kind of trade union rights do they hope to protect in a country where the factories are owned by the workers, where trade unions are in charge of social needs of the workers and employees, where the increase of production and productivity achieved by the trade unions is to the advantage of not a handful of factory owners and bankers, but of all workers (as recently proved by our new price reduction).

In their country, in the USA, one anti-workers' or anti-trade union bill follows

another: Taft-Hartley, McCarran, Smith.... The so-called Butler Bill presented to the U.S. Senate, provides that every trade union organization aiming at the protection of the workers' rights, may be declared "Communist" and its functionaries prosecuted. Were the American "Crusaders" really interested in fighting for the rights of the workers, they could have saved themselves the trip across the ocean and to our Western borders. They could defend the rights of the workers at home, e.g., in Columbus, Ohio, where the Police in October 1953 arrested a number of strikers who were later sentenced in court to a fine of $50,000. Or, they could easily have hopped over to neighboring Canada, where in Louisville (Quebec) police fired machine guns at textile workers at the Associated Textile Company and bombarded them with tear gas shells.

The American imperialists and their obedient servants, Zenkl, Cerny, Majer, and Lettrich, have other matters in mind than what they printed on the slander leaflets and posters of the balloon action. They are furious that they have lost in Czechoslovakia all power, influence, and good reputation. They are frantic over the growing successes of our people, over the solidarity of our people under the leadership of the National Front, under the guidance of the Communist Party, marching toward greater success, toward even more building in our socialist country. Therefore, for the third time now they have taken refuge in a balloon action which is stupid and ridiculous.

However, even if this action were less awkward, there would be no hope for effectiveness either. Our people do not fall for "freedom messages" because they know that they come from a country without freedom, a country of exploitation and misery. The people do not trust the sweet words of traitors to the nation, aware that these traitors are in the pay of the dollar, on the garbage heap of history.

The "Crusaders" have been given our answer to their insolent balloon letters--the powerful and joyful May Day celebrations, the May Day festivities, the expression of the people's joy and happiness in our People's Democratic Republic.

And there will be another answer for them--when our people, powerful and strong in solidarity, closely linked to the Party and the Government, go to the polls, on May 16.

10. Trybuna Ludu (Warsaw), May 7, 1954 carried an article datelined Prague (PAP), headlined "Provocatory Campaign of U.S. Agents against Czechoslovakia: Sharp Protest by the government of the Czechoslovak Republic." Text: The ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Czechoslovakia sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Prague on the 5th of this month, which states in part:

At the end of April and in the first days of May of this year in West Germany there was organized with the aid of the American occupation forces a new provocative campaign constituting a brutal attempt at interference in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic. From the American occupation zone, balloons were released towards the Czechoslovak side which contained slanderous pamphlets containing various hypocritical demands alleged to be in the interests of the Czechoslovak working masses. In these pamphlets special attention is paid to the future elections of the National Committee. Together with the falsehoods, the American authors of these pamphlets incite the Czechoslovak citizens towards acts of sabotage; besides these appeals the pamphlets also contain feeble lies directed against the Czechoslovak government and the friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Recalling the unsuccessful previous American propaganda attempts, the authors of these pamphlets did not dare to openly suggest restoration of capitalism, knowing that the permanency of the Peoples Democratic structure of the Czechoslovak Republic is an historic fact; they make believe that they are interested in the rights and social achievements of the working masses.

The Czechoslovak government cannot look without indignation at the fact that the U.S. government, up to the present time, has not abandoned its policy of a Cold War whose methods, among others, include the dispatch of diversionists as well as disseminating slanderous pamphlets.

The Czechoslovak people fully conscious of their own honor have treated this new campaign of the U.S. government--the campaign of balloons--with contempt. If the U.S. government expected, that by sending the inciting pamphlets on the Czechoslovak territory they will be able to upset the happy, peaceful character of the First of May celebrations and festivities, then the diplomatic representative of that government, who had the opportunity of viewing from the guest tribune the enthusiastic display of hundreds of thousands of working people in the capital of the Republic, can best confirm that these expectations and hopes were shamefully disappointed.

Expressing the indignation of the Czechoslovak people, the government of the Czechoslovak Republic vigorously protests against the attempts of American organs and American diversionary organizations to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic of Czechoslovakia as well as against the violation of the Czechoslovak air space.

The Czechoslovak Government demands that the government of the United States punish all the persons who took part in the organizing and carrying out of this provocative campaign.

Otechestven Front (Sofia), May 7 1954: Printed the Tass dispatch which was broadcast over Radio Moscow on May 6 which summarized the note handed by the U.S. ambassador in Prague by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry. See Radio Moscow (above) of May 6th for text.

1. Radio Prague (0500h) May 8, 1954: Reporters of the Czechoslovak News Agency have just requested some of our top workers to give their opinions about the latest American provocation which is designed to disturb the dignified and joyful character of the May Day celebrations, and simultaneously influence our citizens in the western frontier area in regard to forthcoming National Committee elections. Stalin prize winner, Jan Kapr, has said about this campaign of the Americans, which has proved to be a failure, the following: 'Being an artist and cultural worker, I want to join all who repudiate similar attempts made by those who seek to interfere with internal affairs of our state. Since our people fully appreciate the results of the peaceful reconstruction of our People's Democratic Republic, this naive campaign can in no way menace the efforts of our working people. My attitude toward this action is the attitude of a National Front member, and I trust that the outcome of the elections will turn out to be the best reply to all who endeavor to disturb the order of our country.'

Stalin prize winner and state prize winner, Stage Director Vladimir Vlcek has expressed his views on this provocative drive thus: "I am convinced that the Americans, with their balloons, leaflets, and posters, will only increase our people's determination to frustrate the ambushes laid by the warmongers. Our people will hate still more the policy of war and even more resolutely fight for peace. These campaigns of provocation by the Americans will bind our people even more firmly together, and we will prove this in the May 16 elections. On that day we shall demonstrate our will to live in our free, independent People's Democracy in peace.

2. Lud (Bratislava) May 8, 1954 in an article,"Failure of Another Provocation": The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechsolovak Republic recently sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Prague, protesting and condemning on behalf of the entire nation the action of U.S. authorities and U.S. subversive organizations, the new so-called balloon action which violates the basic principles of international law, being an interference in internal matters of our country, a violation of the air space of Czechoslovakia, an attempt to instigate our population by appeals to sabotage and diversion. The American imperialists and their helpers from the ranks of the traitors of our nation do not want to accept the fact that their domination of the Czechoslovak nations is over forever, that they will never be permitted to enslave and to exploit Czechoslovak workers. Therefore they launch such crazy actions by which they intend to achieve their devious aims and to overturn the course of history. They have become irate enemies of our People's Democracy and people, they initiate hostile, criminal actions against our People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, dispatching spies, saboteurs and diversionists', organizing murders, sabotage and other subversive actions; over the air waves they try to distort truth by lying, slandering, and creating discontent, and last, but not least, by leaflets and pamphlets carrying instigations, sent to us from West Germany to the Western parts of our land, in balloons, making use of favorable winds, to mislead our people and influence them against our People's Democratic government and thus against their own interests.

Of course, all such attempts by the enemies of our country must be doomed to failure from the start. Our people had experience with the capitalist order--they had to bear the capitalist yoke; and now, after liberation by the Soviet Army from centuries of bondage they have won real freedom and independence, a better standard of living than they ever had before, and would never even dream of the restoration of capitalism. Therefore not even the most recent balloon action can confuse our people, or in the least damage its solidarity, as was demonstrated on the May Day celebrations, the workers' holiday, and which will again be shown on May 16 at the polls for the election of the representatives

to the National Committees.

The balloon action is aimed at distracting our people from the forthcoming elections to the National Committees, to win the people to the camp of enemies of democracy, progress and peace, to opposition against the People's Democratic order. Also this action of the imperialists, organized and financed by Washington, has completely failed. It has failed at least as badly as bursting balloons....

There is however, one fact not to be overlooked in this hostile action: the enemy has had to concede defeat, and as a result of his constant failures, he has changed his tactics. The enemy has admitted that the restoration of capitalism in our country which he has advocated up to now, has been so strongly rejected by our people that it could not longer serve as a basis for maneuvers and claims. The enemy must admit that the advertising of a restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia has missed fire and boomeranged back on the advocates of a "return to the good old times." The propaganda for this concept has only strengthened the unity of the Czechoslovak people and its determination to continue on the road toward the building of socialism.

Therefore in the most recent so-called balloon action, the American imperialists and their helpers presented a new tactic: an appeal to the Czechoslovak people to claim from its government various demands of political and social character.

And here again they made a mistake. Those people, landowners, bankers, factory owners, and their like, who over many decades had the opportunity, now suddenly "claim" for our citizens rights and social achievement! What insolence, baseness and meanness!

Why did Zenkl, Osusky and their gang, under the pre-Munich Republic, fire almost one million of workers, why did they leave them in distress and starvation, when they claimed to be the "protectors" of workers' interests? Why did they order firing on the workers, why did they arrest and persecute them? .... These are questions never answered by these "benefactors" of the Masaryk-Benes-Zenkl type.

We, however, may answer:

There has been distress, misery and starvation and unemployment in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia, because the capitalists were in power trying to enslave the workers to their own advantage. And they are the ones who today claim to be "protectors" of the people's interests? Why do they claim this right!

Capitalists and their sycophants can never be true protectors of the people. Hence the new tactics of our enemies used in the recent provocation by the so-called balloon action, must meet with failure. Thus, too any other attempts by the American imperialists and their helpers from the ranks of traitors of the nation to destroy the solidarity of our people, now, before the elections to the National Committees, and in the future, are in vain. The enemies of our nations may try, they may go to pieces in their attempts, there is no chance to force our people to turn backward. Our people will go ahead, at even greater speed and with greater success towards the goal: toward Socialism. This determination will be confirmed on May 16 at the polls...."

3. Svobodne Slovo (Prague) May 8, 1954 in an anonymous article, "Impotent Hatred": The article says that a steel rolling mill, paid for by Czechoslovakia in 1948, was recently sold at auction in the U.S. after it had been illegally withheld to hinder Czechoslovakia's construction drive. In fact, Czechoslovakia's steel production, per capita, is one of the highest in the world today; the Americans

must seek solace in the proceeds of the auction after this/ bitter failure of one more hostile action.

We recalled this story as we learned of another example of American conduct a few days ago. The note transmitted by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to the American Embassy expressed the gravity of the latest provocation of the 'Crusaders' as far as international relations and common decency are concerned. /The note/ expressed what every citizen thinks. And our citizens add one thing by the other: the steel mill withheld, the murders and sabotage by American diversionists, the ridiculous 'messages' sent by wind--and he finds one common denominator: envy, hatred.

This hatred is inspired by their impotence in the face of a determined Czechoslovak populace, which knows that covert and over vindication is shown the provocateurs not only by developments here, but also by their anger with what similar 'Crusaders' are reaping the world over. 'Go home' is the popular cry against the SS-European Army, while the policy of force is beating a hasty retreat before the combined might of the camp of peace. That is why the Crusades against the new life become more distraught and convulsive all the time. That is why they completely miss their mark.

4. Zemedelske Noviny (Prague) May 8, 1954. An article "The Balloons of Uncle Sam" re the note of the Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy in Prague on the balloon provocation of the so-called Crusaders for Freedom:

> They are used to balloons--the pupils of Mr. Barnum.
> Every child knows what trouble balloons are
> They rise up into the air, burst and disappear.
> Uncle Sam ought to remember that.

5. /The same paper carries an article headlined/ "Balloons": On May 1st, the American Ambassador in Prague watched the inspiring May Day processions. /We/ wonder what he must have thought when children let loose balloons in front of the Presidential Tribune--children's doves of peace. The Americans do it more a la Americaine. Before the first of May, they launched balloons on our western frontiers, and the SS men watched them flying away. But the SS men were only moderately pleased. They prefer more lethal weapons.

It is said that the Voice of America does not excel in intelligence. But the propaganda of the American multi-millionaires is not so stupid as to tell people over the radio or with balloons 'what we would like is this: if you are going to be good, we will restore capitalism.'

Propaganda is propaganda, and they will catch no flies with this sort of honey. Therefore, they do it more adroitly and give us a list of social benefits we ought to demand--according to them. Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear! Do they have such benefits in the U.S.? We achieve our benefits step by constructive step, not by the sabotage which they recommend, but on the contrary, by work.

The SS men are sad, their transoceanic breadgivers make sour faces. Once again western technology has collapsed. For us the very fact that they brag with balloons floating in the wind as western technology is amusing. The balloons were blown up, and they have collapsed. In Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, all is perfect felicity, as the U.S. Ambassador can testify.

1. Radio Prague; May 9, 1954: Antonin Zapotocky, speaking on "Liberation Day," eulogizes the Socialist building of Czechoslovakia, glorifies the USSR, and praises the Czechoslovak armed forces. Part of his speech during his remarks on the armed forces deals with VETO. This follows verbatim:

"We do not think of aggression, do not organize cold war, provocative balloon actions, do not send sabotage agents, diversionists and cunning murderers into foreign territories to organize sabotage and assassinations, we do not project ourselves into the internal affairs of other countries as the treacherous reactionary emigration has against us under the sponsorship of the imperialist circles of the USA. We emphasize again that we wish to live in peace and concord with all countries no matter what their governmental and political regime may be. We have actively supported all peaceful actions and are pleased that the international tension inspired and supported by imperialist circles has diminished during recent times thanks to the peace-loving policy of the USSR, and that the policy of threats and intervention is being replaced by a policy of negotiations and conferences (words missing--Ed.) trying to find ways towards a peaceful settlement of controversial problems. Simultaneously, we emphasize that we will never permit anyone to disturb our Freedom and our road towards better living and the building of socialism."

2. Svobodne Slovo (Prague) May 9, 1954: an article, "Our People Condemn the American Provocations." Our entire working people condemn the attempts of the western imperialists to disturb our National Committee elections with their balloon operation.

The composer Jan Kapr, winner of the Stalin Prize and the State Prize, expressed his indignation with the words: "As an artist and cultural worker, I join all those condemning similar attempts of those trying to interfere in the internal affairs of our state. Since our people, cultural workers included, recognise and value the results of the peaceful construction of our People's Democratic Republic, this naive operation can in no way jeopardise the endeavors of our working people. My attitude in this matter is that of a National Front member, and I believe the election results will be the best reply to all those trying to disturb our order!

The university professor Dr. V. Outrata, head of the international law department, told us in connection with the latest provocation of the American imperialists: "the elections are our internal affair. But they will not let certain people abroad get any sleep, particularly the notorious experts for "psychological warfare" from Voa--particularly now that they were told off that the results of their activities do not correspond with their salaries. That is why they chose balloons this time which, driven by the spring wind, are to disseminate their pitiful slogans and abuse in our country. This is, of course, a gross violation of the basic principle of international law, which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of other states, but we are more or less accustomed to these things from the side of "American Democracy." The balloons themselves really symbolize the Voice of America, American democracy and American policy on the whole: an inflated nothingness, driven by the wind, of real life at random until they collapse on their own accord.

Dr. J. Turecek, professor at the Law Faculty of Charles University, declared: "The dropping of balloons over our territory, containing material, hostile to the Czechoslovak people and their efforts constitutes a gross violation of the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak Peoples Democracy. Apart from that, the idea that this can in any way interfere with the building of Socialism in our country, impair our friendly relations with the Soviet Union, weaken the fight of Czechs and Slovaks for the maintenance of peace or--to put it concretely--influence the National Committee Elections, is of course utterly puerile. All of us know that the National Committees, particularly in their new legal form, ensure the participation of the broadest masses of workers, farmers and the working intelligentsia

in the execution of power. All of us know that the principle of the sovereignty of the people--the principle that the people are the source of all power in the state--has long ago become an irrevocable fact, and not some endearing paper formula. It is guaranteed by the constitution--the basic law in the state.

A maintenance worker in the Prague-Holesovice power station, M. Sochor, winner of the Order of Labour, told his fellow employees when he learned about the American provocation: 'This is pitiful in the extreme. It testifies to the impotent fury of the American authors of the leaflets. No one in our enterprise believes their shammed interest in the rights and social achievements of our workers. We workers and technicians in the Holesovice Power Station make answer with honest endeavors to produce still more and cheaper electricity. This is the language of an exemplary husbander at his place of work. He gained the confidence of his fellow employees and became the National Front candidate for the National Committee elections on the Prague VII area.

1. Radio Ceske Budejovice, May 10, 1954: In an interview with one of the candidates for the regional National Committee at Trebon, Comrade Engineer Augustin Elias, Radio C.B., broadcast the following:

Q. How did you react here to the note which our government sent to the government of the United States protesting the latest balloon provocation?

A. As to this balloon provocation, well the balloons did not reach as far as our region, so that we learned about it only from the newspapers. It was, of course, a subject of discussion among the workers; they observed that using this device, the Western imperialists will certainly not succeed in convincing us that the Socialist system is wrong. People made fun of it, because no one can take such an action seriously, except perhaps sworn enemies of the Republic. Of course, our frontier guards will take care of that ilk, as they are in a frontier district. I spoke with several citizens at the meeting; they also talked about the provocation and said that it was complete nonsense to do such things, because we know very well what the Republic has brought us, working people, and we know that in the event the Western imperialists return to Czechoslovakia, especially if they should return with the SS hordes in the vanguard, that it will mean a terrible end for us all.

2. Radio Prague, May 10, 1954 repeated the foregoing broadcast which originated in Ceske Budejovice.

1. Prace (Prague) May 11, 1954: Antonin Zapotocky, the President of our Republic, spoke for all of us when he stated on the occasion of the Parade of our Armed Forces, that we do not have aggression in mind, that we do not organize Cold War nor provocatory balloon actions, and that we do not dispatch abroad saboteurs, diversionists and murderers with intent to kill as is done by the West, and that we stress again our wish to live in peace with all states regardless to their government and political regime.

No, we do not plan aggression. We want to live in peace. We intend to build our beloved country in peace, to bring up our children in peace. Beware, whoever would violate the peace of our homesteads, or invade our freedom and independence. The Parade has proved beyond a doubt: we are prepared!

All those who are sending us their slanderous lie-leaflets by balloons, all those modern "Crusaders" designing against our Republic, should beware. Our people have always known how to get rid of Crusaders. The armed forces of the ordinary working people, well over 500 years ago, beat the Crusaders at Domažlice. We all remember from our history lessons how Cardinal Cesarini, by the grace of the Pope leader of the Crusaders, fled from the battlefield in such haste that he lost his Cardinal's hat. Those who now, by the grace of Wall Street, intend to lead another Crusade against our country, will probably lose more than just a hat. One thing is certain: their first Crusade over here will be their last! The Hussite heirs are ready for them!

Reply was given last Sunday to the war mongers and their allies from the traitor-ranks by our working people, singing and dancing in our streets, enjoying freedom and peace. No one dampened their ardour by recalling the traitors of the nation, who are laying their fruitless plots. If anyone did recall them, it was done as in that parade in Ostrava; there the people showed their real opinion of the traitors.

Three men in black (mourners) marched in the parade, in front of a coffin. The casket contained--for eternal rest--the plans of the traitors to restore capitalism to our country, to restore themselves to power. The keen sense of humor of our people revealed the real prospect for those abroad. Their future leads to destruction, it differs strongly from the future of our people here which leads toward a better tomorrow.

2. Rude Pravo (Prague) May 11, 1954: The traitors abroad have chosen a new name--or to be correct, they did not choose it themselves. It was given to them by their Dollar masters, the American war mongers who organized the notorious balloon action against our country, faithfully advocated by the traitors of the nation.

No one here wonders that they want to change their name. They wanted to act as exiles, but our people revealed them in their true light as war criminals, who for their own benefit, and for the profits of the war industrialists sent Czech and Slovak people to die in the Vietnam jungles, side by side with German SS men. Then the traitors started to fuss about the so-called Council of Free Czechoslovakia, but they got themselves into such a fix at the dollar trough, that their dollar masters had to throw them out of that Council. And again it became obvious that the whole Council is nothing but a gang of vulgar, imperialist agents. And these are just a few examples from recent weeks.

It was just the same in the remote past. Our people with their excellent memory will never forget that the traitors abroad, Zenkl, Majer, Peroutka and

Slavik have always been our top enemies. For example, Zenkl acted as a "democrat" until the black days of the Republic; on October 28, 1938, he signed the secret agreement of cooperation between the Czechoslovak police and the Gestapo. Traitor Slavik organized in the times of the bourgeois Republic, bloody drives against workers asking for bread and work; he is now issuing orders to diversionists and murderers dispatched to our country to disturb the course of the elections in which our people will truly elect in freedom their best representatives. Treason and crimes against our nations are like a red thread in all the activities of these capitalist agents.

Their incredible rage at the failure of their criminal plans against the Republic finally induced them to tell the truth. They bet on espionage and diversion, on war against our Republic, conducted by the Hitler hordes. Peroutka admitted it, when he said over the enemy radio: "We are all for the rearmament of West Germany. We do not conceal it, we set our hopes on it, that West German plants will again produce weapons.... We are siding with Western Germany, despite the White Mountain, despite Franz Joseph, and despite Heydrich...."

Today they acquired a new name, due to their sympathies towards the methods of Heydrich the slayer of our people. They call themselves "people's opposition." The gang of traitors who escaped the anger of our people in February 1948, when they had in vain attempted to put our people under the capitalist yoke, have started a new tune. Whom do they think they might bluff?

Do they assume that the people have forgotten that the hands of the "opposition" are red from the blood of the Babice murder? And that the treacherous "opposition" aims at a restoration of our enterprises to the capitalists, to deprive our people of all the achievements gained by the national fight for liberation and by endless work?

On paper supplied by the war mongers, they declared themselves to be "the people's opposition." However, they would meet just punishment if they would dare to appear themselves or with their helpers in our plants, among our workers in towns and villages. Our people reply every day by their work, by their success...they will increase their alertness and watchfulness and they will deal hard blows to the gang of traitors by their solidarity at the elections on May 16.... They may try as hard as they can, together with their masters, to find a new name, but in the eyes of our people the whole gang, Zenkl, Majer, Peroutka, Cerny, Slavik and the rest are known for what they really are: war mongers, to be tried before the court of the people. A traitor will always remain a traitor, and never change. A dog would not turn into pork either.

Svobodne Slovo (Prague) May 12, 1954: The important price reduction for retail goods, the powerful May First celebrations, the best we ever had, expressing the constantly strengthening moral and political solidarity of our people, the Sunday parade of our lovely youthful Army, the underwriter and guardian of the results of our work and of the freedom of our people, and the forthcoming elections to the National Committees--all these, and in addition to them a number of other important events in our People's Democratic Republic, disturb the slumber of the war mongers. In their frantic hatred they repair to the Crusade balloon action, opposed the facts of life of our people which cannot be disguised by any hostile propaganda.

One hundred million dollars granted for activity of traitors and for mendacious propaganda are spent in vain. We shall never turn back to where we ended on May 5, 1945. Nothing can help that--not even propaganda to upset our elections. The 16th of May will convince all our enemies of their helplessness.

They can do nothing to counter-act the evidence of true work results, our great constructions, the power plants, the dams, the gigantic housing developments, the expansion of industry and agriculture, but send us balloons which will before long break, like their lies. For us it is a lesson and a confirmation that we are doing a good job, and that the elections to the National Committees will be another blow for their war plans.

Therefore we shall all go joyfully to the polls on May 16 and we shall vote for the ballot of the National Front, on behalf of the Republic.

Jan Matl, Member of Parliament.

Svobodne Slovo (Prague) May 13, 1954: The balloon action of the Western powers has failed. We workers will never believe that there is more freedom or that there are better conditions in capitalist countries than we have here. We came to understand all that the war mongers and their mercenaries in the West would like to make us believe and once and for ever we got rid of all those elements. The solidarity and force of the National Front now before the elections shows clearly that there will never again be a chance to follow shady roads. At every step...the citizens can see the difference between socialism and capitalism. And those balloons are simply bubbles, ridiculed by all workers. We shall never retrace our steps, we shall always go ahead, and before long the whole world will go ahead, too.

Adolf Bernold, Kladno.

Appendix

Refugee Reports on Operation Veto

1. Rudolf Sznapka, 22 year old member of the Czechoslovak Border Police, who defected on May 3 at 5 A.M. in full armor to Bavarian territory, declared in his first interview with U.S. authorities that Border Police Units had received orders to collect leaflets and freedom balloons which are found in their sector and to deliver them to their respective headquarters. In the Eisendorf region, where Sznapka was assigned, no balloons had been sighted and no leaflets found, by the time of his defection. (Item No. 3831/54, May 7, 1954).

2. The first Czech refugee to reach Vienna since the start of Operation Veto told RFE on May 7 that "the Czechoslovak people are scrawling the figure 10 on official posters carrying the names of candidates in the forthcoming National Committee elections." The refugee, a young man from Brno (his name is being withheld for security reasons) said, "Although none of the leaflets had been seen in Brno up until I left last Wednesday (presumably May 5--Ed.), the people heard about the action over Radio Free Europe. They are writing the figure 10 on the posters to show that they approve of the 10 Demands of the Czechoslovak people."

   He added that "we know for certain that the balloons have come down over Prague. My father talked to people who came from there by train and they told him about it."

   As a result of the balloon action, the refugee is quoted as saying that the mood of depression which followed the Berlin Conference has given way to great excitement. (RFE-Munich).

VETO: TAB A

ANTI-REGIME POSTERS SYMBOLIZING THE "TEN DEMANDS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION. THE SMALL LEAFLETS HAVE A GUMMED BACK, SUITABLE FOR AFFIXING TO WALLS AND BILLBOARDS.

SVOBODNÁ EVROPA

Květen 1954

PRVNÍCH DESET

Režim si vymyslil politickou kampaň: volby závodních rad, volby Národních výborů, sjezd Strany. Každý ví, jak ty volby vypadají: Devětadevadesát procent hlasů pro režim, na chlup jako za Hitlera. A každý ví, co si má o takovém volebním vítězství myslit.

Ale komunističtí mocipáni v Praze a v Bratislavě se tentokrát nespokojili obvyklým volebním podvodem. Měli drzost žádat, aby jim k jejich podvodu dělal český a slovenský lid štafáž. A tu se přepočítali: Režim chtěl, aby se diskutovalo — a lidé začali opravdu diskutovat, až z toho pánům na sekretariátech brní hlava. Režim chtěl, aby se lid zajímal o volby — a nyní se strachem přiznává, že se do Národních výborů možná dostanou „nespolehlivé živly", to znamená spolehliví protikomunisté. Režim začal křísit z mrtvých nebožku Národní frontu — a najednou vidí, že se formuje jiná národní fronta: Fronta lidové oposice.

Páni z Politbyra se polekali. Odložili volby závodních rad, snížili ceny a dokonce dali na trh část zásob, vydřených na našem lidu pro sovětské válečné reservy. A přece tím ničeho nedosáhli: jen znovu potvrdili, že tam, kde se lid nebojí, začínají dostávat strach utiskovatelé.

Oposice českého a slovenského lidu má svůj program a svoji taktiku. Konečným cílem tohoto programu je úplné osvobození naší vlasti. Pokud jde o taktiku, ta spočívá v postupném prosazování praktických a dosažitelných požadavků. Zde je prvních deset z těchto požadavků českého a slovenského lidu:

1. ODBORY ODBORÁŘŮM

Odboroví funkcionáři jsou odpovědni jen těm kdo je zvolili. Nesmějí být komandováni nebo odvoláváni Ústřední radou odborů. Úkolem těchto funkcionářů jest, aby za dělníky kolektivně vyjednávali. Aby vymáhali výhodnější

mzdové podmínky a normy, bezpečnostní opatření, nepřipustili srážky z mezd. Jestliže nelze prosadit tyto spravedlivé požadavky jinak než zpomalením práce, nemá stát-zaměstnavatel právo dělnictvo pronásledovat.

2. VÍCE PENĚZ, MÉNĚ ŘEČÍ

Za dnešní mzdy si občané koupí daleko méně než před válkou. Je proto povinností závodů a úřadů zvýšit do konce října tohoto roku mzdy a platy, a to: o 15% těm zaměstnancům, kteří vydělávají méně než 1060 Kčs, o 12% těm zaměstnancům, kteří vydělávají více než 1060 Kčs, ale ne více než 1500 Kčs.

3. DĚLNÍK NEPATŘÍ NA ŘETĚZ

Zaměstnanci musí mít právo opustit svoje zaměstnání bez povolení závodu a odmítnout zaměstnání, které by jim vnucoval stát. Žádný úřad nesmí posílat chlapce a děvčata do učení nebo do povolání, pro které se sami svobodně nerozhodli.

4. NESAHAT NA VOLNÝ ČAS

Správy závodů nesmějí prodlužovat pracovní dobu. Za nedělní a sváteční brigády náleží každému stejná odměna jako za přesčasovou práci a nikdo k nim nesmí být nucen. Každá práce, která přesahuje 40 pracovních hodin týdně, musí být odměněna přesčasovou mzdovou sazbou. Pod žádnou záminkou nesmí být nikomu zkrácena dovolená.

5. KONEC SELSKÉ ROBOTY

Rolníci mají právo vystupovat z JZD a nesmějí být pronásledováni za to, že vystoupili. Kdo z družstva vystoupí, musí dostat zpátky všechen majetek, kterým do družstva přispěl. Je povinností Národních výborů, aby bojovaly za zrovnoprávnění samostatných rolníků a družstev, za rovné podmínky úvěru, za vyšší výkupní ceny, za větší záhumenky a za zřízení zájmové organisace rolníků.

6. VĚTŠÍ DODÁVKY-MENŠÍ ÚRODA

Dodávky jsou dočasné zlo. Dokud však trvají, je třeba, aby Místní národní výbory prosazovaly u ONV spravedlivý rozpis. Jestliže předepsané dodávky nejsou splněny, znamená to, ze stát špatně odhadl úrodu. Proto se musí MNV postarat, aby za takové omyly komunistického plánování nebyl trestán rolník.

7. SAMOSPRÁVA, NE ÚŘAD

Rady a zaměstnanci MNV musí zastupovat skutečné zájmy obyvatelstva, jemuž jsou odpovědny. Je na nich, aby vymáhaly pro obec větší samosprávu, a aby zabraňovaly nucenému odvádění místních pracovních sil. Musí mimo jiné naléhat na to, aby školy přestaly být zprostředkovatelnami dětské práce. Na Slovensku musí být Národní výbory účinnými vykonavateli slovenské samosprávy a ne komunistického centralismu.

ROLNÍCI JIŽ LETOS ROZPUSTILI 359 KOLCHOZŮ — ROZPUSTÍ I OSTATNÍ!

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8. ZBOŽÍ PRO LID, NE PRO SOVĚTY

Režim je nutno přinutit, aby plnil své sliby a vyráběl více spotřebního zboží, potřeb do domácnosti, textilu atd. K dosažení tohoto cíle mohou mistři a technici v továrnách ve spolupráci s dělnictvem brzdit každou výrobu, která neslouží této potřebě, a naopak podporovat výrobu spotřebních statků.

VLÁDĚ TRVALO 10 MĚSÍCŮ, NEŽ SNÍŽILA LICHVÁŘSKOU CENU CHLEBA O 20 HALÉŘŮ. TO JIŽ NEBUDE STAČIT!

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9. OBNOVIT SLUŽBU ZÁKAZNÍKŮM

Protože ústřední plánování a státní velkoobchod jen šíří zmatek, nechť se správci maloobchodních prodejen obracejí o zboží přímo na továrny. Národní výbory mají spravovat menší komunální podniky takovým způsobem, aby připravily přechod těchto podniků do soukromých rukou. To platí zejména o správkárnách, jídelnách, pekárnách, drobných řemeslech a službách.

10. STAVĚT PRO RODINY, NE PRO STÁT

Národní výbory musí vymáhat daleko více peněz na stavbu domů než jim režim přidělí a žádat, aby se obytné jednotky stavěly tam, kde je jich nejvíce zapotřebí, a ne tam, kde režim plánuje budoucí sídliště. Národní výbory nechť přidělují byty spravedlivě, nikoliv na základě politických legitimací.

Tyto požadavky byly nesčetněkrát vysloveny. Ozvaly se znovu a znovu v soukromých rozhovorech, v diskusích, v kritisování režimu, ve stávkách, v lidových bouřích a všude, kde se projevila lidová vůle. Zná je komunistický režim a zná je svobodný svět.

Československá lidová oposice jde do boje za svých prvních deset požadavků. Její silou je solidarita všech slušných lidí: zle se povede těm, kdo se z této solidarity sami vyloučí. Jejich heslem je staré Masarykovo „Pravda vítězí", s dodatkem, že pravda nevítězí sama: vítězí tam, kde za ni bojují statečná srdce a odhodlané paže.

4

DO PRŮVODU V DOPROVODU

Májové manifestace nebyly nikdy míněny jen jako tichá oslava práce lidských rukou. Člověk chodíval do májového průvodu proto, aby ukázal, jak ohromná síla vznikne, když se dá jedno lidské zrníčko k druhému. Správný májový průvod obvykle předvedl mocným tohoto světa, kolik lidové energie je nashromážděno za politickými programy a hesly. Byla to bojová přehlídka jednoty lidových kolektivů.

Tak se tomu vždy rozumělo a tak tomu také bývalo. Proto také, co lidská paměť sahá, ochránci stávajícího řádu na májové průvody vždycky pohlíželi s nedůvěrou.

Dnešní československý režim stál od února 1948 před problémem, jak si s májovými průvody poradit. Vláda rozhodně nemohla potřebovat průvody, v nichž by lidé manifestovali svou nespokojenost a svou vůli bojovat za lepší a svobodnější život. Nutno přiznat, že tento problém vláda od samého počátku rozřešila geniálně. Obrátila májové průvody naruby. Udělala z nich manifestace policejní moci. Místo aby policie na májové manifestace dohlížela s chodníků, začala od 1. května 1948 v průvodu pochodovat sama. Na „svátku práce" bylo najednou vidět víc uniforem nežli civilních šatů. Byl to „svátek práce" nového typu . . .

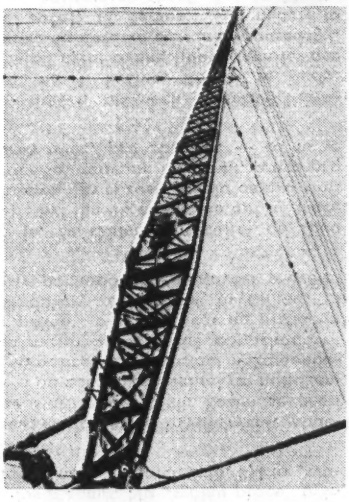
Dělníci a ostatní pracující lidé by se bývali rychle poděkovali za dělání lidové štafáže pro SNB. Režim se proti takové možnosti pojistil a od začátku si všelijakým nátlakem zařídil, aby lid byl na tyto policejní manifestace nakomandován. Dělníci na příklad musili na seřadiště odpochodovat z továrny — a nejdřív pěkně „píchnout" čas na píchacím lístku. Není to nejlepší důkaz, že by jinak bývali zůstali doma a nechali policisty pochodovat v májovém průvodu samotné?

Výsledek toho všeho je, že skuteční pracující od roku 1948 žádný 1. máj nemají: byl jim ukraden. Ale ani ta práce sama není dnes u nás taková, aby si zasluhovala oslavování. Práce pod dozorem, práce sešněrovaná normami, práce pro popohaněče, pro Sovětský svaz, pro zbrojení — co tu je k oslavování?

Proto nyní v komunistických režimech skutečné lidové manifestace nepřipadají na 1. května. Konají se jindy: loňského roku se na příklad nefalšované lidové manifestace konaly docela neočekávaně na začátku června a v sousedství, ve východním Německu, začaly 17. června . . . A nebyly to tiché oslavy práce a nebyly to také oslavy policejních sborů. Byl to hlasitý protest proti útisku a byl to jasný projev odhodlání, že si pracující vybojují svobodu, a že se postarají, aby se výsledky jejich práce navrátily do těch rukou, které tuto práci konají.

ŽELEZNÁ OPONA NESAHÁ DO NEBE...

Komunistický režim se ničeho nebojí tolik jako pravdy. Aby si zajistil propagační monopol a aby pravdě zastavil přístup k sluchu našeho lidu, obehnal Československo příkopy, minovými poli a drátěnými překážkami. Nadarmo: Svobodný svět nedovolí, aby národy, vězněné v sovětském imperiu, byly odříznuty od svých přátel. Den za dnem a hodinu za hodinou vyvrací světová demokracie rozhlasem komunistické lži, zatím co důmysl západní techniky nalézá v balonech svobody nový prostředek, jak doručit poselství svo-



body těm, kterým je určeno. Komunisté se marně snaží rušit rozhlas svobodného světa, který staví nové a stále silnější vysílače. Marně sbírají tištěná poselství svobody, která se snášejí s oblohy v milionech výtisků. Režim a jeho přisluhovači jsou bezmocní. A český a slovenský lid ví, že každý vysílač a každý leták je novým projevem solidarity, novým příslibem který praví: Nebudete zapomenuti, svobodný svět se nesmíří s vaším zotročením!

„My Američania sme presvedčení, že vec mieru by bola neobyčajne posilnená, keby boly vo východnej a strednej Europe ustavené vlády ľudom slobodne zvolené, vlády oslobodené od cudzieho pánstva. Tiež sme presvedčení, že takéto slobodne zvolené vlády opäť vzniknú, a že základné ľudské práva budú navrátené tým tisícom, ktorým sa teraz odopierajú.

Obnovenie slobody národa a ľudu naplneného žiarivou túhou po slobode a vierou v ľudskú dôstojnosť je podľa vyhlásenia veľkého Tomáša Garriguea Masaryka priamo nevyhnutné a nutné. Masarykovo meno bude vždy inšpiráciou pre všetkých tých ktorí milujú slobodu."

Prezident USA D. D. Eisenhower

ZA SVOBODNOU VESNICI

Naše česká a slovenská vesnice má dnes celou řadu pánů: komanduje ji Strana a její složky, několik ministerstev a jejich orgány, Okresní národní výbor a Krajský národní výbor, pohůnkové ze Státních traktorových stanic. Do zemědělské výroby dnes mluví kdekdo, od ústředních plánovatelů až po agitátory z partajních sekretariátů, kteří lezou rolníkům až do stavení, aby je mohli špehovat.

A výsledek tohoto cizího komandování? Státní statky přes všechny svoje výsady hospodaří od deseti k pěti. Jednotná družstva udělala ze svých členů nevolníky: úspěchy shrábne režim a škodu, kterou zaviní špatné komunistické plánování, tu odnese družstevník. A soukromě hospodařící rolník? Klesá pod tíhou neúnosných dodávkových povinností, režim mu rozbíjí rodinu, a zároveň jej tím zbavuje pracovních sil. A tak zatím co chlapci z vesnic pracují v dolech, není na venkově uhlí. Takový stav je neudržitelný a je třeba se přičinit, aby netrval dlouho.

Vláda dnes prohlašuje, že rolníci smějí z družstev vystoupit? Dobrá, budeme vystupovat, a to pokud možná všichni slušní členové družstva současně, jeden za všechny a všichni za jednoho. Tam, kde výstup je prozatím nemožný, přebudujeme družstvo vyššího stupně na nižší stupeň, a zároveň se budeme starat, aby ti, kdo vystoupili z JZD, dostali zpátky všechen svůj majetek a svou vlastní půdu. Je povinností místního národního výboru, aby je chránil před jakýmkoliv poškozením.

Ano, na to jsou Národní výbory, aby chránily naše skutečné zájmy. Vláda dnes ukládá novým Národním výborům, aby lépe sloužily lidu? Dobrá, budeme si to na nových funkcionářích vynucovat. Budeme naléhat, aby nás náš Místní národní výbor chránil proti Okresnímu národnímu výboru. Aby rolníka bránil proti vysokým dodávkám a chránil jej před pracovním přetěžováním. Aby se zasazoval za spravedlivou odměnu za jeho dřinu a za spravedlivé ceny za jeho výrobky. Aby pomáhal rozšiřovat a zvětšovat záhumenky. Aby zemědělce podporoval v jejich úsilí o vytvoření zemědělské organisace, která by hájila jejich skutečné zájmy.

Pokud jde o vlastní správu obce, budeme žádat po nových funkcionářích, aby Národní výbor vymáhal na režimu větší finanční příspěvky pro obec a aby se staral o její zvelebení: O opravu a výstavbu domků a chalup, o vodovod a kanalisaci, o dostatek elekrického proudu a dobrou požární službu, o nejrozsáhlejší vysazování ovocných stromů, o vzhled obce a o opravu cest. Aby brzdil komandování pracovních sil z vesnice do průmyslu. Aby, krátce řečeno, hájil skutečné zájmy obce a občanů.

Takové jsou první požadavky našeho venkova, první cíl za který naši rolníci bojují. Jsou to první kroky na cestě k svobodě od roboty a ke konečnému osvobození vesnice z komunistického nevolnictví.

MANIFEST ODBORÁŘŮ

Odborovi pracovníci ze zemí za železnou oponou, žijící v exilu ve svobodném světě, vydali v Novém Yorku k prvnímu květnu tohoto roku manifest, v němž se vyhlašují nezadatelná práva všech pracujících. Manifest končí těmito slovy:

„Dějiny nás naučily, že nakonec vždy zvítězí svoboda. Naše země budou opět nezávislé, náš lid se znovu domůže svobody, my, dělníci, vybojujeme si znovu právo na svoje svobodné odbory. Tyto vymoženosti musí pak býti zajištěny těsným sdružením všech států evropského společenství. Jedině takové sdružení, založené na svobodě pohybu a zaměstnání bez ohledu na státní hranice, na kolektivních smlouvách, zahrnujících průmysl celé Evropy, jakož i na sjednocení zákonodárství a sociální bezpečnosti ve všech evropských zemích, — jen takové spojení zajistí předpoklady, které dají všemu evropskému lidu bezpečný blahobyt, založený na hospodářské demokracii a sociální spravedlnosti.

Pryč s komunistickým vykořisťováním a útiskem! Pryč s kolonialismem Kremlu! Pryč s nucenou prací! Ať žije svobodné dělnické hnutí! Kupředu za sjednocením evropských národů ve světě, založeném na demokracii a sociální spravedlnosti!"

„Sme svedkami, že myšlienka europskej jednoty nadobôda konkrétneho útvaru. Tento vývoj zaručuje ľudu Československa, že, akonáhľe bude mať opäť slobodu zvoliť si vlastnú vládu, získa možnosť účastniť sa života a výhod v tomto společenstve."

Americký minister zahraničných vecí John Foster Dulles.

PROCENTA NEBO ZBOŽÍ?

Každý ví, jak se Strana vždycky chvástala co všechno dělá a hlavně co teprve udělá v budoucnosti pro blahobyt lidu. A výsledek? Ani v nejhorším období protektorátní mizerie nebylo u nás tak zle jako za poslední zimy. A i když si konečně lidová nespokojenost vynutila na režimu nové snížení cen a uvolnění zboží z válečných a pro sovětské potřeby vybudovaných reserv, každý dobře ví, že to nestačí.

Je jasné, že se Češi a Slováci nedopracují slušného živobytí tím, že budou dělat Kominformě nádeníka. Nádeníka, kterého páni z Kremlu honí, aby pracoval i v neděli a při tom mu ujídají z talíře a platí jej hladovou mzdou. Nezbývá, než aby lid sáhl k svépomoci: drobtů z panského stolu se nenají.

Někdo řekne: Co se dá dělat, když u každého stojí dva policajti? Odpověď je, že se dělat dá, a hodně. Za Rakouska i za nacistické okupace jsme dokázali, že si dovedeme poradit, a dokážeme to i dnes.

Začněme výrobou: Mistři a přední dělníci vědí, že rozpisy plánů, které dostanou shora, jsou holý nesmysl, protože na takovou na leta dopředu naplánovanou výrobu není obvykle ani dost materiálu ani potřebných nástrojů. Proto rádi hodí takový plán do zásuvky a vyrábějí to, co vyrábět mohou, a ne to, co předepíše nějaký byrokrat. Nyní jde o to, jít na této cestě dál: zpomalit výrobu sovětských a investičních zakázek s odůvodněním, že plán není materiálově zajištěn (každý zaměstnanec v průmyslu ví, že takové odůvodnění není nikdy těžké) a překračovat plán tam, kde jde o výrobu spotřebního zboží pro domov.

Proč nejde nahoru?

Druhý kořen zla je v distribuci, ale ani zde nejsme bezbranní. Mnoho záleží na obchodovedoucím. Ten se nesmí spoléhat na byrokratickou velkoobchodní síť, musí sáhnout k svépomoci a hledat zboží přímo u dodavatele. Zkušenost ukázala, že obratní správcové prodejen často získali tímto způsobem zboží nebo náhradní součástky, na které by jinak kupující čekali dodnes. Pak jsou tu Národní výbory: Občané musí přinutit jejich funkcionáře, aby si uvědomili, že komunální podnikání v řemeslech a živnostech je natrvalo neudržitelné. Národní výbory se proto musí snažit převést tichou cestou vedení komunálních podniků do rukou skutečných odborníků a musí je chránit před tlakem shora. Hostinští, pekaři, hokynáři nebo holiči z povolání dovedou zákazníku posloužit stokrát lépe než nějaký přeškolenec — režimista.

Jednou z velikých bolestí je bytová nouze. Režim to přiznává a slibuje, že letos postaví 40.000 bytů a 15.000 domků. Víme, že slib nesplní: na rok 1952 vláda také slíbila postavit 43.000 bytů a dnes sama doznává, že jich postavila jen polovinu. A ostatně i kdyby vláda tentokráte výjimečně slib splnila, těch 40.000 bytů by nestačilo ani na náhradu domů, které za rok zchátrají. Je proto opět třeba sáhnout k svépomoci, a zase prostřednictvím Místních národních výborů: Národní výbory musí překračovat plán ve stavbě a v údržbě bytů, musí vymáhat na státu víc peněz na stavbu a musí stavět tam, kde je bytů zapotřebí a ne tam, kde je chce mít nějaký komunistický byrokrat. A pokud jde o přidělování bytů, občané musí dát jasně najevo těm funkcionářům, kteří se dopouštějí nespravedlností, že se jednou budou za svoji činnost zodpovídat.

Jde o to nedat se a nepropadnout malomyslnosti. Režim je na ústupu a lidová svépomoc spolu s lidovým tlakem, zaměřeným proti nejslabším místům režimu, tento ústup urychlí.

VETO: TAB B

EIGHT-PAGE ANTI-REGIME PROPAGANDA BOOKLET (COP #15).--

ASSOCIATION DU

Collège de l'Europe Libre

7, RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS 2e - TÉLÉPHONE OPÉRA 43-94

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : EXILUNIVER-PARIS

110 A

Radio Free Europe

Personal

March 18, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Ed :

Without knowing the details of your talk with Wierzbianski and Nagorski, Jr., I think it is only wise to tell you that after my arrival in Paris, I discovered that the Berlin meeting they talked to you about, is not very highly regarded.

What your plans are, I don't know - and frankly, I don't care - but I thought I better relay this impression on to you.

After my return, which will be early in April, I hope you, Janet, and I can get together for a real pow-wow.

Hastily, but sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson.

LT/cb

SP (Radio Free Europe)

July 13, 1950

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments
(During Period June 30-July 7)

Attacks, continuing

1. Moscow Radio states that the "entire economy" of the U.S. has already switched onto a war footing, and that 75% of the budget will be spent on military requirements. "The peoples of the entire world understand perfectly well that it is the aggressive foreign policy of the American government which is impeding the prohibition of armaments". (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 3, AA-9)

The North Korean Peace Committee has sent a telegram to the WPC Permanent Committee asking support in protesting U.S. warmonger aggression in Korea. (Monitor, Peking Radio, July 5, CCC-3)

Neues Deutschland reported recently that both officers and enlisted men of the U.S. occupation army in West Germany are signing the Stockholm Petition for banning atomic weapons. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 6, BB-5)

2. According to Berlin Radio, MacArthur is a "military failure". He left his troops "in the lurch" in the Philippines before fleeing to safety during World War II, and made "vast personal riches" there which he has increased as ruler of Japan. He is "hated" by all Japanese except industrialists and war criminals whom he protects. (Monitor, Berlin Radio, July 3, EE-2)

Attacks, new

1. In addition to spreading the "six-legged ambassador from Wall Street" (Colorado beetle) over Europe, Moscow accuses the U.S. of deliberately bringing weevils, poisonour fungus and virulent weeds into Russia by means of UNRRA shiploads during World War II. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 6, AA-3)

2. Referring to the expiration of an internal German trade agreement, Berlin Radio claims that McCloy ordered the West German government not to renew the agreement. By this measure the western allies are "trying to hamper reconstruction in the German Democratic Republic" and "prevent trade between West Germans and countries which have rid themselves of capitalistic rule". (Monitor, Berlin Radio, July 5, EE-4)

3. Kultura i Zhizn states that American leading circles have started a new ideological war to influence the masses of the people in the Marshallized countries. American publishing houses such as MacGraw Hill, Harper, Viking, etc. have special representatives in Europe who are organizing exhibitions of the "poisoning literature" of the United States there. The State Department gives large donations for "reactionary newspapers" such as Life, Reader's Digest, New York Times, etc. (Kultura i Zhizn, June 11)

KOREA

A New Times article calls the "clumsy attempt" (on the part of the U.S.) to accuse the Korean People's Democratic Republic of violating the peace as "too transparent for words", claiming that Gen. Roberts had for many months trained the South Korean troops for military operations and that he "frankly boasted" June 5 that he was organizing a 100,000 man army, with the help of 500 U.S. officers. The regime of Syngman Rhee was created by U.S. imperialists with the aim of converting Korea into an American colony and base for aggression in Asia. Pravda of June 28 front pages an article on President Truman's declaration to help South Korea, saying that "American leading circles are not only preparing the new war but started the direct acts of aggression". (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 7, AA-1)

The U.S. intention to display UN markings on American planes and warships taking part in the fighting in Korea is a continuation of attempts by the rulers of the U.S. to stick the UN label on their aggression in Korea. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 3, BB-1)

Meetings have been held at various Moscow industrial establishments attended by large numbers of workers protesting American intervention in Korea. The Central Telegraph Office in Moscow is receiving messages from workers in all corners of the Fatherland demanding that the Anglo-U.S. warmongers who have attacked the "peace-loving" Korean people be checked. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, July 3, AA-18)

Pyongyang (Communist controlled) Radio describes conditions in the "liberated" areas of South Korea, saying that the liberated people have "heartily welcomed the People's Armed Forces with tears in their eyes" having lived under the misrule of Syngman Rhee. These fortunate people are "admiring the powerful might of the People's Armed Forces" and are impressed by the soldiers' "discipline and good manners". (Monitor, Pyongyang Radio, July 7, CCC-9)

FORMOSA: A meeting of the Central People's Governing Council at Peking issued a statement that Truman's decision to defend Formosa had "laid bare the true countenance of U.S. imperialism", and that all people of the country would successfully "liberate" Formosa and other territories belonging to China. (Monitor, Peking Chinese International Service, June 30, BBB-1)

Miscellaneous

1. At a session of the Soviet Academy of Sciences held on the 100th anniversary of Pavlov's death, Professor Bykov presented a study of the famous Russian's concept of physiology, saying that many Russian scientists did not understand the importance of Pavlov's teaching and followed the idealistic conception of bourgeois scientists. (Pravda, June 29, 30)

2. Literaturnaia Gazeta published an article sharply attacking the head of the Finnish Institute for Soviet Studies who recently published an historical book asserting that the nations of eastern Europe were governed by a non-slavic Rus nation. (Literaturnaia Gazeta, June 7)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

SP

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: ~~LONGACRE 3-5230~~

BRy-2100

July 7, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Altschul asked me to tell you that until further notice, meetings of the Radio Committee will be held each Thursday, beginning July 13, at 12:30, in the Conference Room.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Whitman

Secretary to
Mr. Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

Phoned 7/5

June 26, 1950.

Dear Ed:

The June 29th meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe is being postponed to Thursday, July 6th, at 12:30, in the Conference Room. No

An outline of suggested directives and a statement of the nature, purpose and goals of Radio Free Europe are enclosed for consideration at the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Ja

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

Suggested Directives

I. General Purpose and Larger Goals (herewith enclosed)

II. Specific Radio Directive

- A. General tone
- B. Essential character
  - 1. "Double" - the "you" and the "we"
  - 2. Purposive - nothing unintentional
- C. Concrete policy positions
  - 1. Towards National Communism
  - 2. Towards European Unity
  - 3. Towards U. S. Foreign Policy
  - 4. Towards U. S. Information
  - 5. Etc.

III. Separate National Directives - exempting the various language desks from following specific provisions in the over-all Radio Directive

IV. Weekly Directives

V. Daily Directives

RADIO FREE EUROPE

Nature, Purpose and Goals

Radio Free Europe is the fighting arm of the National Committee for a Free Europe, a group of American citizens dedicated to winning a fundamental struggle.

These citizens are concerned with freedom.

They are concerned with the ever narrowing area, in terms of geography and in terms of human action, minds and souls, where the word and the concept of freedom have validity.

They are concerned with the unrelenting ruthlessness of the enemies of freedom.

They are concerned with the creeping hopelessness which inevitably attacks those from whom freedom has been stolen.

They are determined to demonstrate, in the words of Secretary of State Acheson, that their own "faith in freedom is a burning and a fighting faith."

As Americans, they feel themselves in tune, in the larger sense, with the foreign policy of the United States. They are not, however, and will not consider themselves, agents of the American Government, still less of any other. They feel that their primary usefulness derives from their independence of official labels and restraints. They are "people speaking to people."

The immediate targets of RFE are the peoples behind the so-called Iron Curtain that have been deprived of their fundamental freedoms by the U.S.S.R. and the local Communist accomplices. On this account, RFE will work in full partnership with the exiled democratic leaders now in the United States, and

help them keep alive at home the ideals of individual and national freedom. These exiled leaders will be a part of RFE, voluntarily federated among themselves and with like-minded Americans for a common purpose. They will enjoy unfettered use of radio facilities.

Today, however, the United States is still the main reservoir of freedom. Since the United States is willing and eager to put that reservoir at the disposal of the world for the preservation and restoration of freedom without expectation of political, material or territorial gain, there exists a fundamental presumption that the policies and operations of RFE will not run counter to the best interests of the free world, as interpreted by the American representation in RFE. Where disagreements arise, the final decision shall rest with the American members.

The tasks of RFE are directly these - edification, information and disintegration.

In pursuance of the first, it will bring to the unfree peoples of East Europe the voices and counsel of their exiled, democratic leaders, thus strengthening the former's sense of unity with the free world. It will also provide commentary on current problems, situations and events, particularly as they may affect the ultimate liberation of the unfree peoples.

In the news field, RFE will concentrate on items and fields otherwise wholly or in part unavailable to Iron Curtain listeners.

It will take as a main task the disintegration of the Soviet Communist regimes, sowing dismay, doubt, defeatism and dissension in the minds of the present usurpers.

In more concrete terms, the aims of Radio Free Europe are:

a. To assure oppressed peoples that we Americans consider their present vassalage to be purely temporary and that we do not and shall not accept the status quo.

b. To keep alive their national traditions, symbols, character and specific genius - and the common heritage of their culture.

c. To direct their national aspirations toward the kind of free life and government which they themselves favor and will establish at the appropriate time.

d. To counteract and confound Soviet policy and propaganda, analyzing and exploding false claims, insisting on the short-term and long-term aims of Soviet Communism; recovering and restoring to their true meaning such sacred conceptions as freedom, democracy, peace and people, which Soviet Communists have high-jacked and perverted to their own despotic purposes; and, above all, steadily offering a constructive alternative to the Soviet Communist designs for Eastern Europe.

e. To keep the listening peoples aware that their own leaders in exile are tirelessly working with free men everywhere to bring about their eventual liberation.

f. To reveal the present Communist rules for what they are, exposing their evil deeds and intents, holding them up to ridicule and scorn, and generally demonstrating that, far from being moribund, western democracy is an overwhelming and ultimately victorious force.

g. To supplement - and not duplicate - the Voice of America by substituting for the suppressed national oppositions within the Communist dominated countries a living and vocal opposition from abroad.

In short, RFE is <u>for</u> whatever helps individuals and nations to shape their own destinies; it is <u>against</u> whatever prevents them.

Radio Free Europe
311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Division of the
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

SP

NO

June 20, 1950.

My dear Ed:

The next meeting of the Radio Committee will be held on Thursday, June 29th, at 12:30, in the Conference Room. Minutes of the June 15th meeting are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF RADIO COMMITTEE

June 15, 1950

A meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe was held on Thursday, June 15, 1950, at 12:30 P.M., in the Conference Room of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The following members of the Radio Committee were present: Mr. Frank Altschul, Chairman, Mr. Edmund Chester, Mr. Jay Lovestone, Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, and Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, President, and Mr. Spencer Phenix, Vice-President, represented the National Committee for a Free Europe. Dr. William Thorbecke, Director of Information of the National Committee for a Free Europe attended. The following members of the staff of Radio Free Europe were present: Mr. Herbert Gross, Mr. Philip Barbour, Mr. Reuben Nathan and Mr. William Rafael.

The minutes of the meeting of the Radio Committee held on May 18, 1950, were, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, approved and ordered filed.

The discussion during the meeting is summarized as follows:

1. Progress Report (by Mr. Altschul).

   a. Personnel. The Director of Radio Free Europe, Mr. Robert Lang, has returned from Germany, and is presently concerned with getting the New York operation properly organized within the framework of the National Committee.

   Mr. Forrest McCluney has been engaged as European Director, and is now in the United States familiarizing himself with operations and set-up here.

   b. Technical. A 135 kw. medium wave transmitter and a 200 kw. shortwave transmitter have been ordered; they will be in operation in approximately nine months. RFE has received very satisfactory reports by monitors on the operation on a test basis of the 7-1/2 kw. transmitter. The triple diversity receiving equipment will not be ready for operation until about August 15th, necessitating a change in program planning.

2. Programming Report (by Mr. Gross and Mr. Rafael). Because of the delay in construction of the receiving set, and because of the desire to start actual broadcasting as soon as possible (starting date now scheduled for July 4th) decision has been reached to concentrate on "feature type" programs, relying on skits, satires, talks by exiled leaders, all programs of a comparatively timeless nature, devoid of references to daily international developments. Programs are to be recorded entirely here, and shipped airmail to Europe for transmission.

Programs of feature material, subject to policy approval as to content, are already available for a total of twelve days, and music programs, interspersed with RFE announcements, are available in considerable quantity. By July fourth a substantial backlog of both types of programs will be at the site and ready for broadcast purposes. One weekly news program, which because of the time lag must be very carefully prepared, is contemplated for this early period.

Mr. Rafael reviewed the content of some of the feature programs already produced or in production. The Committee members were interested in the material and offered the following suggestions: (1) that it was desirable to stress the essential unity of Eastern and Western Europe; (2) that the appellation "Tovarishch" should be used in place of "Comrade" since Comrade is used in a positive way by members of Trade Unions and others; and (3), that perhaps some of the scripts might be mimeographed for circulation through certain of the channels to which Mr. Lovestone has access.

Mr. Rafael reviewed the various methods of obtaining scripts, some of the details in the editing and reviewing of scripts, and the interchange of scripts between desks.

Mr. Mowrer suggested the use of prominent exiles to "load" the programs for the initial broadcasting period.

It is anticipated that more and more of the programming must be transferred to Europe, but at present, because of lack of personnel and for various other reasons, all programming must be done here.

3. Information (by Mr. Barbour). An increasing flow of increasingly valuable information is being received. Much of the information is useful for background material for the feature scripts being prepared.

4. Monitoring. The present monitoring set-up, and future plans for monitoring European and other stations, were outlined. Mr. Chester pointed out that from certain apparently unrelated pieces of information to be thus gathered, valuable clues as to actual conditions might be found.

5. Opening of Station. Various opinions were expressed about the actual opening day preparations and ceremonies. Mr. Mowrer suggested a "fanfare" on opening day. The desirability of "advertising" the opening was questioned. Announcements could be made by the Voice of America (though this would tend to identify RFE with the Voice); by various Western European commercial stations; and by the RFE station itself as it operates on a test basis.

6. Relationship of exiled personalities to RFE. This question came up throughout the discussion. Various points brought out were:

a. The impact value of the use of exiled personalities, and, concurrently, some of the difficulties inherent.

b. The effectiveness of some of the recent exiles, as compared with the influence of some of the less recent refugees.

c. The enormous value of the "ordinary flow of humanity" coming through the Iron Curtain.

d. A specific question as to the use of King Michael (and possibly other deposed monarchs) and it was felt an individual decision would have to be made in each case.

Mr. Poole is ready to go ahead with discussion with some of the exiles as to clarification of ideas, preparation of scripts, preparation of lists of desirable and undesirable voices, etc. He felt from tentative discussions that at least the higher echelon of exiles understood that in the event of a disagreement on policy, the American staff must have the final responsibility.

Mr. Altschul felt that the entire question of the relationship of exiled personalities to RFE must be still further explored, and that we must be sure that exiles used are "positive and not negative" in their own countries.

7. The character of RFE - "what it is". Mr. Poole feels that not only are men "classified" throughout the world politically, anthropologically and so on, but there is also a "horizontal organization" among the minds of men to which we can appeal. He suggested there is perhaps an "international of freedom" among men, men who everywhere have the concept of man as an individual. He feels that RFE must be the voice of "peoples speaking to peoples."

8. The Crusade for Freedom was outlined. It is hoped that this can be established as a spontaneous movement on the part of people who love freedom. It is felt that the Crusade will build up the prestige of the National Committee in this country, and it was considered extremely important that Negroes and women be included in the group to fly to Germany in July.

9. Directives. Mr. Mowrer outlined progress made on directives. The work was initiated by Mr. Jackson before he left for Europe, and

forwarded by Mr. Mowrer, with the assistance of Dr. Thorbecke. Members of the Committee are to be furnished shortly with an outline of the needed directives, and with a draft of the general directive (#1 on the outline).

Mr. Mowrer suggested Mr. Altschul appoint a Committee of three (to consist of a representative of NCFE, a Radio staff member, and Mr. Altschul) to work on the preparation of the Specific Directive.

Each desk is to prepare its own language directive.

The staff of RFE are to prepare the weekly and daily directives.

10. Possibility of an American Radio Program. Mr. Chester said that CBS had for some time under consideration a radio program on the lines of "What are the Russians saying this week and what are we going to do about it?" Mr. Altschul thought this a splendid idea with a very definite public service angle, and one which fits in with Mr. Barbour's current information gathering service. He suggested that Mr. Barbour prepare such a program for submission to CBS and perhaps to other American radio stations.

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LOngacre 3-5230

June 8, 1950.

My dear Ed:

The next meeting of the Radio Committee will be held on Thursday, June 15th, at 12:30, in the Conference Room. It would be wonderful if it would be possible for you to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Altschul

Frank Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

May 23, 1950.

No

My dear Ed:

I am sorry you weren't able to be with us at the meeting on the 18th - minutes are enclosed.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, June 1st, at 12:30, in the conference room of the National Committee for a Free Europe. Mr. Lang will be back from Germany and will bring us up to date on developments there. I am hoping you will be in town and able to join us then.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON RADIO

May 18, 1950

A meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe was held on Thursday, May 18th, at 12:30 P.M., in the Conference Room of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The following members of the Committee on Radio were present: Mr. Frank Altschul, Chairman, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. Paul Kesten, and Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer. Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, President, and Mr. Spencer Phenix represented the National Committee for a Free Europe. Mr. Herbert Gross, Mr. Philip Barbour, Mr. Reuben Nathan and Mr. William Rafael, members of the staff of Radio Free Europe, attended by invitation.

In preliminary discussion the subject of the present content and quality of the Voice of America scripts was mentioned. Mr. Mowrer had recently made a comparison of scripts of the Voice for February, 1947, and February, 1950, and reported that the 1950 scripts were, in his opinion, very sharply defined and very high class.

The first item on the agenda was the report, as submitted, of the meeting held May 4th. A deletion was ordered, as follows: On page three, item #1, the sentence included parenthetically ("it was later decided...") was ordered stricken out, and with this correction, the minutes, upon motion made, seconded and carried, were approved and ordered filed.

Mr. Gross submitted a brief progress report. All language desks now have basic staffs and could operate seven days a week. Some weaknesses still exist in personnel. Mr. Kesten felt he might be able to offer help on one particular problem.

Mr. Gross outlined the training process employed for the language desks personnel, and said that on a trial basis, the desks are being asked to present their material in a personal, informal approach, and indicated the interest of the staff in what might be evolved in the way of individual approaches for the different countries. He said that some scripts had been written by American talent, and "adapted" by the language desks for their particular needs.

Mr. Barbour presented a brief intelligence report of sources from which material is presently received. He suggested the need of additional monitoring stations in Europe - in Stockholm and Istanbul, and possibly Trieste. It is hoped that much more material will be secured from Europe, depending largely upon the contacts Mr. Lang is making. Mr. Barbour is shortly going to prepare a memorandum on the varied functions of his department. Mr. Altschul said that additional staff for the department was needed, particularly in connection with the contemplated analysis of a series of textbooks from the satellite countries. Mr. Kesten suggested a whole series of programs could be built around the textbooks.

Mr. Poole asked whether background material sent in by foreign correspondents of such magazines as Time and Newsweek could not become available to the news staff of RFE. Mr. Jackson did not think that was practicable, but suggested that whenever a specific problem was presented, some background material could probably be obtained through these sources. Mr. Altschul asked Mr. Kesten what the situation was regarding background material supplied to the major networks, and Mr. Kesten replied that essentially the same situation obtained and that the networks, too, could be helpful only on specific problems. He suggested that a close liaison with the chief of the news desk of each of the networks might be very advantageous for RFE.

Mr. Poole asked about the material received and not used by newspapers such as the Times and the Herald Tribune. Mr. Mowrer felt such material was exceedingly general and very limited, and not particularly useful for RFE. Mr. Mowrer added that most of the European correspondents were in Western Europe, and those who do operate behind the Iron Curtain are subject to the strictest form of censorship. Mr. Jackson suggested the possibility of a working arrangement with some of the heads of American corporations with offices in the countries involved, but the danger in this was recognized.

Mr. Altschul asked Mr. Jackson to report on his OWI programming experience. Mr. Jacksonwarned that the OWI experience of almost ten years ago would be, in his opinion, of little value to RFE. He said, with reference to the discussion of two weeks ago regarding medium and short wave facilities, that in those days they "teamed up" the medium and short wave broadcasts. When operations were moved from North Africa to London, they had the advantage of the BBC battery of installations and the British experience in psychological warfare.

Mr. Jackson felt that one of the things that BBC had developed most successfully was the creation of personalities (such as Colonel Britton). He said these personalities (given good radio voices, good radio personalities and the right kind of things to say) had been built up and developed a credulity that was absolutely unbelievable. He cited specific instances of great masses of population being moved on schedule on directions given over the radio.

Mr. Jackson stressed that in their OWI broadcasts they had told the truth - they had played it "strictly white." In answer to a question from Mr. Mowrer, Mr. Jackson said he thought some of the programming should be done here and some in Europe. There was some discussion of the methods of getting programming done here to Europe, and Mr. Altschul discussed briefly the technical details involved in the setting up of a receiving station, to be ready the middle of June. He said that present plans were to start doing much of the programming here, but as it becomes possible to transfer much of it to Europe that would be done - and he mentioned the more valuable information to be obtained on the spot (such asfrom defectees coming across borders, etc.)

Mr. Altschul reiterated that one of the principle objectives from the start was to put on the air the voices of the exiled leaders of these countries. It is anticipated that some of the leaders will early be recruited to make broadcasts on tape in an effort to build up a library of such speakers for use in Europe. In this connection Mr. Poole said that the use of exiles had always seemed to him to fall into three main categories:

1. Exiles employed in the language section.

2. "Name" exiles.

3. Exiles, not necessarily connected with NCFE, who might be developed into valuable personalities.

It was recognized that while a series of successful dinners had been held, more work must be done on strengthening contacts with these individuals.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to Executive Session, participated in by the Committee members, Mr. Altschul, Mr. Poole and Mr. Phenix.

May 18, 1950

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments
During Period May 5-15 (incl.)

Attacks, continuing

1. The month of May in the USSR is dedicated to Soviet films in defense of peace. Moscow has proclaimed that during this month people throughout the Soviet Union will see only movies exemplifying the great Soviet struggle for peace. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 5, KK-2

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions opened its convention in Budapest recently with its keynote the active support of the peace movement. (Monitor, Budapest Radio, May 9, HH-1)

The U.S. and the USSR have opposite uses for the atom bomb - U.S. for blackmail and extortion, USSR for defense of peace alone. U.S. has added to its inhumane plans with 3 million dollars recently allocated toward biological warfare research. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 10, AA-1)

Warmonger Acheson had to be guarded by police in Paris and London against "loyal supporters" of the Partisans of Peace. (Monitor, Bucharest Radio, May 15, JJ-1)(Pravda,May 1

2. The London Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Great Britain and France is a result of the cold war defeat for the Western powers, according to Moscow Radio. The chief aim of the "weary Western warriors" is to plan restoration of the W. German Army. The Schumann Plan for economic fusion of French and W. German steel and coal industries has been dictated by U.S. imperialists to strengthen position of U.S. Steel Corporation interests in the Ruhr and to benefit the interests of the Chase National Bank. (Monitor, Warsaw Radio, May 8, FF-4) (Pravda, May 11)

Spain has been transformed into a U.S. "military base." U.S. imperialists want to turn the Balearic Islands into a "Yankee Malta" in the Mediterranean in the same way they are changing Spain into a "U.S. Gibralter." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 8, BB-1)

The U.S. plan for war includes the supplying by Australia of large fields for long-distance bombers and rocket missles. Australian bill for outlawing Communism was on direct orders from Washington. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 9, AA-1)

In violation of the Allied Council agreement to demilitarize Austria, Americans have had airports built there, supplies of arms stored, and are forming an Austrian Army. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 9, AA-4)

The British Isles has become an "U.S. aircraft carrier" since signing the Atlantic Pact. U.S. fliers there number over 12,000 and are increasing. (Monitor, Moscow,May 9,BB-4)

U.S. policy in southeast Asia is "predatory" in its support of puppet authorities in Viet Nam, Philippines, and now Thailand, where Americans have taken over its mines and rubber plantations. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 10, CC-1)

Israel has been turned into an American colony with the purpose of becoming a base for aggression against the USSR and the People's Democracies. (Monitor, Warsaw, May 12, FF-1

3. The United States continues to work to undermine the U.N. Recent statements made by Dulles and Hoover indicate that ruling American circles intend to liquidate the U.N. and replace it with an organization composed of "American vassal nations." Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 8, BB-3) (Pravda, May 2)

Moscow accuses Secretary of Defense Johnson of spreading the war psychosis to increase his profits from privately owned aircraft concerns. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 8, CC-5)

Truman and Churchill are reviving Fascism. Truman thinks he would "look nice in Hitler's old mantle as leader of a crusade against Communism and the USSR." Churchill is using Goebbel's old phrases such as "Iron Curtain." (Monitor, Budapest Radio, May 10, HH-1)

Pravda, commenting on Senator MacCarthy's charges against the State Department, writes that this "total history" spreads from Washington throughout the country. The mock "red coup" in Mosinee proves that fascist elements in the American Legion use all kinds of provocation. (Pravda, May 12)

New Attacks

1. The 38th anniversary of Pravda, the Russian newspaper which tells the people "The truth and only the truth" is the occasion for many attacks on the U.S. press, which is "in a

state of rotting decay." Controlled by warmongering monopolists, U.S. newspapers with the aid of "venal journalists" conceal from the American people the truth about the "ulcers of capitalism" while slandering the USSR. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 8, AA-4)

2. Berlin East Zone Radio accuses the U.S. occupying power in Germany of suppressing the list of known German dead to create the impression that they were still being held prisoners by the USSR. (Monitor, Berlin Radio, May 8, EE-3)

3. American military representatives are taking frequent trips near the Soviet-Iranian borders and particularly in frontier regions of Iranian Azerbaijan with the purpose of surveying areas suitable for airfields and quartering of American troops. (Monitor, Bucharest Radio, May 8, JJ-1)

4. The U.S. offer to send relief to famine-stricken areas in China is denounced as similar to the real purpose of the IRO and U.N. International Children's Emergency Relief - cover-ups for espionage. (Monitor, Peking Radio, May 15, PPP-4)

Dialectics and Ideology

1. Stalin has received many letters from POW's returned to Japan stating that in the Soviet Union for the first time "they became spiritually free people." They have all promised to "work for peace and friendship with the USSR." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 8, AA-27)

2. The East German Government has "so conscientiously" carried out reparations due the USSR that the Politburo has suggested they apply to the Soviet Union for reduction in reparations. (Monitor, Leipzig Radio, May 11, EE-1) (Pravda, May 11)

3. The fifth anniversary of V-E Day causes Moscow to look back to her great victory in "freeing humanity from fascist enslavement" and recalls the fact that the U.S. hoped the USSR would exhaust herself in the war - instead she has emerged "stronger than before" with post-war accomplishments such as the establishing of the People's Democracies and originating of the Chinese People's Republic and German Democratic Republic. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 10, AA-11)

Miscellaneous

1. Ezkadi Radio (Voice of Basque Resistance) reports a softening of Spain's attitude toward Russia; Radio Nacional and the Spanish press have suddenly stopped comments unfavorable toward the USSR. A probable reason may be Spain's negotiations for repatriation of some 3,000 POW's. (Monitor, Ezkadi Radio, May 5, WW-1)

2. An International Music Festival recently opened in Prague with playing of the "Stalin Cantata." Since the change in Czech government in 1948, this festival has sponsored "progressive international music"; bourgeois audiences have been replaced by working class audiences. (Monitor, Prague Radio, May 10, GG-2)

3. The German Youth "fight song" for Whitsuntide Rally has been changed from "free German youth will take Berlin by assault" to "free German youth greets Berlin"; this was by order of the Central Committee of the Communist Free German Youth. (Monitor, Hamburg, May 10, QQ-1)

4. The Liberation celebration in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia (which was liberated by the third American Army) was attended by the official Soviet Delegation including Mr. Shushlov, secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party and Gen.-Lt. Radimcev. Shuslov stated that Red Army secured Czechoslovak freedom from Anglo-American imperialists. (Pravda, May 10)

5. On May 14 the Military Government Junta of Venezuela issued a declaration outlawing the Communist Party of Venezuela. (Monitor, XEWW Mexico, May 15, N-1)

6. Moscow has ridiculed American Congressmen who are urging immediate stoppage of importation of Soviet crabmeat, because this permits the Soviet Union to carry the cold war directly into this country. "Any American who eats Far East canned crab in his Sunday salad becomes a victim of Soviet propaganda." (Monitor, Moscow, May 8, CC-1)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LOngacre 3-5230

May 17, 1950.

Called

My dear Mr. Murrow:

At the request of Mr. Altschul, I enclose herewith a draft of a general policy directive on radio, which has been prepared by Mr. Reuben Nathan in consultation with other members of the staff, and which is submitted as the major topic for discussion at the meeting tomorrow of the Radio Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Whitman -
Secretary to
Mr. Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

P.S.: The meeting will be held in Room #301,
350 Fifth Avenue, at 12.30.

STRICTLY PRIVATE

DRAFT OF AN OVERALL DIRECTIVE FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE

1. Radio Free Europe is engaged in a CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM; it opposes all men and systems pursuing their objectives by PUSHING PEOPLE AROUND.

Specifically, Radio Free Europe is a weapon designed to conduct psychological warfare against Soviet imperialism and communist totalitarianism. Intrinsically capable of being employed tactically as well as strategically, it is concerned with fighting and helping to win battles and campaigns as well as the war as such. Therefore, it must not attempt to win skirmishes and to gain temporary advantages at the expense of its supreme purpose: victory for the cause of freedom and human dignity.

2. As wars generally cannot be won by defensive means, wars which are either partly or wholly ideological conflicts, cannot be won by negative approaches. Anti-Communism is a re-action to bolshevist action and, therefore, leaves the advantages of initiative and offensive to the enemy. The advantage being with action, initiative and offensive, Radio Free Europe must base its broadcasts on faith in the cause of freedom, individual as well as national, and on the overriding conviction that not only are all human beings endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and self-determination, but that only free men, thus endowed, are strong.

Unless Radio Free Europe joins battle on such positive grounds, it will accept battle at conditions imposed by the enemy and is doomed to failure.

3. The forces of darkness are strongly entrenched. It requires our strongest weapons and sustained efforts, the long pull, to dislodge them. Fortunately, the strongest weapons which can be employed in an ideological contest, FACTS and the TRUTH, are on our side and clearly unavailable to the enemy who is obliged to invent and propagate lies and who attempts to maintain an Iron Curtain to exclude the truth, inimical to him. Radio Free Europe will attempt to pierce this Iron Curtain by propagating the truth.

The problem of Radio Free Europe is not the choice of weapons for there is no choice, but their brilliant employment - the presentation of truth.

4. Radio Free Europe draws a sharp line between dictatorships and the people being dictated to. We are not engaged in warfare against any people as such; we are, in fact, genuinely eager for friendship and peace with all peoples. The weakest spot in the Kremlin's armor is its conflict with the people the Soviets subjugated, the people of Russia itself as well as the people conquered by Soviet imperialism. Instead of identifying any people with their present masters - which would mean playing into the Kremlin's hands - we must make it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that we are not opposed to any or all of them, that we oppose only despots and despotism and sympathize with the hopes of liberation living in the hearts of all people, that we extend our hands to them and wish to make them conscious of our friendship and concrete support which, in due time, will lay breach to the wall now separating them from us.

5. Radio Free Europe must make it plain at the same time that our sympathy with the fate our listeners are enduring, is not only based on human consideration but also on a true community of interests. In times as cynical as ours less credence is given to the proclamation of worthy principles than to arguments establishing the existence of a vital interest in the well-being of others. Radio Free Europe must, therefore, emphasize the conviction of all nations believing in liberty that their own liberties are insecure as long as anybody's freedom is jeopardized.

6. Radio Free Europe is the instrument by which the free world maintains contact with those of its members who are temporarily prevented from communicating with it. It is not the instrument of any particular nation or government, nor is it a medium for the expression of any partisan opinions. It is the VOICE OF FREEDOM pure and simple.

It follows that Radio Free Europe does not advocate any particular brand of political system. Radio Free Europe makes it emphatically clear that its political objective is limited to that birth or rebirth of freedom anywhere on earth which will permit all people to choose freely the type of constitution and government they wish to choose. Obviously, therefore, Radio Free Europe cannot permit itself the luxury of projecting the United States to its listeners. Neither can it afford to carry party-political messages from the nationals of the countries which we address.

a. Considering, on the other hand, that the United States of America is, at present, the outstanding champion of the forces of liberty, and considering, furthermore, that a group of American citizens has

taken the initiative in creating and maintaining Radio Free Europe, it must be understood that no broadcast emanating from Radio Free Europe may reflect harmfully on either the prestige or the foreign policy of the nation on whose prestige and policy depends the future of the free world.

This rule of common sense and good taste must not be construed as a command to avoid all criticism of the United States. Constructive criticism - with the reservations mentioned above - may at times be considered appropriate and useful. Whenever such criticism is decided upon, the reasons for the situation which is criticized, must be explained as clearly and fairly as possible. In this connection, the Language Desks of Radio Free Europe must be mindful of the fact that the United States is a complex country whose actions are not always understood easily. In criticizing America, therefore, editors, writers and speakers must make certain of <u>all</u> facts as well as of the background against which these facts must be viewed; consultation with the American staff of Radio Free Europe is always indicated in such cases.

It is understood, at the same time, that neither the United States as a nation nor American democracy entertain claims to perfection. What this country claims, is something entirely different: namely the right of its citizens to strive for a greater degree of perfection.

The material advantages, the standard of living Americans enjoy are partly but not wholly due to the "American system". Many of them will remain unrealizable even to countries willing to adopt the system under which the United States flourishes. In these

circumstances, Radio Free Europe will not dwell on the material standards of the United States because emphasis on them is likely to arouse jealousy, bitterness, ridicule and antagonism. Radio Free Europe will try, instead, to present to its listeners a picture of the better conditions which they may be able to attain by their own efforts and in time. Attempting to revive national hopes and confidence, we must keep in mind realistically the possibilities which exist for those whom we address.

b. While Radio Free Europe refrains from expressing any party-political views, it grants time on its programs to nationals of its target areas. In addressing their fellow countrymen, these nationals will lay aside local partisan issues and speak guided by the desire to see their countries once again free to establish governments of their own choosing.

7. The main difference between Radio Free Europe, on the one hand, and VOA and BBC, etc., on the other, is that Radio Free Europe is not restricted by the obvious handicaps to which official or semi-official government propaganda is subjected. Among the number of other differences are Radio Free Europe's emphasis on subject matter of immediate interest to its audience - an emphasis which is largely, if not exclusively dependent on a constant flow of excellent inside information its acceptance of rumor and gossip as effective weapons of psychological warfare, and especially the informality and intimacy of its contact with its listeners. It is the primary mission of the Language Desks to achieve that informal and intimate approach - admittedly an objective extremely difficult to attain.

a. In order to attain it, Radio Free Europe must strive to address its listeners on a man-to-man basis. We do not harangue peoples and nations but talk to one person or to that small group of persons who listen to one single radio set. The most effective way to defeat the shrill and strident (but, at the same time, more often than not extremely clever) propaganda of the enemy is a maturely balanced presentation of our case. Quiet determination alone is capable of creating the strong emotional impact at which we are aiming. It will not only disconcert the enemy and gain the confidence of our listeners but will distinguish Radio Free Europe from the multitude of hysterical voices flooding the air.

b. Radio Free Europe must recognize that the world has begun to talk in two tongues, that many things have ceased to mean the same to people inside and outside of the Iron Curtain, that the drumfire of totalitarian propaganda affects our friends as well as our enemies and that, therefore, even our friends may not think any longer in the frames of reference to which they were and we are accustomed. There is no certainty that terms as freedom and democracy carry, or will continue to carry, the same connotation behind the Iron Curtain which they carry in the free world; it is more likely than not that our allies behind the Iron Curtain may soon fall victims to the constant misinterpretation of these and similar terms by the Kremlin.

In these circumstances Radio Free Europe must attempt, at all times, to reduce complicated issues to simple human terms. The human interest story does not only help us to reach the hearts of our listeners;

it often explains major issues better than a treatise. No matter how different frames of reference will be and already are, there are still certain human values which nobody can as yet escape or deny, which no totalitarian system has yet been able to eradicate. Radio Free Europe will make use of the human interest story to establish that common ground between speakers and listeners which is most conducive to informal and intimate contact.

c. Radio Free Europe will always keep in mind that we must understand our listeners, if we desire to be understood by them. In order to understand them, Radio Free Europe must be furnished sufficient background information so that its writers and editors will always be able to visualize the true situation of the audience we address. To gain and maintain the confidence of our listeners, we must cooly evaluate not only the pressures to which they are subjected but also the temporary advantages which they may have gained under the systems we oppose. If a man who eats well, is told that we believe him starving, he will distrust our evaluation of the situation which both he and we wish to change - the quality of his food may be part of the battle waged for his soul. Radio Free Europe may, however, take advantage of such instances to point out the price the listener pays for temporary advantages, preferably in terms other than material, because that will enable him to participate in our fight by spreading information of psychological warfare value.

Another aspect of this understanding is reluctance to endanger the listener by either premature calls for action or claims that his liberation is closer at hand than it is actually; by an inclination to make him underrate the deadly seriousness, ability, ruthlessness

and power of his present oppressors who may be dealt with satirically but who must never be described as fools; by giving away - or creating the appearance of giving away - sources of information and help, no matter from which source; and by generalizing about communists. Our listener may know that some communists are, for one reason or another, allies or potential allies in disguise. Radio Free Europe, on the other hand, must realize that the cause of freedom needs the help of dissidents, true or opportunist, to weaken the enemy.

d. No genuinely intimate communication with our audience is possible unless Radio Free Europe establishes a record of good faith, truthfulness and with them of credibility for its broadcasts. Even though we may take advantage of any opening in the enemy's armor, it cannot be repeated too often that facts and truth are our strongest weapons. Journalistic stunts may be helpful in winning skirmishes and, therefore, have a place on our programs as long as they do not jeopardize their ultimate objective; however, they will at best dent the enemy's defenses, not penetrate them, and are incapable of sustaining the offensive. Equally incapable of inflicting serious damage are generalities - commonplaces are severely limited in number and have a tendency of annoying the listener who, normally, resents sermonizing and lecturing. If the points we make in our broadcasts do not clearly imply the superiority of Western ideas of freedom and democracy over totalitarian methods, then no insistence on that superiority will convince people.

Rumors and gossip carried on our broadcasts must be marked as such. By thus marking them, we will be able to retain the listener's confidence without jeopardizing the effectiveness of a cleverly presented

story; moreover, the classification carries an implied hint that here is a story of specific psychological warfare value.

The primary instrument for the establishment of a record of truthfulness is the newscast. It must always attempt to give the appearance of impartial completeness. It must, therefore, avoid all obvious editorializing and do its job by editorial means not easily recognizable as such - mainly by selectiveness, sequence, emphasis, inference, phrasing and delivery (inflection). If understood in this manner, it can be one of Radio Free Europe's primary propaganda weapons. It will, at the same time, be an extremely expedient instrument to overcome embarrassing facts of international relations which, when they occur, cannot always be suppressed because an omission tells just as much of a story as a reported news item; we can, in such cases, simply go on record with a straight (and brief) statement.

On the other hand, Radio Free Europe's newscast is <u>not</u> designed to cover world developments in detail; they are primarily concerned with news of particular importance to our specific audiences, preferably derived from exclusive sources inside their specific countries. A brief summary of international developments serves merely as a background to put the body of the newscast, our special news, into context because we cannot assume that all our listeners are sufficiently informed in general except from the bolshevist point of view.

8. While Radio Free Europe places emphasis on newscasts, commentaries (many of them designed to explain news statements) and Special Events (primarily direct personal talks by personalities known to our

listeners) to the extent of reserving the best listening hours for them, the balance of its air time is devoted to features of a generally informative, entertaining and encouraging nature. Among these features will be reportage on life in the free world, satires on life lived or envisioned by the bolshevists, documentaries, cultural, musical and religious programs. A special directive on the treatment of religious subject matter will be released and then serve as part of this overall guidance.

These features may be aimed at general as well as at specific audiences, f.i. women and children. Their purpose is to attract an ever growing audience for our political broadcasts, to increase the understanding of as well as the respect for the cultural standards of the free world and to remind our listeners that persons and subject matter banned behind the Iron Curtain continue to live either in reality or at least in the minds of their exiled fellow countrymen and of Americans. All these programs should, by implication, establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that Radio Free Europe considers its listeners part and parcel of the intellectual and spiritual community of free men, even though temporarily prevented from communicating with their neighbors; that Radio Free Europe, the Voice of Freedom, does not view them or ourselves as either Western or Eastern but as members of the indivisible world of all humanity striving for a future which, we deeply believe, will see them free and once again capable to determine a way of life for themselves in consonance with the inalienable dignity of man.

Note: This general directive will be supplemented by regional guidances as well as by specific political directives on problems requiring clarification.

May 11, 1950

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments
During Period May 2-4
(Monitors of May 5 and 7 not rec'd.)

Attacks, continuing:

1. Mowcow and satellite broadcasts of May Day celebrations glowed with Peace. Stalin's son led flying flocks of jet-planes while thousands echoed Peace beneath. Berliner Zeitung pointed at East Berlin demonstrators in the Lustgarten as proof that the German Democratic Republic is "lost for good" for the Atlantic Pact General Staff; while West Berlin warmongers tried to break up the peaceful demonstration. West Berlin hired rabble to provoke incidents, said the paper. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 2, AA-1)

The Bucharest Radio accused the "reactionary governments" of prohibiting demonstrations on May Day in London, of massing troops in Western sectors of Berlin, and of repressing workers' celebrations in all the capitalist countries. (Monitor, Bucharest Radio, May 4, JJ-1)

The dismissal of Joliot-Curie as High Commissioner of Atomic Energy in France "in accordance with American instructions" was described as a deliberate attempt against peace. (Monitor, Budapest Radio, May 4, HH-4)

2. The Warsaw Radio describes American total diplomacy in Europe as the formation of an aggressive bloc composed of four countries: Yugoslavia, Greece, Austria, and West Germany--this new alignment to represent the east link in the imperialistic Atlantic Pact chain. (Monitor, Warsaw Radio, May 3, FF-3)

In speaking of the U.S. council meeting on southeast Asia held in Tokyo recently, Moscow describes the plans drafted there as "a small edition of the Marshall Plan" and a plan on the part of U.S. imperialists to turn Japan into a base for military aggression on the countries of Asia while "crushing the liberation movement" in those sections. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 2, CC-1)

The present London conference between the U.S., Great Britain and France is called by the Viet Nam radio "a sellout of one's country to another." The meeting will solve the problem of "what to do with the depots of remaining old arms of the American imperialists." The group will discuss aid to the "colonial imperialist lackeys" and will "light up the war furnaces" to suppress the southeast Asian countries.
(Monitor, Voice of So. Viet Nam, May 3, EEE-1)

3. Friedenspost (German Soviet Friendship Society) has published a series of "wanted" notices against the chief warmongers: descriptions of President Truman, Winston Churchill, and de Gaulle. The paper asks its readers to cut out these "wanted" notices and place them in conspicuous places. (Monitor, Berlin East Zone Radio, May 2, EE-3)

The appointment of Guderian (former German General) as military adviser to U.S. was used by Moscow as proof of the process of militarization and fascistization of the U.S. "Infiltration of U.S. military into all aspects of American life has long since reached large proportions, even extending into control of the education of youth."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 2, AA-12)

The proposed legislation banning the Communist Party in Australia is said by Moscow to be on orders from Washington and that its purpose is to create war hysteria.
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 3, AA-3)

4. Moscow attacked the Pope at length for aiding de Gasperi, and stated that the Italian Christian Democrats got into power through combined efforts of the Vatican and the U.S. "A vicious anti-Communist campaign was conducted through Catholic action."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 2, BB-1)

Attacks, new:

1. Leipzig Radio has accused the U.S. of "sabotage of the U.N." U.S. attitude toward China's representation in the U.N. has proved that the U.S. is interested in the U.N. only as far as they could use it as a "pliable instrument of their imperialist policy." (Monitor, Leipzig Central German Regional Service, May 3, EE-1)

2. The "dismissal" of Roberts as chief of the American Military Advisory Group in South Korea was accomplished by Washington because they thought Roberts responsible for the continued failures to "suppress and massacre the South Korean people." (Monitor, Korean Radio, May 4, CCC-1)

3. Two new radio stations in Yugoslavia operating under American guidance are described as serving as "the Belgrade mouthpiece of Wall Street," and offer programs similar to the "Voice of America propaganda." (Monitor, Budapest Radio, May 4, HH-1)

4. The U.S. is accused of sponsoring a group of "reactionary adventurers" calling themselves the "International Air Brigade" organized with the help of Gen. Chennault. Their purpose is to map a program of "active aid" for the Chinese nationalists. (Monitor, Peking Radio, May 4, BBB-1)

Dialectics & Ideology:

1. Moscow describes the lot of Yugoslav workers as "catastrophic." Wages drop, prices rise as exports to the "capitalist countries" are set at a price below their real value. "Forced labor under inhumane conditions" exists, and free medical treatment is only for the police spies, not the workers. Tito "fulfills American orders" by persecuting Communists, creating war hysteria, and rearming the country. (Monitor, Warsaw Radio, May 3, FF-3)

Belgrade Radio reports that May Day parades in Yugoslavia demonstrated success of their five-year plan tasks and served to denounce the anti-Socialist policy of the Soviet Union and its "subservient European countries," a policy "aimed at the prevention of Socialist construction in Yugoslavia." (Monitor, Belgrade Radio, May 4, II-2)

2. The USSR has issued a 20 billion ruble loan "in order to make use of the people's money" in developing the national economy. "The popularity of the State loan is general; each citizen considers it a matter of honor to take part in the subscription of the loan." In contrast, loans in the U.S. "only exploit the worker and enrich the bourgeoisie." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 4, AA-1)

Miscellaneous:

1. The German Trade Union League reports it is in possession of reliable material on the background of the Communist FDJ (youth) Whitsuntide rally to be held in Berlin. The real purpose of the Rally is to proclaim compulsory military service in the East Zone, to arrest politically unreliable juveniles of East Zone and deport them, and to incite juveniles to actions directed against the West Berlin police and Western Allied troops. (Monitor, Frankfort Radio, May 4, QQ-1)

2. Kultura I Zhizn presents an article criticizing a radio station in Kursk, making the comment that many regional stations in Soviet Russia fail to include material interesting to the listener such as political and economic problems of that particular region. The scripts are written hastily and are without literary value. Cultural programs are very poor. (Kultura I Zhizn, April 22, 1950)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LOngacre 3-5230

May 10, 1950.

Yes.

Dear Ed:

The next meeting of the Radio Committee will be held on Thursday, May 18th, at 12:30, in Room #301, 350 Fifth Avenue. I hope you will be back from the west, and that you will find it possible to be with us. A postal card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Minutes of the last meeting, a current report on Soviet propaganda, and an audience survey prepared by our staff, are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Ja

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON RADIO

MAY 4, 1950

A meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe was held on Thursday, May 4th, at 12:30 P.M., in the Conference Room of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The following members of the Radio Committee were present: Mr. Frank Altschul, Chairman, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, and Mr. Jay Lovestone. Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, President, and Mr. Maynard Barnes represented the National Committee for a Free Europe. Mr. Robert E. Lang, Mr. Herbert C. Gross, Mr. Philip Barbour, Mr. Reuben Nathan, and Mr. William Rafael, members of the staff of Radio Free Europe, also attended.

The minutes of the meeting of the Radio Committee held April 20, 1950, were corrected as follows: On page 2, Item 6, the word "Bolsheviks" and "Bolshevism" were added to the list of institutions which would properly be attacked. With this correction, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the minutes were approved and ordered filed.

Mr. Poole reported that adequate financial support had been received for the news gathering operation (item #12, minutes of meeting of April 20th).

Mr. Altschul opened the meeting by referring to the strong feeling expressed by the group at its last meeting as to the urgency of getting under operation as soon as possible. He had conferred with General Clay, who agreed with this opinion, with especial reference to the fund raising campaign. The problems facing RFE are three-fold:

1. Competent foreign language staff
2. Lively flow of information
3. Technical situation

It is anticipated that it will be possible to start actual broadcasting by June 15th, by which time the triple diversity equipment will be in operation. The 7-1/2 kw. transmitter, as reported previously, is installed, and actually on the air on a testing basis. The antenna system is to be revised, but some coverage is obtainable with the present system. It is thought by June 15th the language desks will be able to produce acceptable programs, in some if not all of the six languages. Information is being received in an increasing flow.

Mr. Lang, at Mr. Altschul's request, reported on developments overseas and in Washington with regard to technical facilities. He discussed transmitters, sites, frequencies and other related matters. He has hired a "top man" for Europe.

Mr. Mowrer asked in view of present world developments, if consideration had been taken in view of a further position RFE may have to take. A survey is being made of the subject of possible "other" sites, and "mothball" equipment purchase is under discussion.

Mr. Lang also emphasized the need to develop European information centers and set as an optimistic time estimate eight or nine months for the development of such centers. Mr. Altschul thanked Mr. Lang and commended him on wonderful progress made.

Mr. Gross reported that the staff had been working hard toward the goal of having programs ready by June 15th. The original conception of the Committee had been to go on the air with two hours' broadcasting per day, 20 minutes in each of the six languages. Mr. Gross submitted two additional ideas, as follows:

1. That the two hour program be repeated twice each evening, to catch different listening audiences.

2. That an additional two hours be filled with music and spot announcements to be recorded, something like "This is Radio Free Europe, Listen tonight to _____" etc.

The Committee approved both ideas, with the proviso regarding the second one that it take not too much time of the staff in preparation. Mr. Rafael and Mr. Gross said it would not take supervisory time.

In line with the Committee's policy, the dry runs of various broadcasts are to be submitted to the exiled nationals. In this connection, Mr. Poole suggested there should be in RFE a man closely in touch with the political situation and of great political sensitiveness to assist the staff with the exiled groups and to help the language desks with political problems. It was agreed that the policy of RFE with the exiles must be implemented at the top level, and it was pointed out that certain of the language desks have divided loyalties between the national councils and RFE. There was considerable discussion of the need for a man, or several men, to handle this type of thing, and Mr. Lovestone, at one point, suggested he might be able to offer suggestions with regard to Baltic people.

It was reported that an audience analysis by an outside individual has been engaged, though it was questioned how much information will be provided and of what value it will be.

Mr. Rafael reported on an analysis, which was distributed, of answers to a questionnaire sent to the language desks on some aspects of broadcasting in Eastern Europe. He stressed that this questionnaire was sent to the members of the desks to try to find out what audience the members of the desks <u>thought</u> they were going to talk to.

Mr. Nathan reported "undeniable" improvement in work of language desks. There was discussion of whether <u>all</u> news is to be played (Mr. Nathan felt an omission more dangerous than a commission); Mr. Poole commented on whether we should offer radio facilities to nationals to comment on American news; and the need for a directive for newscasts and commentaries was stressed.

Mr. Barbour reported progress in the Research Department, and cited activities under the information gathering activities. Mr. Lovestone made several suggestions to Mr. Barbour regarding some of his proposals.

Mr. Mowrer presented two points for discussion:

1. He felt that it was exceedingly dangerous for the staff to work without a general directive, signed and approved. He suggested a committee be appointed to prepare such a directive. (It was later decided that the directive be initially formulated by Mr. Nathan, who is presently working on it).

2. He felt that RFE will be besieged by newspapers and individuals asking for copies of broadcasts as soon as the actual broadcasts start. He suggested it was up to the Executive Committee to make the decision whether the copies of braodcasts should be given out, or how such requests are to be handled.

Mr. Mowrer also suggested that the Chairman ask Mr. C. D. Jackson to report to staff and committee members, at the next meeting, on his experiences with the OWI.

Mr. Altschul thanked the group and said he felt the discussion had been very worth while.

May 4, 1950

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments
During Period April 25-May 1 (incl.)

Attacks, continuing

1. The Soviet Union's struggle for peace is the keynote of all its May Day celebrations at home and in the various "people's democracies" in which millions of men have been "liberated" from the "claws of imperialism" by the USSR and are now "building a happy future" under peace-loving Stalin's guidance. As Russia looks at the "tremendous successes" in all fields of her "many-sided life" she chooses May Day as a time for "working people in all countries" to see the advantages of the socialistic system and to recognize the USSR as "the unconquerable stronghold of peace."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 28, AA-1) (For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, April 28, 1950)

While the Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Science appealed to U.S. and British scientists to join the fighters for peace, the peace campaign in the U.S. grows as signatures are obtained to a petition to President Truman for ending the cold war. The World Federation of Trade Unions (Communist) will plan new ways to further the peace movement in May in Budapest. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 27, CC-1)

2. Moscow charges that the American general plan of preparing war is being carried through in Europe along two main lines: the Atlantic Pact and the Mediterranean Pact. A meeting in Brussels of the Council of the Western Military Union (Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg) is described as a continuation of the Hague North Atlantic Conference at which these countries are being "forced to raise military expenditures causing sharp decline in their standard of living"; their compliance with the "demands of the American general staff" was effected by the "demonstration of American flying strength over the Baltic." Anglo-American "imperialists" are now trying to force neutral Sweden into the "aggressive" Atlantic Pact. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 27, AA-5)

3. The "remaining shreds of sovereignty" of the Marshallized countries are being liquidated day to day as the "robber-like" Marshall Plan uses them as "markets for stale American goods" by "blackmailing" them with complete stoppage of financial aid after 1952. In West Germany the American "benefactors" are compelling the Germans to pay their debts by "handing over" their factories. In Austria reliance on the U.S. has caused "complete decay" in her economy. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 25, AA-6)

4. U.S. warmongers are responsible for the "misunderstanding between the USSR and the USA." Truman "spends 71% of his budget for war purposes." Dulles has been appointed to "prepare a new war in the interests of American monopolists"; a review of his recent book states that "the plans of Mr. Dulles will remain another short-sighted dream of American adventure." Another recent U.S. book, "Our Worst Mistakes in Time of War" by Baldwin, was termed a distortion of the facts of World War II to "justify the present anti-Soviet policy of the U.S. and an aggressive war against the Soviet Union."
(Monitor, Prague Radio, April 25, GG-1)

5. Moscow describes the "contradictory versions" in the U.S. press of the Baltic plane incident and remarks that the Soviet Air Force is "too strong and too alert" to allow American planes to carry on "reconnaissance flights" over Soviet territory.
(Monitor, Warsaw Radio, April 26, FF-1)

Attacks, new

1. The FBI is called "America's modern Gestapo" which in one year alone investigated 547,000 cases, "a record which Himmler could envy." Edgar Hoover is quoted as saying that the principal activity of his Bureau is that of a "political secret police force."

On conclusions reached by the FBI "more than 135,000 Americans have been imprisoned for having dared criticize the reactionary policy of the U.S. ruling classes." "The millions of plain Americans are at the mercy of the police terror of Hoover's Gestapo." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 26, CC-1)

2. The Voice of America through "coarse lies, malicious interpretations and distorted inventions" tries to conceal from its listeners the "successes achieved" through Socialist competitions by workers "liberated from imperialism." The Voice would do better to concern itself with its own government's "fascistization" of the U.S. (Monitor, Bucharest Radio, April 26, JJ-1)

An article in Kultura i Zhizn calls the Voice of America the "Voice of Wall Street" and states it is under the control of the "warmonger against the Soviet Union, Acheson." In spite of its part in America's "ideological aggression" in Europe, the Voice will "fail to fulfill its black purposes" because listeners are "not interested" in the "lies of American broadcasts." (Kultura i Zhizn, April 11, 1950)

3. The trial in Bucharest of five spies working for the Anglo-U.S. imperialists has brought out the fact that the U.S. and British Information Bureaus in Bucharest were "fronts for espionage work." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 1, AA-26)

4. Commenting on the report that the U.S. will occupy Germany for ten years, the Berlin Democratic press says the "aggressive character" of the American occupation has become obvious and their prolonged stay "an illegal intervention." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 27, AA-4)

Dialectics & Ideology

1. By severing relations with the USSR, Tito has "deprived" Yugoslavia of raw materials while "opening up the country to U.S. exploiters." The May Day celebration in Yugoslavia was called "a Fascist holiday." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 25, BB-7)

2. Religion in the USSR has "complete freedom" and is broader than in capitalist countries where "highest religious authorities are often agents of U.S. imperialists." In the German Democratic Republic Christianity may be taught from the pulpit and in the schools "uninfluenced and free." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 28, BB-11)

Miscellaneous

1. The recent demonstration of school children in New York for higher teachers' pay evokes the following remark from Moscow: "American children are left without schooling because the taxpayers' money is being used by Wall Street to prepare for military aggression." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, May 1, CC-2)

2. A lengthy writeup on American radio states it reflects the "complete deterioration and moral decomposition of bourgeois culture." Radio, which is "the great discovery of a Russian genius" has been transformed in America into a "hotbed of vulgarity and ignorance." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 28, AA-5)

3. USSR writers honored Mark Twain's memory recently. They feel his writings "expose the notorious American felicity and way of life." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 27, AA-13)

AN ANALYSIS OF 11 ANSWERS TO A QUESTIONNAIRE ON SOME ASPECTS OF BROADCASTING TO EASTERN EUROPE.

(A Preliminary Pilot Study)

The following summary is based on eleven replies to a questionnaire received from Bulgarian (2), Czechoslovak (2), Hungarian (2), Polish (1), Rumanian (2) and Yugoslav (2) nationals.* The respondents were asked to give information about their native countries only. The sample is heavily biased in favor of the upper classes whereas the numerically important lower middle and the lower classes were totally unrepresented, since roughly one half of the respondents belonged in their native countries to the upper middle class, and the other half to the upper (lower upper) class.** About half of the respondents left their native countries at the beginning of World War II, most of the other left after the end of World War II. In view of the small number of respondents and for a number of other reasons including the fact that memory and subjective impressions had to be relied upon largely to gather these data, the value of this inquiry lies in the collection of individual opinions rather than in a representative sampling. A considerable larger sample would be necessary if definite conclusions were to be drawn. Neither should the fact be overlooked that people not under direct pressure might react differently from the home audience.

Roughly one forth of the respondents were professional broadcasters or associated with radio in some other capacity. Their responses showed no significant differences, except for greater clarity in their approach.

Experience gained through this "poll" indicates that several questions should be re-worded, and revised questionnaires submitted to a considerably larger number of respondents if more reliable results are to be arrived at which might serve as a guide for the operation of this organization.

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* The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav respondents belong to different ethnical groups (1 Czech, 1 Slovak), (1 Croat, 1 Slovene), but not all national minorities are represented in the small number of respondent. It should also be noted that since the questionnaire did not inquire into the finer differences of national feelings, no basic differences among the different groups could be found.

** This classification is based on a crude appraisal of the relative positions within the social structures of their native countries.

Estimated Number of Existing Receiver Sets:

Nationality of Respondents	Lower Estimates	Higher Estimates
BULGARIA	30,000	40,000
CSR	1,020,000	1,300,000
HUNGARY	432,000	600,000
POLAND	186,000 *	750,000 **
RUMANIA	150,000 ***	220,000 ****
YUGOSLAVIA	210,000 *****	264,000 ******
TOTAL AREA ESTIMATE	2,028,000	2,174,000

* Respondents furnished no estimate. Figures taken from other sources. Total of sets as estimated in 1945. (cf. Poland of Today, December 1949, Vol. IV, No. 12)

** Estimate by the State Department as of Jan. 1, 1949. This figure is likely not to include "wire" radio receivers, but rather individual sets.

*** U.N. Estimate, 1946/47

**** State Department Estimate, Jan.1, 1949

***** U.N. Estimate, 1946/47

****** State Department Estimate, Jan.1, 1949

Distribution of Sets in Urban and Rural Areas:

Nationality of Respondents	URBAN		RURAL	
	LOWER	HIGHER	LOWER	HIGHER
	Estimates		Estimates	
BULGARIA (2)	70%	80%	20%	30%
CSR (1)	Bohemia 85% Slovakia 60%		Bohemia 15% Slovakia 40%	
HUNGARY (2)	60%	75%	25%	40%
POLAND (1)	70%	70%	30%	
RUMANIA	N.A. *	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
YUGOSLAVIA	N.A. **	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* No answer — One respondent stated that in rural areas only the village priests, teachers, tax collectors, and chiefs of the gendarmerie own radio sets. It should also be noted here that the rural areas comprise of 79% of the total population in Rumania.

** One respondent asserts that in certain parts of the country no sets whatever are available.

Listeners Per Set:

Nationality of Respondents		Lowest	Highest
		Estimates	
BULGARIA (1)		6	7
CSR (2)		3	3
HUNGARY (2)		1-2	3-5
POLAND (1)	rural	5	50
	urban	3	20
RUMANIA (1)		5	6
YUGOSLAVIA		N.A.*	N.A.

Production of Short Wave Receiver Sets:

Estimate:
Percentage of total production of sets equipped for Short wave Reception.

COUNTRY	Before World War II	After World War II
BULGARIA (1)	@ 100%	@ 3,000 Short wave sets
" (2)	-	@ 5,500 total production *
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1)	@ 100% **	No figures available. Manufacturers were in full production getting parts from Holland.
" (2)	@ 100% ***	Recently production has been limited to medium and long wave sets only (3 or 4 tubes)****
HUNGARY (1)	@ 33%	Long and short wave sets produced for export to Satellite countries, Russia and also France.
" (2)	@ 33%	N.A.
POLAND	N.A.	N.A.****
RUMANIA (1)	@ 95%	No figures available. "Standard", Bucarest, produces sets of fairly poor quality with medium and long wave bands only.
" (2)	N.A.	N.A.
YUGOSLAVIA (1)	@ 100%	No figures available. Some production in Slovenia.
" (2)	N.A.	N.A.

A fairly high percentage of sets produced within these countries may be destined for export. On the other hand, a number of sets may have been imported from Eastern Germany or Italy . (The latter one to Yugoslavia.)

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* No details given on percentage of short wave sets.

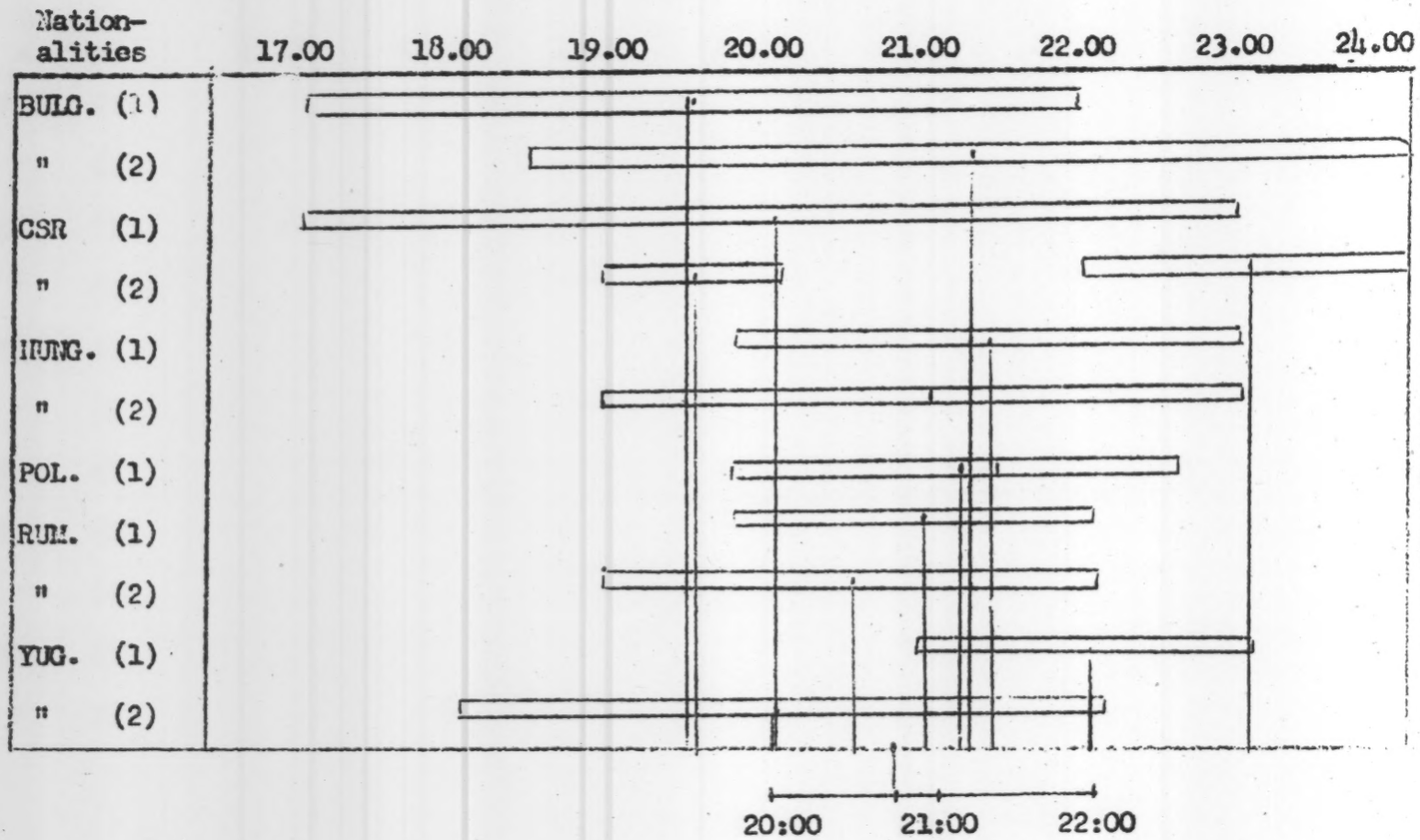
** German confiscated short-wave attachments during the war, but they were available again after the end of hostilities.

*** @ 50% of the present sets are still pre-war sets.

**** Another source states there has been a production of short wave receiver sets after the end of the war.

Peak Listening Hours in Local Time

20:00-22:00 (local time) seems to be the favorite listening time with three respondents giving somewhat earlier hours and eight respondents giving somewhat later hours of peak listening time.



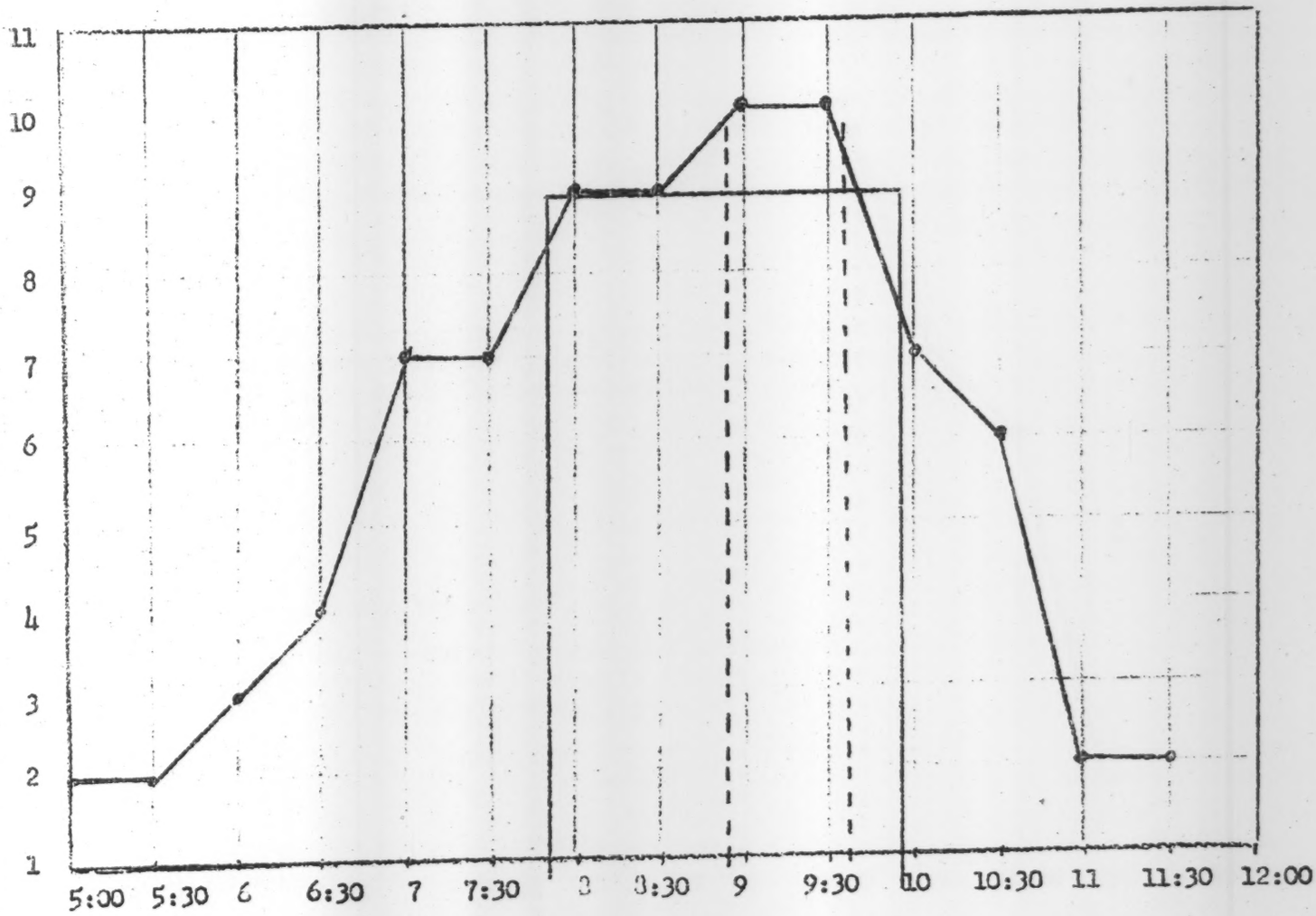
One Bulgarian respondent felt that the peak listening hours during the summer would be from 19:00 until dawn; one Yugoslav respondent listed 12:00-14:00 as a good time for transmissions.

To check the validity of the method used above, a different method of computation was used, but still led to the same result.

over

Peak Listening Hour

Time	B^1	B^2	C^1	C^2	H^1	H^2	P^1	R^1	R^2	Y^1	Y^2	Totals
5 - 5:30	x		x									2
5:30 - 6	x		x									2
6 - 6:30	x		x								x	3
6:30 - 7	x	x	x								x	4
7 - 7:30	x	x	x	x		x			x		x	7
7:30 - 8	x	x	x	x		x			x		x	7
8 - 8:30	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	9
8:30 - 9	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	9
9:00-9:30	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10
9:30-10	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10
10-10:30		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		7
10:30-11		x	x	x	x	x				x		6
11-11:30		x		x								2
11:30-12		x		x								2



Are Short Wave Signals Intelligible and Listenable in the Target Country:

All respondents agree that short wave signals are listenable and intelligible in their countries, with one Hungarian respondent mentioning that so far he has not heard about jamming of western broadcasts in his country.

* * *

THE SHORT WAVE AUDIENCE

(Socio-Economic Status of Listeners)

	HIGHER INCOME BRACKET		MIDDLE INCOME BRACKET	LOWER INCOME BRACKET	
	Lower Upper Class	Upper Middle Class	Middle Middle Class	Lower Middle Class	Lower Classes
	Professionals Govt.Officials		Businessmen White Collar Workers	Skilled Workers	Small Peasants, workers
COUNTRY					
BULGARIA	X	-	x	-	x
CSR	-	x	x	x	-
HUNGARY	x	x*	-	-	-
RUMANIA **	-	x	x	x	-
YUGOSLAVIA	-	x	x	-	x***
TOTAL	2	4	4	2	2

This question was answered by part of the respondents only. Some respondents, however, named more than one group as short wave listeners. The division of classes has been done in a crude fashion on the basis of the social structures of the countries concerned.

* Short wave listeners before World War II

** The Rumanian respondent thought that former Rumanian soldiers who had received a "good training in radio communications and equipment during W.W.II" constituted a potential audience for Radio Free Europe.

*** Respondent named "Proletariat" as short wave audience.

OPINION LEADERS

Since most respondents were not familiar with the meaning of the term "Opinion Leader" used in this question their answers referred to the group of listeners whom they considered most likely to disseminate information in their communities rather than to influence opinions.

Intelligentsia or certain sub-groups of the same were the groups most frequently given as "opinion leaders" for the six countries concerned. (Eight times.)

3 respondents referred to Intelligentsia (Professionals) as such
3 respondents referred to small organized resistance groups and National Democratic underground
2 respondents referred to Village Priests
2 respondents referred to Teachers
2 respondents referred to people suffering under the pressure of the regime
2 respondents referred to skilled Workers
1 respondent referred to active members of the Catholic Church
1 respondent referred to young Farmers.

In one instance (Poland) youth (Teenagers) were mentioned, but this answer seems to refer to their function in the spreading of radio news rather than their function in influencing the opinions of other people.

* * * * * *

PREFERENCE FOR SPOKEN PROGRAMS

COUNTRY	Straight News	Commentary	Drama	Satire	Others
BULGARIA (2)	x	x	-	x	-
	-	x	-	-	-
CSR (1)	x	x	x	-	-
HUNGARY (2)	x	x	x	x	-
	x	x	-	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA (2)	x	x	x	x	Cult.News
	x	x	-	x	-
7 Respondents	6	7	3	4	1

All but one respondent mentioned straight news first, with commentaries following right after. The one exception did not answer the question directly, but generally stressed the importance of commentaries.

MUSIC PREFERENCES

COUNTRY	Classical	Semi-Classical	Popular Gen.	Popular Jazz	Folk Music	Other
BULGARIA (1)	x	x	-	-	x	-
" (2)	-	x	-	-	x	Patriotic Songs, also Russ. folk songs
CSR (1)	-	-	x	x	-	-
" (2)	x	x	-	-	x	-
HUNGARY (1)	-	-	-	x	-	-
" (2)	-	None, enough music on domestic stations				-
POLAND (1)	-	x	-	x	x	-
RUMANIA (1)	-	-	-	-	-	Patriotic and popular songs now banned
YUGOSL. (1)	-	x	x	x	-	-
" (2)	x	-	x	-	x	-
TOTALS (10)	3	5	3	4	5	Patriotic 2 Russ. Folk S. 2

It is interesting to note that whereas popular music and specifically Jazz were listed, it was given first preference. It was mentioned that in some Eastern European countries Jazz is being "eliminated" from radio programs.

* * * * *

MUSIC PROGRAMS PRESENTED BY DOMESTIC STATIONS

COUNTRY	Classical	Semi-Classical	Popular	Nat'l Songs	Partisan-Comm.Songs
BULGARIA (1)	x	-	x	x	x
CSR (1)	x	-	x	-	-
HUNGARY (1)	x	-	x	-	-
POLAND (1)	x	-	-	-	-
RUMANIA (1)	x	x	x	-	-
YUGOSLAV. (1)	x	-	-	x	-
" (2)	-	-	-	x	x
TOTALS (7)	6	1	4	3	2

IS THERE AN ADVANTAGE TO CONSIDERING PURE ENTERTAINMENT VALUES IN OUR BROADCASTS?

Of the four replies received to this question

2 "don't think so"
1 "not very much"
1 "No"

* * * *

WHAT ARE ENTERTAINMENT PREFERENCES IN OTHER MEDIA?

NATIONALITY		Movies	Theatre	Books	Magazines	Concerts	Folk Dances Social Peasant Life	Sports
BULGARIAN	(1)	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
"	(2)	x	x	x	x	-	x	-
CSR	(1)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	(2)	x	x	x	-	x	-	x
HUNGARIAN	(1)	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
"	(2)	x	-	x	-	-	-	-
POLISH	(1)	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
RUMANIAN	(1)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-
YUGOSLAV	(1)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
"	(2)	-	x	-	-	-	-	x
TOTALS	(10)	9	8	7	3	3	2	2

The total number of mentions is higher than the total number of respondents, since most respondents named more than one medium.

Movies mentioned first: Seven Times
Theatre " " Twice
Sports " " Once

* * * * *

PROGRAM APPEAL

What Program other than News and Commentary would induce People in your Country to tune into our Station?

There was a heavy response to this question; since most respondents named more than one program type the total number of mentions is considerably higher than the total number of respondents.

The Following Programs Received three Votes:

1. CULTURAL NEWS (Cult. life in the U.S. and in the West in general)

2. EXCERPTS FROM LITERATURE: "Good Literature" not available to our audience, works of exiled authors, for example Kravchenko, Kasenkina, Burnham,etc.

3. SATIRE: (Satire on the regime Party and present conditions in Iron Curtain countries, suggested to be presented in witty dialogue form.)

The following program suggestions received two votes:

1. POLITICAL SUBJECTS of general interest:(U.S. of Europe, U.S. Military Strength, etc.)

2. Life "INSIDE RUSSIA" and the Satellite Countries: Day of average Russian,etc.

3. SCIENTIFIC SUBJECT: Medicine, etc.

4. EMIGRES ABROAD: (speeches by prominent exiles, what are they doing to liberate their countries, etc.)

5. HISTORY: (Passages from countries' history, expunged from present-day textbooks)

6. MUSIC: (National songs and American light music)

The following ideas received one vote each:

1. AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE: (Democracy in Action)

2. Official U.S. POLICY toward and PUBLIC OPINION on Cominform

3. SPORTS

4. DRAMA

5. PATRIOTIC SHOWS

6. QUOTATIONS FROM THE BIBLE

7. PRESS REVIEWS

One respondent (Hungarian) stated that his countrymen would not listen to a program unless it contained news and specifically Hungarian news suppressed by the regime.

One respondent (Czechoslovak) stressed the appeal of good commentators like Stransky, for example, who is well known to the Czechoslovak audience through his war-time commentaries over B.B.C.

FOREIGN STATIONS LISTENED TO IN EASTERN EUROPE

The total number of mentions is higher than the total number of respondents, since most respondents named more than one station.

COUNTRY	BBC	VOA	MADRID	PARIS	ANKARA	OTHERS
BULGARIA (2)	x	x	-	x	x	-
"	x	x	-	-	x	-
CSR (1)	x	x	-	-	-	-
" (2)	x	-	-	x	-	-
HUNGARY (1)	x	-	x	-	-	-
" (2)	x	x	x	x	-	-
POLAND (1)	x	x	x	-	-	-
RUMANIA (1)	x	x	-	x	-	-
YUGOSLAV. (1)	x	x	-	x	-	Radio Trieste, Rome and German Stations
TOTALS (9)	9	7	3	5	2	3

The BBC was mentioned 9 times, VOA 7 times, Paris 5 times, Madrid 3 times, Ankara twice, and Radio Trieste, Rome and German stations once each.

Station Preference:

4 respondents mentioned BBC first,
4 " " VOA " ,
1 respondent " Paris " ,
1 " " Trieste ", (listened to by Slovenes)

2 respondents who mentioned BBC first said it had recently been losing in listener appeal.
1 respondent mentioned that Madrid had gained in audience lately.
1 respondent said that Radio Madrid, Rome and sometimes Ankara are broadcasting sensational and somewhat unreliable news.

* * *

SECURITY RESTRICTIONS IN THE TARGET AREA:

Three questions dealt with the conditions under which the listener tunes in and the importance of security restrictions in the target area. The answers were evaluated on a common denominator, since they correlated to a large extent.

Six respondents (5 nationalities) said that they knew of no official decree prohibiting listening to foreign radio stations.

Nine respondents agreed that people would take the risks involved in listening, whereas two respondents (Yugoslavia) stated that the "average" listener would not. They felt, however, that certain groups of people would tune in individually when they are informed about our broadcasts through underground channels. One Hungarian respondent mentioned that people had gained experience in listening secretly to foreign stations during the German occupation.

In almost all cases mention was made of precautionary measures taken by listeners. One Czech respondent spoke about a "network of informers to watch for foreign broadcast listeners". Both Czechoslovaks agreed that people disseminating information on those broadcasts are liable to punishment. One Hungarian respondent felt that listening may be "construed as open opposition to the regime", and another Hungarian respondent spoke of a decree by the Ministry of Communications authorizing the confiscation of sets at any time. One Yugoslav respondent said that "persons known to listen are sooner or later sent to forced labor camps under one pretext or another", or that "people listening to foreign broadcasts might be considered 'unloyal'". (Yugoslav). A Rumanian respondent thought that foreign broadcasts are not listened to freely. According to information received, the Militia (Political Police) had reported that during the warm weather in summer 1949 most of the dwellings had their windows shut tight from eight to ten in the evening. (The time of Western broadcasts beamed to this country.) The other Rumanian respondent said that listening might be "proof of harboring hostile intentions toward the regime".

Despite all these difficulties it was felt that on the whole people would take the chances involved in listening to our programs if they bring to the audience the kind of information they are looking for, since it is suppressed in their countries.

* * *

WHAT IS THE PROPORTION OF COMMUNISTS TO NON-COMMUNISTS, TO ANTI-COMMUNISTS AND INDIFFERENT?

Only the following three answers were received:

(Bulgarian respondent): "Communists are a minority as are active anti-Communists. The indifferents with latent antagonism against the regime represent the majority.

(Bulgarian respondent): Assumes that the following groups are in opposition to the regime: Peasants and workers, free professions and crafts, discharged

PROPORTION OF COMMUNISTS TO NON-COMMUNISTS cont'd

state employees and officers; staffs of dissolved political opposition parties; students and pupils in their late teens; certain state employees who are tolerated by the regime, but in fact are their political oponents and dissatisfied and disillusioned members of the Communist Party."

Rumanian respondent: " Supporters of the regime consist of a very small number of fanatics, most of them of "alien" origin and of a considerable number of people who have vested interest in Communism before the outbreak of World War II. At that time the Rumanian Communists totaled 700 members (Official figure as given by Anna Pauker in a speech in 1947), whereas the current membership is estimated at roughly 700,000. This figure would represent 4% of the population. Many have been driven into the Party by the threat of losing their positions and also by various other means of pressure." The respondent states that key positions are filled on instructions from Moscow by members of the national and religious minorities or by Russians and Ukrainians, a fact which increases inter-racial tensions. He also feels that there will be a small group of politically indifferent people. " Among the balance of the population, there is no room for indifferents, even less for sympathizers."..."Due to the particular conditions in which the Rumanian people had to live even in'normal times; it is more politically-minded than most of the peoples of Western Europe, and much more so than the average American radio listener..." He also mentioned a decree from April 20, 1950 according to which all housing has been nationalized.

* * * *

The following note is taken from a letter from a Rumanian who recently succeeded in escaping to Italy: He feels it is "revolting to hear at the radio or to read in the press references about Romania being 'Russia's Satellite'. How many of the country's inhabitants wanted it? And who made us Russia's satellites?"

* * * *

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LOngacre 3-5230

April 27, 1950.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Altschul asked me to send you the enclosed report of news and Soviet propaganda developments for the period from April 14 to April 24. These reports will be distributed regularly to members of the Radio Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Whitman
Secretary to
Mr. Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

April 27, 1950

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments
During Period April 14 - 24 (incl.)

Attacks, continuing

1. The drive for collection of signatures for the World Peace Conference's appeal banning the atom bomb has been greatly aided by organizations such as the International Democratic Women's Federation and the International Federation of Democratic Youth. In the United States 10,000 signatures have been collected in Pennsylvania alone, and Pravda describes a Center of Information Office of the Partisans of Peace which has been established in New York in preparation for a conference on May 29 in Chicago of the Peace Partisans of America. April 20 marked the first anniversary of the meeting of the World Peace Congress held in Paris and Prague in 1949.
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 17, AA-1)

2. France's Bidault has proposed that representatives of the North Atlantic Pact set up a permanent central organization to be called the High Atlantic Council for the Defense of Peace. Moscow calls this an attempt to cover up the warlike purposes of the Pact, which is controlled by American warmongers.
(Monitor, Paris Radio, April 18, SS-1)

3. After describing the "crippling effects" of the Marshall Plan in Europe and the "continued refusal to unload American arms" in France, Italy, Holland, etc., Moscow states the fact that the Marshall Plan has destroyed normal trade relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union, thereby causing the present West Germany economic crisis. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 14, AA-4)

4. Descriptions of U.S. warmongering have been particularly directed at American radio "completely controlled by monopolists who desire war for profits." Programs "foment an atmosphere of fear and war hysteria" and "ban all speeches for constructive peace" (i.e. Paul Robeson's cancelled talk) and seek to inject in the American people "the virus of chauvinism and militarism."

Dulles' new book "War or Peace" is called the "catechism of a warmonger." U.S. warmongers are said to be inflicted with a new disease, "dollarium Trumans."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 17, AA-6)

5. The Vatican continues to be attacked, particularly in Czechoslovakia, where its monasteries have served as "spy nests" for agents of the U.S., Britain and France, and where the establishment of a U.S. satellite is plotted. The U.S. proceeds with "the atom bomb in one hand and the Cross in the other." Completion of the Polish Church-State Pact proves the existence of "full religious freedom in Poland."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 14, AA-7)

6. Moscow states that the U.S. note of protest regarding the Baltic plane incident, is an attempt to disclaim responsibility for a "crude violation of international law" and is a cover-up for the "photographing of Soviet defense installations." Much emphasis was placed on American newspaper writers and radio commentators' reports that the plane carried experts on atomic physics and was making a reconnaissance flight. (Monitor, Berlin Radio, April 14, DD-1)

Attacks, new

1. Under the Point 4 program U.S. engineers, educators and health experts in Afghanistan and Ceylon are carrying on spy activities as a groundwork for "U.S. domination of Southeast Asia." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 14, BB-4)

2. The Chinese Communist Radio has charged that a Chinese-American torture camp equaling the worst horrors of Buchenwald and Dachau was operated in Chungking from 1943 until that city was captured by the Reds last November.
(Monitor, Manila Radio, April 21, BBB-1)

Dialectics & Ideology

1. In Yugoslavia, Tito and Ambassador Allen are reportedly "planning a new program to hide Yugoslavia's dependence on Wall Street." The Tito-Sforza disagreement over control of Trieste is called "a severe blow to U.S. plans."
(Monitor, Prague Radio, April 18, GG-5)

2. The commemoration of Lenin's 80th birthday is the excuse for several speeches on the disadvantages of capitalism expressed by Lenin. One is the stagnation of technology under the capitalistic system which has proven true in the case of U.S. monopolies who "limit technological improvements to the furthering of war preparation." Lenin also foresaw the U.S. imperialists "defeated in their plans for world hegemony." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 24, AA-18)

Miscellaneous

1. Americans have "banned" the teaching of the Darwin Theory in their schools and try to prove that people of different races are "unequal from a psychological point of view, and therefore social inequality is unavoidable."
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 17, AA-8)

(Note:latest available copies of Pravda and other Soviet periodicals contained little of outstanding interest.)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

April 12, 1950.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

At the last meeting of the Radio Committee, it was suggested that reports of "News and Soviet Propaganda Developments", which are prepared by the Research Department, be sent regularly to the members of the Committee. A report covering the period from April 4th to 10th is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Whitman
Secretary to
Mr. Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Important News & Soviet Propaganda Developments During Period April 4 - 10 (incl.)

Attacks, continuing

1. World Peace Conference (Stockholm, March 15-19) demonstrates "the unbreakable will of the peoples of the world for the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons as a means of intimidation and mass murder of people." Ehrenburg in an open letter called on all western writers to sign the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The Czechoslovak Red Cross appealed to all Red Cross societies in the world to join the World Peace movement and to support its objectives as stated above. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 4, AA-1) (Literaturnaia Gazeta, March 15)

2. Hague Conference is accused of planning war, although Bradley stated that the North Atlantic Agreement is merely a weapon for preservation of peace. The chiefs of the General Staffs at the Hague are "planning to use the Germans as cannon fodder since the North Atlantic Bloc has no troops of its own." Norway and Denmark are alleged to resent the importation of U.S. arms and to dislike U.S. domination. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 4, AA-15)

3. U.S. warmongering and the spreading of war hysteria are on the increase as demonstrated by recent speeches by Eisenhower, Secretary Johnson, Baruch and McCloy. It is alleged that the "cold war" and atomic policy of "intimidating nations" have failed, and that the forces of peace are growing faster. The war hysteria has been aided by one Congressional proposal to move the Capital from Washington to Des Moines; another proposal gave Mammoth Cave as a possibility. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 7, CC-2)

4. Marshall Plan is ruining Italian economy, and it is "clear to all that the U.S. so-called aid to Europe has led to ruin, a serious economic crisis, industrial decline and loss of nationalism in the Marshallized countries." (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 4, BB-15)

Attack, revived

1. Vatican is accused of supporting American imperialists and is an "arch enemy of democracy as well as an active helper of the American instigators of war." It is reported that the "Moslem highest authorities intend to associate themselves with the 'Papal anathema' against the Communist doctrine." The recent Prague trials of a group of Catholic priests reveals that the church is guilty of "treachery" to the State and espionage. (Monitor, Budapest Radio, April 4, HH-1)

Dialectics & Ideology

1. Comment on the Yugoslav elections continued. Supervised balloting in these farce elections caused great resentment. Yugoslav workers protested it by refraining from voting. One-third of the voters stayed away from the polls as compared with 1945 voting statistics. (Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 4, BB-1) (Literaturnaia Gazeta, March 4)

2. Hungary celebrated its fifth anniversary of liberation from the "German Fascist hordes." Rakosi, secretary-general of the Hungarian Workers Party, eulogized the "heroic Soviet Army" and praised at great length the country's economic and social accomplishments under Soviet guidance. (Monitor, Budapest Radio, April 4, HH-2)

Miscellaneous

1. Among a number of April Fool's Day "jokes," Rzeczpospolita (Warsaw paper) stated that the Voice of America has openly admitted that 95% of its news are lies. (Note: this joke certainly has two edges! p.l.b.) (Monitor, Warsaw Radio, April 4, FF-3)

2. Budapest reports that two new 100 kilowatt shortwave radio transmitters are being built. (Monitor, Budapest Radio, April 10, HH-1)

3. New York illustrates the "decaying U.S. culture," as shown by its "ghastly social contrast" and the "tragedy and hopeless situation of the unemployed in that city." America supplies millions of dollars for bombs but lacks sufficient water supply in New York, necessitating "periodic days of prayer for rain." The city's art galleries and museums prove the "spiritual poverty" existing there.
(Monitor, Moscow Radio, April 10, AA-9) (Literaturnaia Gazeta, March 12, 1950)

Radio Free Europe

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

April 10, 1950.

My dear Ed:

Will you please ask your secretary to enter on your calendar meetings of the Radio Committee to be held every other Thursday, beginning April 20th, at 12:30, in the Conference Room of the National Committee for Free Europe? The May meetings will be held on the 4th and the 18th. Luncheon will be served.

Minutes of the meeting held on April sixth are enclosed for your information.

Yours sincerely,

Allen Dulles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF RADIO COMMITTEE

April 6, 1950

A meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe was held on Thursday, April 6, 1950, at 12:30 P.M., in the conference room of the National Committee For A Free Europe.

The following members of the Committee were present: Mr. Frank Altschul, Chairman; Mr. Jay Lovestone, Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer and Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger. Mr. Irving Brown attended by invitation. Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, President of NCFE, was present, and also Mr. Philip Barbour and Mr. Reuben Nathan, members of the staff of Radio Free Europe.

Mr. Altschul welcomed the guests and expressed regret that Mr. C. D. Jackson and Mr. Edward R. Murrow were unable to be present. He said that Mr. Paul Kesten had accepted membership on the Committee, and would attend future meetings.

Mr. Altschul first presented a report on the situation in general and the activities to date. He summarized the technical situation from a recently prepared memorandum. In conclusion, he said that as he saw it, the basic question now is that, just as the Voice of America finds itself pretty well blocked out in the Soviet Union, it is feared that Radio Free Europe may be jammed throughout the satellite states, and the tremendous costs involved in operation must be carefully weighed against this calculable risk.

Mr. Altschul next presented a memorandum summarizing recent conversations he had regarding the desirability of including Eastern Germany in the sphere of activities of RFE.

In connection with the relations of Radio Free Europe with the Voice of America, Mr. Altschul read a memorandum received from the Voice covering access to the music library of the Voice, access to the teletyped summaries of FBIS monitoring reports, and arrangements for RFE to have access to rejected material of the Voice.

Mr. Altschul deferred to Mr. Nathan in a presentation of the intelligence material being received and with regard to the preparation of program material.

Mr. Nathan presented a brief report of the current state of operations of the news desks. He said the various desks were operating practically as though the station were on the air, except for the fact that recording is done only once a week. The present activity is for the purpose of establishing routines and discovering weaknesses, which, Mr. Nathan said, were considerable, but which could be overcome by training and work. He cited as particular problems: need for recognizing the time limit in radio, the need for timely scripts, and the need of a knowledge of what a news broadcast is and what commentaries are about. He said two of the language desks were functioning comparatively well, and discussed the difficulties with some of theother desks.

In his discussion of the various desks, Mr. Nathan had referred to the fact that the Polish Desk had not yet been organized; and Mr. Poole explained to the members of the Committee some of the difficulties involved with regard to the various factions of the Polish emigres. He said he had wondered whether the solution to the problem of the man to head the Polish desk might not be an American Pole, or a Polish American. He pointed out that the people of Poland have had a number of Russian idioms introduced into their language, which they naturally resent, and that the "purity" of the Polish spoken by the head of the Polish desk (or by the personality to be used in the radio programs) was important; Mr. Poole did not think this necessity for "pure" Polish would rule out a Polish-American, especially since this man probably would not have been exposed to the recent contamination of the Polish language.

Mr. Nathan presented the daily routine of the various news desks. He said it was a rule that scripts must be submitted to him in advance for checking, though because of the time element, checking was sometimes possible in only a cursory way. He read a memorandum prepared by Mr. Rafael, stressing that for the next two weeks the program department will concentrate, not on a final product, but on "exercises" designed to test the ability of the organization to do the job on a day to day basis.

Mr. Nathan then turned to a discussion of the intelligence material as presently received, saying that it came in neither the quantity nor the quality desired. Much of the material received from Washington is already slanted and editorialized. Many of the items have not been usable, and some have not even made sense. Mr. Poole at this point injected an inquiry into the original conception of the news room and said that he had thought of it generally as a newspaper organization, and of the man in charge as a kind of city editor who would turn the raw material brought in into manageable shape. Mr. Nathan agreed that this conception still held.

Mr. Lovestone said that his organization was prepared to make one of their people, now working on the U.N. staff, available to NCFE. He said it was his idea that this man could deal directly with the Trade Union Center in Exile, and would, in addition, have access to all the correspondence and documents passing over Mr. Lovestone's desk, with permission to extract from this material whatever would be of benefit to NCFE. This man, to be designated by Mr. Lovestone, is to be put on the NCFE payroll, and Mr. Altschul asked Mr. Lovestone to advise him later what arrangements should be made. Mr. Altschul thanked Mr. Lovestone for his offer and said it would indeed be a great help in our efforts. Mr. Altschul was eager that this arrangement be put into effect immediately, and suggested the mechanical details could be arranged with Mr. Nathan.

Mr. Nathan returned to a discussion of the Washington office. He said that a great deal of time had been devoted by the various staff members to this group and that the results were, to date, inconclusive. Mr. Nathan cited some of the difficulties involved. In response to a question from Professor Schlesinger, Mr. Poole outlined the evolution of the Washington Research and Information Center. He said that in the beginning the Committee had been looking for suitable occupation for some of the exiled leaders and had discovered that in the Library of Congress various laws and decrees of the satellite countries were piling up untranslated. The NCFE has provided the personnel for this job, and the Library of Congress has provided a large room on the ground floor for the benefit of these exiled leaders where they could do their research work, jointly or individually. He said that

somehow or other, this group became dedicated to the radio committee of NCFE, and, in a certain sense, duplication of work goes on between Washington and New York: both offices, for instance, receive the foreign language papers. Mr. Poole pointed out that it was the aim of the Committee to keep alive the interests of the exiles of strength of character and the right political convictions, and that these exiles need to receive their own newspapers because that is the only way they can keep abreast of developments in their own countries; and that quite apart from Radio, they would want these exiled leaders to have this material. He suggested that a solution to the whole problem lies in "diplomatic management."

During this discussion Mr. Altschul inquired if copies of the Emigre Press had been received regularly; Mr. Barbour will check this.

Mr. Barbour presented a report on Communist propaganda and general activities from March 23rd to April 5th. The Committee was extremely interested in this report, and at Mr. Altschul's suggestion, copies will be sent weekly to the committee members and to Mr. Poole.

Mr. Nathan next presented the question of whether Radio Free Europe was under any obligation to cover the news? Mr. Nathan expressed a desire for a directive on this subject. In this connection, the question of whether news detrimental to the United States should be presented. The problem of the Negro is one of the examples of this type of material. It was suggested that these matters could be discussed in a positive way; for instance, in a discussion of a report of the activities of the Stokes Foundation. Mr. Nathan said, in this connection, "Democracy is not a state of perfection; it is a state where people may strive for perfection."

Mr. Mowrer suggested that a useful method would be to allow criticisms of the United States to be made entirely or partially by foreign speakers. Mr. Altschul agreed that such matters might be covered by the foreign speaker of the day; said that this point would be covered in a directive to be drawn.

Mr. Brown suggested that it was most important that the worker in Eastern Europe be able to identify himself as a European; that he find out how workers in other countries of Europe not under Communist domination were getting along, and that they had the same problems as the Eastern European worker - but in spite of poverty and misery they were striving to change and that things were getting better. Mr. Brown further sugg ested that some of the pamphlets put out by the trade unions in France would be valuable for the use of RFE. Mr. Brown will try to make such things available to us and Mr. Altschul requested that he let us know the cost of such material.

Mr. Barbour had two additional suggestions for programming. The first was the use of Trade Union inspiration in building up our "positive" policies, with particular emphasis, perhaps, on the new International Conference of Free Trade Unions. It was suggested that the Free Trade Union in Exile was a most important medium in this regard. This material will come to us through the liaison arrangement to be worked out with Mr. Lovestone. Mr. Altschul assured Mr. Lovestone

we would be delighted to get this material, and asked both Mr. Brown and Mr. Lovestone to give us their ideas as regards a program or a series of programs.

Mr. Lovestone also suggested that his organization could, on occasion, provide for us in Europe people right out of the struggle - for instance, a leader of the dock workers unloading the recent American shipment of arms, etc. Mr. Altschul said tape recordings could be made of such interviews. Mr. Brown said that eventually they hoped to be able to bring individuals out of Eastern Europe and that their stories could perhaps be obtained. All this will be much easier when the programming is shifted to Europe. Mr. Nathan brought up the idea of whether translation of such voices, such as the dock worker speaking presumably in French, would not be necessary, and it seemed the consensus that there was great value in the actual voice of the individual in a very short (not more than two-minute) interview, even if in an unfamiliar language, and that the voice of the real person lends great authority. Mr. Mowrer thought the idea of the dock worker (in view of the undoubted Soviet line on the arms shipment) would be splendid and knock Soviet propaganda completely out in such an instance.

Mr. Barbour's second point was whether a moderately persistent build-up should be given to a United Europe plan (or other allied organization). Mr. Altschul felt that "the United Europe" plan was a form of escapism, as far as we were concerned, and unrealistic as an effective defensive weapon in the present struggle in which we are engaged. He felt it was much more important to stress coalitions between nations, such as the Atlantic Pact, because by stressing coalitions you keep alive the spirit of national patriotism. He feels that at present there is no such thing as European patriotism, and that the idea of workable coalitions should be built up. He said further that he felt the build-up of such organizations as the Atlantic Union, United World Federalists, United Europe, etc., would in fact tend to detract from the more important point, the building up of coalitions. He felt news about these "united" organizations might be mentioned, but only incidentally. Mr. Poole suggested that while it was a matter of terminology, what we are fighting is a "Union" (of Eastern Europe). Professor Schlesinger said what we are fighting was "union by coercion." He feels there is a strong desire for some kind of a democratic union in Europe. Mr. Mowrer felt that both Mr. Altschul and Professor Schlesinger were talking about the same thing, and that what we want to do is to give the people of Europe an opportunity to decide whether they want to stay by themselves or unite. Mr. Brown said he had found that the one thing that gets people excited is the idea of a united Europe - a Europe that is free from the domination of Russia. Mr. Lovestone suggested one of the ideas that we might try to crack was that of "East Europe" so to speak. Rumanians, for instance, consider themselves, at least many of them, of French culture. We should not try to give our broadcasts an east-versus-west bias.

Mr. Nathan read excerpts from a memorandum he had prepared for his own guiddance, particularly stressing the integration of news since we must "de-date" or "de-topicalize" newscasts as they can only be broadcast about 24 hours after origin.

Mr. Poole said he would like to discuss for a few minutes an impression he had that the Radio Committee was overlooking the use of personalities, and spoke of the exiled leaders available. He said the whole enterprise was started with the idea that exiled leaders now domiciled here would, through the miracle of science, be available to be heard in their own countries. He said he was aware of the misuse to which this could be put, but nevertheless in these exiled leaders you have men who have proven their ability and with whom you have no problems of translation and availability. Mr. Poole said he would also like to call the attention of the group to the use of American personalities, and mentioned Mr. Brown, who is well equipped to speak about a number of things with authority. Mr. Poole referred back to the discussion regarding democracy, saying that democracy is not a state of perfection; that our democracy consists in an effort to make things better; and that the weakness of Communism is that it pretends to be perfect. Again on the subject of personalities, Mr. Poole suggested, for instance, the President of Fisk University, and some of the clerics - Roman and orthodox. Mr. Altschul agreed that personalities could be used to advantage on the programs, and said that of the hour presently contemplated for each language forty minutes might be made available for such personalities, and that they should be announced in advance.

Mr. Altschul then turned the meeting over to the members of the Committee for their comments, and asked Professor Schlesinger to make any suggestions he cared to. Professor Schlesinger took up again the use of personalities and pointed out that there would be difficulty, for instance, in the use of certain of the exiles and that an evaluation would have to be made in each case whether the use of a certain individual would do good or harm. During the war the BBC developed people who had not been previously known, but who established an identity for the people in the Nazi-occupied countries and were listened to regularly. It was suggested Radio Free Europe could create similar personalities who would be listened to with regularity. Mr. Altschul said that arrangements were in process to try to bring Mr. Varady over from Europe; but there has been a certain amount of hesitation about the creation of personalities. Mr. Nathan recalled that one very serious objection to the creation of such personalities was that the exiled personalities might fear the competition of the created personalities. Mr. Nathan did not personally agree with this diagnosis, and he mentioned the man who invented the "V" sign during World War II, who has now been forgotten though at the time he spoke for France. Mr. Altschul felt this was an open question and one for further discussion. Mr. Poole suggested as a personality a Mr. Bekeffi, who apparently has much influence with some of the Hungarians. Mr. Brown said there were certain individuals in certain countries who were identified with the trade unions but whose records were clear (of Nazi or Communist influence) and that these individuals might be available, but he questioned how much use these people should be permitted to make of the instrument of radio since they might apply it to their own political inclinations. Mr. Brown, at Mr. Altschul's suggestion, said that he would furnish us with a list of such individuals.

Mr. Mowrer said that he approved of Mr. Nathan's projection of the question of selectivity of coverage. He further said that he had two suggestions: one, that the management select and hire for Washington an American who has the confidence of government bureaus but who represents NCFE. He feels that this is the

only way to get the information we want - that this individual will have to "walk it out" - and he feels such an individual could also make the first sifting of material and submit it to New York in some manageable form for a second sifting. His second suggestion was that we need a person to take the place of Reuben Markham.

Professor Schlesinger questioned whether there were not some anti-Moscow elements in the Communist parties of the various countries who could be useful; - Titoists, for example, who could perhaps be incited into action within these countries. Mr. Lovestone suggested NCFE ought to have access to the flow of people who escape from the satellite countries so that information can be obtained from them by tactful human treatment; he felt people who escape these countries would be far more willing to talk to someone who had gone through a similar experience previously than they would to Army personnel.

Mr. Poole said he would like to raise two fundamental questions - what are we fighting and whom are we talking to? He said his own answer to the first question was that we were certainly in some part fighting Russian imperialism, but he did not think that was the total answer. He pointed out the misuse of the word Communists, saying that they were Bolsheviks, and that what we are fighting in the last analysis is Bolshevism or Leninism. As for the second question, Mr. Poole said he would just like to throw in the question: what level of intelligence are we aiming at, the local schoolmaster, the priest, the postmaster, the tradesman, or what? Mr. Brown suggested an extra session would be necessary to discuss these questions.

Mr. Brown suggested further that it was not desirable to speak of these countries in general terms - he said, for instance, that percentage of Communists varied, and in some of the countries was very low. He felt it was important to think in terms of exploiting the situation.

In summary, Mr. Altschul said he felt that the outlook for our work was very encouraging, and he praised the reports from the staff.

The next meeting of the Radio Committee will be held on Thursday, April 20th, at 12:30 P.M., in Room 301, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

Altschul

No

March 29, 1950.

phoned 4/3

My dear Ed:

The next meeting of the Policy Committee with the Radio Staff will be held at 12:30 on Thursday, April sixth, here at the office. Luncheon will be served, and the discussion will be continued into the afternoon. I hope very much you will be back in New York and that you will be able to be with us.

Yours,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

350 FIFTH AVENUE • ROOM 301 • NEW YORK 1, N Y • TELEPHONE BRYANT 9-3563

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

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Matthew Woll
Mrs. Quincy Wright
Darryl Zanuck

Lo 3-5230 - phoned NO 3/21/50

March 10, 1950.

Dear Ed:

At a most interesting meeting of the Radio Committee with the staff last night, it was decided to hold the next meeting on Thursday, March twenty-third, at 12:30 at the office of the National Committee for Free Europe. A simple buffet luncheon will be served, and it is intended to take whatever time is necessary after lunch to discuss a number of important matters. I hope you will find it convenient to be with us and to keep the afternoon largely free.

Yours sincerely,

Frank

Frank Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

P.S.: This business is developing rapidly and I do hope you will find it convenient to attend this next meeting of the Policy Committee.

Fa

Radio Free Europe

311 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Division of the

National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.

Telephone: LONGACRE 3-5230

phoned no 4/27

April 26, 1950.

Dear Ed:

The next meeting of the Radio Committee will be held on Thursday, May 4th, at 12:30, in the conference room of the National Committee for a Free Europe, 350 Fifth Avenue. I hope very much that you will be back in New York and able to join us on that day.

Minutes of the last meeting are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Fa

Frank Altschul.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF RADIO COMMITTEE

APRIL 20, 1950

A meeting of the Radio Committee of Radio Free Europe was held on Thursday, April 20th, at 12:30 P.M., in the Conference Room of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The following members of the Radio Committee were present: Mr. Frank Altschul, Chairman, Mr. Jay Lovestone, Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, and Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, President, and Mr. Maynard Barnes represented the National Committee for a Free Europe. Mr. Herbert C. Gross, Mr. Philip Barbour and Mr. Reuben Nathan, members of the staff of Radio Free Europe, also attended.

The minutes of the meeting of the Radio Committee held April 6, 1950, were corrected as follows: In the last sentence of the first paragraph of page five, the words "forty minutes might be made available for such personalities" were changed to "forty minutes were available during which interval time might be made available for such personalities." With this correction, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the minutes were approved and ordered filed.

The discussion during the meeting is summarized as follows:

1. General situation. Mr. Altschul reported on the progress made both on the matter of information and on the subject of transmitter facilities.

2. Program personnel. The difficulties encountered with the personnel of the various language desks was described. A decision has been reached that more qualified men must be found, but the matter of obtaining such men presents great obstacles. Some of the men who are considered desirable are in Europe and are blocked by our immigration laws. It was suggested that NCFE send a top man to Europe for the purpose of recruiting such man power. Mr. Lovestone asked for a list of those people in Europe whom we would like to have brought over, but who are at present blocked by the immigration law, and implied he might be able to offer some assistance. Mr. Altschul said he did not want to cross wires with efforts being presently made, but he would welcome such assistance if it could be utilized.

3. Progress report from program department. A summary of progress in the program department was presented by Mr. Gross, dealing in the main with (a) training of personnel, and (b) development of methods and operating routines. Some of the points stressed under this summary were:

   (a). Need for an audience analysis. Such an analysis is under way.

(b). Difficulty is expected to be encountered in getting union clearance for use of records. Mr. Lovestone suggested that the situation be presented to him in writing and in detail as soon as possible, and that Mr. Green and Mr. Woll, both members of the NCFE Committee, might be helpful in approaching Mr. Petrillo. It is hoped some sort of arrangement such as the Voice of America has with Mr. Petrillo, may be possible.

(c). The question of copyrights has been referred to a specialist in copyright law.

(d). A tentative draft for sign-on and station breaks was presented to the Committee, and the revised version is attached hereto.

4. Progress report from chief of news desks. Mr. Nathan presented his report for the past two weeks. He distributed to the members of the Committee a memorandum prepared for guidance of the news desks, which contained basically the following two points:

(a). The form of newscasts is to create the impression that an objective report is being given. It is admitted that by selectivity and emphasis, a certain amount of editorializing must be done.

(b). Commentaries should be adult, balanced, quiet, mature. Discussions should be sensible, informal, unemotional, directed to a "one man" listening quietly to "one radio."

5. Religion in broadcasts. It was the consensus of opinion that on Sundays a different "tone" to broadcasts might be employed.

6. "Russians" versus "Soviet Communists." The Committee felt that "Russia" and "the Russians" must not be attacked, as such; but that the attack could be directed to the Soviets, the Communists, the Kremlin, Russian imperialism, the Russian Commissars, etc.

7. Current developments in Soviet propaganda. A report on current developments in Soviet propaganda was distributed, without discussion.

8. Use of recordings by distinguished diplomats and personalities. It was suggested that a recording could be obtained from President Gonzales-Videla, of Chile, to be used at some future propitious time. It was agreed desirable to take advantage of this and similar opportunities.

9. "Creation" of personalities. It was felt that there would be no objection to the "creation" of personalities as a part of the natural operation of RFE.

10. Target audience. Professor Schlesinger presented his point of view that a decision should be made as to the target audience. He felt that there were two groups of individuals in each country to which the broadcasts might be directed, and that broadcasts would vary in content depending upon which group was considered the target. He outlined the two groups as:

(a). Those individuals who have hated Communism from the very beginning for whatever reason.

(b). Those individuals who "went along" for a few years with the Communist regime, and who have now become discontent and disaffected. Professor Schlesinger felt this latter group could be exploited to great advantage.

The Committee as a whole felt that the broadcasts should be directed to both groups.

11. Content of broadcasts. It was agreed we must make these people understand that we are not trying to impose on them a return to their old form of government, and concurrently, that we want them to have the freedom to choose their own form of government.

12. Staff operation. Mr. Altschul reported on a change in staff operation. The news-gathering function is henceforth to be under the supervision of Mr. Barbour, with a two-fold purpose: to get material from all sources and notably from Mr. Poole for the various desks; and secondly, to prepare a summary of all important developments for the benefit of Mr. Poole as well as for NFE.

13. The Declaration of Liberation" of the Yalta Conference may be mentioned, but the Yalta Conference as such should not be mentioned in broadcasts to Poland.

14. National Communists. It is anticipated, though not laid down as a firm policy, that in the case of a divergence such as exists in Yugoslavia, that the "line" of the national Communists would be stressed in opposition to the propaganda of the Cominform Communists.

15. Political situation. Mr. Lovestone discussed the general political situation. He reported that Communism has lost more ground in the ranks of labor than in any other segment of the population, because of the organized counter-attack against it.

16. Publication. Mr. Altschul distributed copies of the new NCFE publication, "Breakdown", and Mr. Lovestone requested, and was promised, 5,000 copies for distribution to key spots throughout the world.

Throughout the discussion the members of the Committee stressed their belief that the most important thing was to get on the air with a news program as soon as possible. It was urged that the program department immediately concentrate on going on the air 15 minutes per day per language. It seemed

the definite feeling of the group that regardless of quality or quantity of programs presented, it was vital and imperative to get some kind of program on the air in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Altschul thanked the group for their attendance, and said he hoped the other members of the Committee would be present at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday, May 4th, at 12:30 P.M., in the Conference Room of the National Committee for a Free Europe, 350 Fifth Avenue.

SIGN ON

This is Radio Free Europe - a broadcasting station owned and operated by a group of American private citizens - the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The Committee and this station have, as a basic purpose, to bring to you, the people of _____, and to the other peoples of unfree Europe, a constant, reliable contact with your countrymen in the Free World. Whatever messages you receive from this station - news, commentary or general information - come to you in the American tradition of free speech, without any interference by government. American citizens and nationals of the Eastern European countries say to you what is in their minds and hearts. It is the deep conviction of all of us, banded together, that, for today's world, there can be only one political foundation - the militant belief that no man's freedom is secure until all men are free.

CHARACTERISTIC LONG STATION BREAK

This is Radio Free Europe ... a hand extended in friendship by the people of the Free World. Listen at four-twenty, six-twenty and eight-twenty every day for the voices of our countrymen - with observations, news and commentary.

CHARACTERISTIC SHORT STATION BREAK

This is Radio Free Europe - your daily contact with the Free World.

Radio-TV News Dir. Assoc.
7-B-2

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from the Radio-Television News Directors' Association.

I would say you my thanks for a most pleasant association, and wish you all success in the future.

Very truly yours,

Radio-Television
News Directors' Association

SEE MATERIAL IN FILE #3, DRAWER B - ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED

"SPEECH: CHICAGO - 10/15/58"

RADIO & TV NEWS DIRECTORS' CONVENTION

EDWARD R. MURROW: RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS CONVENTION

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1958.

This just might do nobody any good. At the end of this discourse a few people may accuse this reporter of fouling his own comfortable nest; and your organization may be accused of having given hospitality to heretical and even dangerous thoughts.

But the elaborate structure of networks, advertising agencies and sponsors will not be shaken or altered. It is my desire if not my duty to try to talk to you journeymen with some candor about what is happening to radio and television in this generous and capacious land.

I have no technical advice or counsel to offer those of you who labor in this vineyard that produces words and pictures. You will forgive me for not telling you that the instruments with which you work are miraculous; that your responsibility is unprecedented; or that your aspirations are frequently frustrated. It is not necessary to remind you of the fact that your voice is amplified to the degree where it reaches from one end of the country to the other does not confer upon you greater wisdom or understanding than you possessed when your voice reached only from one end of the bar to the other. All of these things you know.

You should also know at the outset that, in the manner of witnesses before Congressional Committees, I appear here voluntarily - by invitation - that I am an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System - that I am neither an officer nor a director of that Corporation - and that these remarks are of a "do-it-yourself" nature. If what I have to say is responsible, then I alone am responsible for the saying of it. Seeking neither approbation from my employers, nor new sponsors, nor acclaim from the critics of radio and television, I cannot well be disappointed. Believing that potentially the commercial system of broadcasting as practised in this country is the best and freest yet devised, I have decided to express my concern about what I believe to be happening to radio and

television. These instruments have been good to me beyond my due. There exists in my mind no reasonable grounds for personal complaint. I have no feud, either with my employers, any sponsors, or with the professional critics of radio and television. But I am seized with an abiding fear regarding what these two instruments are doing to our society, our culture and our heritage.

Our history will be what we make it. And if there are any historians about fifty or a hundred years from now, and there should be preserved the kinescopes for one week of all three networks, they will find recorded in black and white, or color, evidence of decadence, escapism and insulation from the realities of the world in which we live. I invite your attention to the television schedules of all networks between the hours of eight and eleven p. m. Eastern Time. Here you will find only fleeting and spasmodic reference to the fact that this nation is in mortal danger. There are, it is true, occasional informative programs presented in that intellectual ghetto on Sunday afternoons. But during the daily peak viewing periods, television in the main insulates us from the realities of the world in which we live. If this state of affairs continues, we may alter an advertising slogan to read: "Look Now, Pay Later". For surely we shall pay for using the most powerful instrument of communication to insulate the citizenry from the hard and demanding realities which must be faced if we are to survive. I mean the word - survive, literally. If there were to be a competition in indifference, or perhaps in insulation from reality, then Nero and his fiddle, Chamberlain and his umbrella, could not find a place on an early-afternoon sustaining show. If Hollywood were to run out of Indians, the program schedules would be mangled beyond all recognition. Then, some courageous soul with a small budget might be able to do a documentary telling what, in fact, we have done - and are still doing - to the Indians in this country. But that would be unpleasant. And we must at all costs shield the sensitive citizens from anything that is unpleasant.

I am entirely persuaded that the American public is more reasonable, restrained and more mature than most of our industry's program planners believe. Their fear of controversy is not warranted by the evidence. I have reason to know, as do many of you, that when the evidence on a controversial subject is fairly and calmly presented, the public recognizes it for what it is - an effort to illuminate rather than to agitate.

Several years ago, when we undertook to do a program on Egypt and Israel, well-meaning, experienced and intelligent friends shook their heads and said: "This you cannot do - you will be handed your head - it is an emotion-packed controversy, and there is no room for reason in it." We did the program. Zionists, anti-Zionists, the friends of the Middle East, Egyptian and Israeli officials said, with a faint note of surprise: "It was a fair count. The information was there. We have no complaints."

Our experience was similar with two half-hour programs dealing with cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Both the medical profession and the tobacco industry co-operated in a rather wary fashion. But in the end of the day they were both reasonably content. The subject of radio-active fall-out and the banning of nuclear tests was and is highly controversial. But according to what little evidence there is, viewers were prepared to listen to both sides with reason and restraint. This is not said to claim any special or unusual competence in the presentation of controversial subjects, but rather to indicate that timidity in these areas is not warranted - by the evidence.

Recently, network spokesmen have been disposed to complain that the professional critics of television have been "rather beastly". There have been hints that somehow competition for the advertising dollar has caused the critics of print to gang up on television and radio. This reporter has no desire to defend the critics. They have space in which to do that on their own behalf. But it remains a fact that the newspapers and magazines are the only instruments of mass communication which remain free from sustained and regular critical comment.

If the network spokesmen are so anguished about what appears in print, let them come forth and engage in a little sustained and regular comment regarding newspapers and magazines. It is an ancient and sad fact that most people in network television, and radio, have an exaggerated regard for what appears in print. And there has been cases where executives have refused to make even private comment on a program for which they were responsible, until they had read the reviews in print. This is hardly an exhibition of confidence.

The oldest excuse of the networks for their timidity is their youth. Their spokesmen say: We are young; we have not developed the traditions, nor acquired the experience of the older media." If they but knew it, they are building those traditions, creating those precedents every day. Each time they yield to a voice from Washington or any political pressure, each time they eliminate something that might offend some section of the community, they are creating their own body of precedent and tradition. They are, in fact, not content to be "half safe".

Nowhere is this better illustrated than by the fact that the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission publicly prods broadcasters to engage in their legal right to editorialize. Of course, to undertake an editorial policy, overt and clearly labelled, and obviously unsponsored, requires a station or a network to be responsible. M ost stations today probably do not have the manpower to assume this responsibility, but the manpower could be recruited. Editorials would not be profitable; if they had a cutting edge they might even offend. It is much easier, much less troublesome to use the money-making machine of television and radio merely as a conduit through which to channel anything that is not libelous, obscene or defamatory. In that way one has the illusion of power without responsibility.

So far as radio - that most satisfying and rewarding instrument - is concerned, the diagnosis of its difficulties is rather easy. And obviously I speak only of news and information. In order to progress it need only go backward.

To the time when singing commercials were not allowed on news reports, when there was no middle commercial in a fifteen-minute news report; when radio was rather proud, alert and fast. I recently asked a network official; Why this great rash of five-minute news reports (including three commercials) on week ends? He replied: "Because that seems to be the only thing we can sell."

In this kind of complex and confusing world, you can't tell very much about the why of the news in broadcast where only three minutes is available for news. The only man who could do that was Elmer Davis, and his kind aren't about any more. If radio news is to be regarded as a commodity, only acceptable when saleable, then I don't care what you call it - I say it isn't news.

My memory also goes back to the time when the fear of a slight reduction in business did not result in an immediate cutback in bodies in the News and Public Affairs Department, at a time when network profits had just reached an all time high. We would allagree, I think, that whether on a station or a network, the stapling machine is a poor substitute for a newsroom tyepewriter.

One of the minor tragedies of television news and information is that the networks will not even defend their vital interests. When my employer, C.B.S., through a combination of enterprise and good luck, did an interview with Nikita Khrushchev, the President uttered a few ill-chosen, uninformed words on the subject, and the network practically apologized. This produced a rarity. Many newspapers defended the C.B. S. right to produce the program and commended it for initiative. But the other networks remained silent.

Likewise, when John Foster Dulles, by personal decree, banned American journalists from going to Communist China, and subsequently offered contradictory explanations. For his fiat the networks entered only a mild protest. Then they apparently forgot the unpleasantness. Can it be that this national industry is content to serve the public interest only with the trickle of news that comes out of Hong Kong?

to leave its viewers in ignorance of the cataclysmic changes that are occuring in a nation of six hundred million people? I have no illusions about the difficulties of reporting from a dictatorship; but our British and French allies have been better served - in their public interest - with some very useful information from their reporters in Communist China.

One of the basic troubles with radio and television news is that both instruments have grown up as an incompatible combination of show business, advertising and news. Each of the three is a rather bizarre and demanding profession. And when you get all three under one roof, the dust never settles. The top management of the networks, with a few notable exceptions, has been trained in advertising, research, sales or show business. But by the nature of the corporate structure, they also make the final and crucial decisions having to do with news and public affairs. Frequently they have neither the time nor the competence to do this. It is not easy for the same small group of men to decide whether to buy a new station for millions of dollars,build a new building, alter the rate card, buy a new Western, sell a soap opera, decide what defensive line to take in connection with the flatest Congressional inquiry, how much money to spend on promoting a new program, what additions or deletions should be made in the existing covey or clutch of vice presidents, and at the same time - frequently on the same long day, to give mature, thoughtful consideration to the manifold problems that confront those who are charged with the responsibility for news and public affairs.

Sometimes there is a clash between the public interest and the corporate interest. A telephone call, or a letter from the proper quarter in Washington is treated rather more seriously than a communication from an irate but not politically potent viewer. It is tempting enough to give away a little air time for frequently irresponsible and unwarranted utterances, in an effort to temper the wind of criticism.

Upon occasion, economics and editorial judgement are in conflict. And there is no law which says that dollars will be defeated by duty. Not so long ago the President of the United States delivered a television address to the nation. He was discoursing on the possibility or probability of war between this nation and the Soviet Union and Communist China - a reasonably compelling subject. Two networks - CBS and NBC - delayed that broadcast for an hour and fifteen minutes. If this decision was dictated by anything other than financial reasons, the networks didn't deign to explain those reasons. That hour and fifteen minute delay, by the way, is about twice the time required for an ICBM to travel from the Soviet Union to major targets in the United States. It is difficult to believe that this decision was made by men who love, respect and understand news.

So far I have been dealing largely with the deficit side of the ledger, and the items could be expanded. But I have said, and I believe, that potentially, we have in this country a free enterprise system of radio and television which is superior to any other. But to achieve its promise, it must be both free and enterprising. There is no suggestion here that networks or individual stations should operate as philanthropies. But I can find nothing in the Bill of Rights or the Communications Act which says that they must increase their net profits each year, lest the republic collapse. I do not suggest that news and information should be subsidized by foundations or private subscriptions. I am aware that the networks have expanded, and are expanding very considerable sums of money on public affairs programs from which they cannot hope to receive any financial reward. I have had the privilege at CBS of presiding over a considerable number of such programs. I testify, and am able to stand here and say that I have never had a program turned down by my superiors because of the money it would cost.

But we all know that you cannot reach the potential maximum audience in marginal time, with a sustaining program. This is so because so many stations on the network - any network - will decline to carry it. Every licensee who applies for a grant to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity, makes certain promises as to what he will do in terms of program content. Many recipients of licenses have, in blunt language, welshed on those promises. The money-making machine somehow blunts their memories. The only remedy for this is closer inspection and punitive action by the F.C.C. But in the view of many this would come perilously close to supervision of program content by a Federal agency.

So it seems that we cannot rely on philanthropic support or Foundation subsidies, we cannot follow the "sustaining route," the networks cannot pay all the freight, and the F.C.C. cannot or will not discipline those who abuse the facilities that belong to the public.

What, then, is the answer? Do we merely stay in our comfortable nests, concluding that the obligation of these instruments has been discharged when we work at the job of informing the public for a minimum of time? Or do we believe that the preservation of the republic is a seven-day-a-week job, demanding more awareness, better skills, and more perseverance than we have yet contemplated.

I am frightened by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything; by the absence of a sustained study of the state of the nation. Heywood Broun once said; "No body politic is healthy until it begins to itch." I would like television to produce some itching pills rather than this endless outpouring of tranquilizers. It can be done. Maybe it won't be, but it could. Let us not shoot the wrong piano player. Do not be deluded into believing that the titular heads of the networks control what appears on their networks. They all have better taste. All are responsible to stockholders, and in my experience all are honorable men. But they must schedule what they can sell in the public market. And this brings us to the nub of the question.

In one sense it rather revolves around the phrase heard frequently along Madison Avenue: "The Corporate Image." I am not precisely sure what this phrase means, but I would imagine that it reflects a desire on the part of the corporations who pay the advertising bills, to have the public imagine, or believe, that they are not merely bodies with no souls, panting in pursuit of elusive dollars. They would like us to believe that they can distinguish between the public good and the private or corporate gain. So the question is this: Are the big corporations who pay the freight for radio and television programs wise to use that time exclusively for the sale of goods and services? Is it in their own interest and that of the stockholders so to do? The sponsor of an hour's television program is not buying merely the six minutes devoted to his commercial message. He is determining, within broad limits, the sum total of the impact of the entire hour. If he always, invariably, reaches for the largest possible audience then this process of insulation, of escape from reality, will continue to be massively financed, and its apologists will continue to make winsome speeches about giving the public what it wants, or "letting the public decide."

I refuse to believe that the presidents and chairmen of the boards of these big corporations want their "corporate image" to consist exclusively of a solemn voice in an echo chamber, or a pretty girl opening the door of a refrigerator, or a horse that talks. They want something better, and on occasion some of them have demonstrated it. But most of the men whose legal and moral responsibility it is to spend the stockholders' money for advertising, are removed from the realities of the mass media by five, six, or a dozen contraceptive layers of vice presidents, public relations counsel and advertising agencies. Their business is to sell goods, and the competition is pretty tough.

But this nation is now in competition with malignant forces of evil who are using every instrument at their command to empty the minds of their subjects, and fill those minds with slogans, determination, and faith in the future. If we

go on as we are, we are protecting the mind of the American public from any real contact with the menacing world that squeezes in upon us. We are engaged in a great experiment to discover whether a free public opinion can devise and direct methods of managing the affairs of the nation. We may fail. But we are handicapping ourselves needlessly.

Let us have a little competition. Not only in selling soap, cigarettes and automobiles, but in informing a troubled, apprehensive but receptive public. Why should not each of the twenty or thirty big corporations which dominate radio and television, decide that they will give up one or two of their regularly scheduled programs each year, turn the time over to the networks, and say in effect: "This is a tiny tithe, just a little bit of our profits. On this particular night we aren't going to try to sell cigarettes or automobiles; this is merely a gesture to indicate our belief in the importance of ideas." The networks should, and I think would, pay for the cost of producing the program. The advertiser, the sponsor, would get name credit, but would have nothing to do with the content of the program. Would this blemish the corporate image? Would the stockholders object? I think not. For if the premise upon which our pluralistic society rests - which as I understand it is, that if the people are given sufficient undiluted information, they will then somehow, even after long, sober second thoughts reach the right decision. If that premise is wrong, then not only the corporate image but the corporations are done for.

There used to be an old phrase in this country, employed when someone talked too much. It was: "Go hire a hall." Under this proposal the sponsor would have hired the hall; he has bought the time; the local station operator, no matter how indifferent, is going to carry the program - he has to. Then it's up to the netowrks to fill the hall. I am not here talking about editorializing, but about straightaway exposition as direct, unadorned and impartial, as fallible

human beings can make it. Just once in a while let us exalt the importance of ideas and information. Let us dream to the extent of saying that on a given Sunday night the time normally occupied by Ed Sullivan is given over to a clinical survey of the state of American education, and a week or two later the time normally used by Steve Allen is devoted to a thorough-going study of American policy in the Middle East. Would the corporate image of their respective sponsors be damaged? Would the stockholders rise up in their wrath and complain? Would anything happen other than that a few million people would have received a little illumination on subjects that may well determine the future of this country, and therefore the future of the corporations? This method would also provide real competition between the networks as to which could outdo the others in the palatable presentation of information. It would provide an outlet for the young men of skill, and there are some even of dedication, who would like to do something other than devise methods of insulating while selling.

There may be other and simpler methods of utilizing these instruments of radio and television in the interests of a free society. But I know of none that could be so easily accomplished inside the framework of the existing commercial system. I don't know how you would measure the success or failure of a given program. And it would be hard to prove the magnitude of the benefit accruing to the corporation which gave up one night of a variety or quiz show in order that the network might marshal its skills to do a thorough-going job on the present status of NATO, or plans for controlling nuclear tests. But I would reckon that the president, and indeed the majority of shareholders of the corporation who sponsored such a venture would feel just a little bit better about the corporation and the country.

It may be that the present system, with no modifications and no experiments can survive. Perhaps the money-making machine has some kind of built-in perpetual

motion, but I do not think so. To a very considerable extent the media of mass communications in a given country reflects the political, economic and social climate in which it flourishes. That is the reason ours differs from the British and French, or the Russian and Chinese. We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable and complacent. We have currently a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information. Our mass media reflect this. But unless we get up off our fat surpluses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, amuse and insulate us, then television and those who finance it, those who look at it and those who work at it, may see a totally different picture too late.

I do not advocate that we turn television into a twenty-seven-inch wailing wall, where long-hairs constantly moan about the state of our culture and our defense. But I would just like to see it reflect occasionally - the hard, unyielding realities of the world in which we live. I would like to see it done inside the existing framework, and I would like to see the doing of it redound to the credit of those who finance and program it. Measure the results by Neilsen, Trendex or Silex - it doesn't matter, the main thing is to try. The responsibility can be easily placed, in spite of all the mouthings about giving the public what it wants. It rests on big business, and on big television, and it rests at the top. Responsibility is not something that can be assigned or delegated. And it promises its own reward: good business and good television.

Perhaps no one will do anything about it. I have ventured to outline it against a background of criticism that may have been too harsh, only because I could think of nothing better.

Someone once said,- I think it was Max Eastman - that: "That publisher serves his advertiser best who best serves his readers." I cannot believe that radio and television, or the corporations that finance the programs, are serving well or truly their viewers or listeners, or themselves.

I began by saying that our history will be what we make it. If we go on as we are, then history will take its revenge, and retribution will not limp in catching up with us.

We are to a large extent an imitative society. If one or two or three corporations would undertake to devote just a small fraction of their advertising appropriation along the lines that I have suggested, the procedure would grow by contagion, the economic burden would be bearable, and there might ensue a most exciting adventure - exposure to ideas, and the bringing of reality into the homes of the nation.

To those who say: People wouldn't look, they wouldn't be interested, they're too complacent, indifferent and insulated - I can only reply: There is, in one reporter's opinion, considerable evidence against that contention. But even if they are right, what have they got to lose? Because if they are right, and this instrument is good for nothing but to entertain, amuse and insulate, then the tube is flickering now and we will soon see that the whole struggle is lost.

This instrument can teach, it can illuminate; yes, and it can even inspire. But it can do so only to the extent that humans are determined to use it to those ends. Otherwise it is merely wires and lights in a box. There is a great and perhaps decisive battle to be fought against ignorance, intolerance and indifference. This weapon of television could be useful.

Stonewall Jackson, who knew something about the use of weapons, is reported to have said: "When war comes, you must draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." The trouble with television is that it is rusting in the scabbard - during a battle for survival.

Certificat

MEMBER

Edward R. M

OF STAT

OCTOBER

Radio Television News Di

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ERSHIP

Murrow

TATION CBS

BER 1, 1959

DATE

Directors Association

PRESIDENT

RTNDA

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Ralph Renick
WTVJ, Miami, Florida

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURER
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WSJS, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Bill Small
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VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
Nick Basso
WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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WMSB, M. S. U.
East Lansing, Michigan

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Chicago, Illinois
Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV
New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL
London, Ontario
Charles Shaw, WCAU
Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV
Tulsa, Okla.
Julian, Goodman, NBC
Washington
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV
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Phil Berk, KOMU-TV
Columbia, Mo.
Dick Sanders, WJDX, WLBT-TV
Jackson, Mississippi
Pat Cullen, KHQ, KHQ-TV
Spokane, Washington
Bert Cannings, CFCF
Montreal, Canada

September 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Welcome to membership in the Radio Television News Directors Association. The Board of Directors has approved your pplication and your membership card is enclosed.

If I can be of help to you at any time, please call on me.

Cordially yours,

Rob Downey

ROB DOWNEY
Executive Secretary

RD/ph

Renick

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Jack Krueger, WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURER
F. O. Carver, Jr., WSJS, Winston-Salem, N.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAM
Sheldon Peterson, WTCN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Bill Small, WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

July 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Through some strange quirk in our postal system, your letter of May 20th, and the enclosed check covering membership dues in the RTNDA just reached my desk today.

I am fowarding it along immediately to Rob Downey, our Executive Secretary, and will see that your distinguished name is entered on our membership roster.

Your interest and support is most appreciated, and I am envious as hell over your sabatical.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Renick

RR:bjr

cc: Rob Downey
Art Barnes
Harry McKenna

DIRECTORS

Bill Garry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
Julian Goodman, NBC, Washington
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dick Tobias, WCLI, Corning, N.Y.
Phil Berk, KOMU-TV, Columbia, Mo.
Dick Sanders, WJDX, WLBT-TV, Jackson, Mississippi
Pat Cullen, KHQ, KHQ-TV, Spokane, Washington
Bert Cannings, CFCF, Montreal, Canada

1959 International Convention, October 14-17, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

Renick, Ralph

May 20, 1959

Dear Ralph:

Many thanks for your letter of May 8th. I shall be interested to hear what happens at the Convention in New Orleans on October 14th.

I appreciate your invitation to become a member of RTNDA, and attach my application and check herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Renick
Radio Television News
Directors Association
WTVJ
Miami, Florida

mcc

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

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Bill Small, WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

May 8, 1959
(Dictated May 5th)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

RTNDA certainly owes you a debt of gratitude for coming forth with the suggestion that we expand our financial base and put the organization on a "full time" basis.

I presented this idea to our Board of Directors meeting in New Orleans on April 25th. The Board was most encouraged by your desire to assist us and agreed with you that we need to attract additional revenue over and above our dues payments which currently constitutes our present treasury income.

With regard to securing large grants from the networks to cover our operating costs and expanded activities, the Board was extremely concerned about any tie-up with the networks and felt that it would be wiser to broaden the base of income among the individual stations and, if at all possible, to circumvent the networks. The Board felt that something along the lines of the attached proposal for the National Press Photographers Association would suit our needs better.

We voted to make this proposition our immediate concern and the Board as a committee of one is further investigating the problem and expects to come up with a concrete recommendation to our Convention in New Orleans October 14th.

DIRECTORS

Bill Garry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
Julian Goodman, NBC, Washington
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska

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Dick Sanders, WJDX, WLBT-TV, Jackson, Mississippi
Pat Cullen, KHQ, KHQ-TV, Spokane, Washington
Bert Cannings, CFCF, Montreal, Canada

In the meantime, please accept our wholehearted appreciation for your interest and we intend to take advantage of your offer of assistance when we have formulated a more definite program.

The Board has also asked me to extend to you an invitation for membership in RTNDA which can be accomplished if you will fill out the attached application blank. Needless to say, you would make a most welcome addition to our evergrowing ranks. Our membership now stands at 583.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Renick RS

RR:rs
Encls.

NATIONAL *PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS* ASSOCIATION, INC.

April 16, 1959

Mr. Ralph Renick
President
WTVJ
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Renick:

I am writing to you because you are one of those news executives who have personal knowledge of the work of the National Press Photographers Association, and therefore, can readily perceive the reasons why we face a problem of major magnitude. I hope we can count on you to help us solve it, and I will be eternally grateful if you can.

Over the 14 years of NPPA's existence, we have developed, and are conducting, several basic programs which are bringing great benefit to the entire field of photojournalism. To name a few, they include: Education in News Photography, Freedom of Information, Police-Fire-Press Relations, Civil Defense, and Job Placement. We have established an Audio-Visual Library, and we conduct the nationally-renowned annual Newspictures of the Year Competition for both still and motion picture photographers in collaboration with the University of Missouri School of Journalism and Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Dozens of national, regional and state committees, numbering hundreds of our members, are engaged in these highly professional activities -- all on a spare-time off-hours basis. Even the work of administration and coordination at national headquarters has been purely voluntary. Inevitably the workload has grown to proportions far greater than can be handled by volunteers during spare time.

The answer lies in the establishment of permanent national headquarters, staffed by experienced full-time personnel. Income from membership dues of $8.00 annually, and our monthly magazine the National Press Photographer, does not make this possible. I hope you know me well enough to accept at face value my statement that a permanent national headquarters is the only solution to our problem.

We saw this eventuality coming five years ago. Thus we have spent many, many months consulting with leaders in the several media fields. Our joint studies resulted in the conviction that financial support must come from publishers and other media through Sustaining Memberships in NPPA.

To implement this, we have developed a dues structure that is equitable to all. The next step, of course, is to undertake the enrollment of Sustaining Members. Our hope of making this effort succeed is to appeal first to those enlightened friends who have been able to observe the birth and growth of the many constructive NPPA endeavors.

• President
JOSEPH BENETTI
5130 Del Rio Road
Sacramento, California
(Sacramento Union)

• Secretary
MORRIS BERMAN
79 Mount Lebanon Blvd.
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.
(Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph)

• Treasurer
JOHN RAMMEL
2406 Richmond Road
Decatur, Illinois
(Decatur Herald & Review)

• Chairman of Board
JOSEPH COSTA
King Features
235 E. 45th St.
New York 17, N. Y.

• Membership Secretary
LESTER A. LINCK
Box 307—Main P. O.
St. Louis 66, Missouri
(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

• Vice-Presidents
WILLIAM C. CHAPLIS
20 Cedarwood Avenue
Waltham 54, Mass.
(Associated Press—Boston)

JOHN E. HOPKINS
220 South Street
New York 15, N. Y.
(N. Y. Journal American)

NORMAN DRISCOLL
715 Chestnut Avenue
Falls Church, Virginia
(Washington Post)

BAYARD LAWES
The Daily Tribune
Royal Oak, Michigan

DON SWENSON
727 12th Avenue N.E.
Rochester, Minnesota
(Rochester Post-Bulletin)

DON ROBERTS
42 Doncaster Drive
Rome, Georgia
(Rome News-Tribune)

EDWARD C. MEYER
5931 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 12, Missouri
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

JESSE E. GIBSON
Houston Chronicle
Houston, Texas

ED. MAKER
6655 Balsam Street
Arvada, Colorado
(Denver Post)

JIM SARGENT
164 Park Avenue
Palo Alto, California
(Burlingame Advance-Star)

Dedicated to the Advancement of News Photography

A Sustaining Membership Application, a dues schedule and a business reply envelope are enclosed. We hope that through your help we can enroll the WTVJ.

When the returns from this appeal are tabulated, we hope to undertake a national solicitation, naming those organizations which have already subscribed to our plan.

All the dues money we receive at this time will be deposited in escrow until our nation-wide sustaining membership drive is concluded. If we are not successful in enlisting a sufficient number of members to underwrite our proposed national office budget, then the plan will be dropped and all moneys received will be refunded. We should have a definite indication one way or the other within two years.

If the plan produces the income we need, then the sustaining membership program will be officially instituted, and each organization will automatically be a fully paid-up Sustaining Member for one year. All Sustaining Members will receive a membership certificate suitable for framing. Meanwhile, your dues are safe-guarded from dissipation, or use for any purpose other than that described herein.

The officers and members of NPPA are well aware of the demands constantly being made upon the treasuries of newspapers, magazines, syndicates and television news organizations. Nevertheless, it is our hope that you will see merit enough in the programs of NPPA to help us keep them alive as a sound continuing service to the public through the betterment of our profession.

Sincerely,

Joseph Costa

Joseph Costa
Chairman of the Board

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR NEWSPAPERS

Circulation Categories	Annual Dues
Below 10,000 circulation	$25
From 10,000 to 25,000 circulation	$50
From 25,000 to 50,000 "	$75
From 50,000 to 100,000 "	$100
From 100,000 to 200,000 "	$150
All other larger newspapers	$250

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR TV STATIONS

Highest Hourly Rate Published by TV Station:	Annual Dues
Up to $400	$25
$400 up to $750	$50
$750 up to $1,000	$75
$1,000 up to $1,500	$100
$1,500 up to $2,000	$150
$2,000 and over	$250

APPLICATION FOR SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

Date _____

National Press Photographers Association
235 East 45th Street - Room 600
New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please enroll _____

as a Sustaining Member of the National Press Photographers Association.

The first annual dues of $_____ are enclosed.

_____
Name

_____
Title

_____
Publication or TV Station

_____
Address

Circulation _____

Hourly Rate _____

Renick, Ralph

April 8, 1959

Dear Ralph:

Many thanks for your letter of April 1st. I shall look forward to hearing the results of the meeting on April 25th.

I am returning the application blank for membership in RTNDA. Although, I am not at all sure that I am eligible for such membership. We shall leave the decision up to the Board.

Janet joins me in sending warmest regards to you and Bane.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Renick
Radio Television News Directors
Association
WTVJ
Miami, Florida

mcc

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Jack Krueger, WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURER
F. O. Carver, Jr., WSJS, Winston-Salem, N.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAM
Sheldon Peterson, WTCN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Bill Small, WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

April 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Please pardon my delay in not having dropped you a note before now.

As you recall, we chatted one evening at the Kenilworth House with regard to the future of RTNDA. You came up with a very fine suggestion that our Board of Directors should pass a resolution at our Board meeting in New Orleans on April 25th. This would outline the purpose of our organization in such a manner that we would be able to solicit contributions from networks and stations to put RTNDA on a sound, financial footing. We would then be in a position to accomplish anti-censorship and career recruiting campaigns.

I have talked to several of our officers and board people about this and am hopeful I will be able to secure something along this line at our meeting later this month.

On another matter, I am taking the liberty of enclosing an application blank for RTNDA. Our current roster does not have your name listed and we certainly would like to have you "officially" within our fold.

Bane and I send our warmest regards to you and Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Renick

RR:rs
Encl.

DIRECTORS

Bill Garry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
Julian Goodman, NBC, Washington
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dick Tobias, WCLI, Corning, N.Y.
Phil Berk, KOMU-TV, Columbia, Mo.
Dick Sanders, WJDX, WLBT-TV, Jackson, Mississippi
Pat Cullen, KHQ, KHQ-TV, Spokane, Washington
Bert Cannings, CFCF, Montreal, Canada

1959 International Convention, October 14-17, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

Small, Bill

November 3, 1958

Mr. William Small
WHAS - TV
Louisville
Kentucky

Dear Bill:

I enjoyed the Chicago venture and only wish I could have stayed around long enough to spend some time really talking with you fellows, rather than at you.

Tell Mark Ethridge that I steal ideas from other people but not pens. He arrived earlier at the dinner than I did, and it could be that it was a pencil he lost rather than a pen.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Jack E. Krueger, WTMJ, WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ted Koop, CBS News, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER
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VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
John Maters, WILS, Lansing, Michigan

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

October 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Your talk has, as you know, resulted in a tremendous amount of publicity. I am sending a clipping from this morning's COURIER-JOURNAL by a guy who hates radio-television news and as you can see from the underlined paragraph does not hesitate to expand upon your remarks. I hope the New York press was more accurate.

Again my thanks for joining us in Chicago. I saw Mark Ethridge this morning and he tells me that he lost a ballpoint pen while sitting next to you last week. I told him that I do not defend the honesty of radio-tv newsmen in their extra curricular pursuits. He insists that he is making no accusations but simply posing a question.

With best regards,

Bill

William Small
Director of News
WHAS AM-TV

WS/ph

PS: We have presented Mark with a new pen.

DIRECTORS

Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
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William Gerry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Donald Johnston, CHML, Hamilton, Ontario
Harry McKenna, WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island
Steven Warren, WMC, Memphis, Tennessee

1958 International Convention, Chicago, Illinois, October 15-18, Sheraton Blackstone Hotel

BILL LADD'S TV Almanac

Murrow Comes Up With An Idea For Better TV Coverage of News

A plan that would vastly increase the thoughtful programing on television was suggested by Edward R. Murrow at the national convention of television news directors in Chicago recently.

He suggested that each of numerous big TV sponsors devote one program a season to presentation of topics which should be of great interest to the American people.

Murrow suggested that the sponsors be identified by name on these shows, but turn them back to the networks. The nets would then produce discussions, documentaries, or studies in depth of such matters as foreign affairs, the Atomic Age, the educational situation, and suchlike matters.

ED MURROW
Suggests more "think" programs

Murrow feels that in this way television would be discharging at least a great part of its obligation to keep the public informed on topics of the day.

The news commentator pulled no punches in his talk. He said, among other things, that television was doing a poor news job. He said, as many outside the industry have said before him, that when news was regarded as a salable commodity only to be presented in such doses and at such times as could be sold to a commercial sponsor, it simply did not represent a news coverage job.

This week again is a "blackout" week for college football on Channel 3 and other stations in the Southeastern section of the country.

N.B.C. is doing its regional telecasts again, for which Channel 3 is not eligible. The games we will miss this week are, Army and Pittsburgh in the East, Notre Dame and Purdue in the Middle West.

WLW-T, Cincinnati, and WFIE-TV, Evansville, are among stations which carry the games. Channel 3 will have **Patrice Munsel** in "Melba."

The truest word of the new TV season were said on the initial **George Burns** show on Channel 3 Tuesday night. Burns, you know, is by himself this season, **Gracie Allen** having retired.

Son **Ronnie Burns** said, "Dad, people have been saying for years you couldn't get along without Mother. Now is your chance to prove it."

They have a good idea, but they surely did miss Gracie.

Probably after the series has settled down and they get used to writing for Burns without Gracie they will do better.

The initial airing turned out to be a long explanation of the new show, what it will do, and how it will do it. The thing was necessary to establish the point of view and the aims, probably. But they were pretty deadly about it all.

There were numerous commercials, integrated into the script.

So help me, I think we deserve a warning when a commercial is coming.

Television people say, whenever a newspaperman gripes about commercials, "But you carry advertisements, don't you?"

Sure we do.

But we set 'em off from the editorial matter with rules or label 'em as advertisements so you can tell when you get to them, don't we?

The breakfast-food people have not yet renewed "Wild Bill Hickok."

The series may go into syndication, and would depend for its appearance on any station on a local-sponsorship deal.

Reason they didn't start?

Guy Madison says they didn't offer enough oats.

Small, Wm.

October 27, 1958

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of October 21st.

I thought the convention was splendidly arranged and it was certainly fun to see so many of my good friends in one place at the same time.

When next I am in Louisville, I shall certainly call you for that drink.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Small
WHAS AM-TV
Louisville, Kentucky

mcc

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Jack E. Krueger, WTMJ, WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ted Koop, CBS News, Washington, D. C.

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John Maters, WILS, Lansing, Michigan

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

October 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I know that many at our RTNDA convention thanked you for your contribution and I am sure that the organization will be dropping you a note pursuant to it's formal resolution thanking all speakers. However, I would like to add my own personal thanks.

Setting up the program for this year's convention got to be quite a task but thanks to contributions such as yours it became a pleasure as the program unfolded in Chicago. Your remarks were thought provoking and certainly added a great deal to our meeting.

Should fate bring you through Louisville, please give me a call so that we can have a drink together.

With best personal regards,

Bill

William Small
Director of News
WHAS AM-TV

WS/ph

DIRECTORS

Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Donald Johnston, CHML, Hamilton, Ontario
Harry McKenna, WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island
Steven Warren, WMC, Memphis, Tennessee

1958 International Convention, Chicago, Illinois, October 15-18, Sheraton Blackstone Hotel

Upcoming "Chicago Speech"

August 20, 1958

Dear Bill:

I have just written to Bill Small confirming that I will be at the RTNDA Convention on October 15.

A copy of my letter to him is attached.

I look forward to the occasion and shall much enjoy seeing you again. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William G. Garry
News Director
WBKB-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

mcc

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Jack E. Krueger, WTMJ, WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ted Koop, CBS News, Washington, D. C.

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VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

May 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

After the last Board meeting of the RTNDA, Bill Garry of WBBM asked me to write you a brief note in reply to your letter of April 22nd since I am in charge of convention arrangements (Bill heads the local committee). We would be delighted to have you speak the evening of Wednesday, October 15th and would look forward to those words "which would outrage all of our employers".

Your letter states that you want to know how much time you can have before making such a commitment, since at this time you don't know where you will be on October 15th. I believe that we can wait all the way until the second week in September without the "embarrassment or inconvenience" you mentioned. Beyond that date, the problem of hotel arrangements and other things would be complicated.

We all hope that you can find it in your schedule to join us October 15th for we would be delighted to have you on our program.

With best personal regards,

Bill Small

William Small
Director of News
WHAS AM-TV

WS/ph

CC - Mr. William G. Garry

DIRECTORS

Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Donald Johnston, CHML, Hamilton, Ontario
Harry McKenna, WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island
Steven Warren, WMC, Memphis, Tennessee

1958 International Convention, Chicago, Illinois, October 15-18, Sheraton Blackstone Hotel

Pendency

April 22, 1958

Dear Bill:

I would love to try my hand at a piece for the News Directors Association on October 15th.

Somebody ought to make a speech on one of those occasions which would outrage all of our employers. The only trouble is I don't know where the hell I will be on October 15th and I long ago acquired the habit of not making a commitment when I am not sure I can honor it.

What is your deadline? Hos long can you wait for an answer without embarrassment or inconvenience?

As ever yours,

Mr. William G. Garry
News Director
WBBM-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

fc

WBBM-TV

630 NORTH McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS · WHITEHALL 4-6000

Key Station in Chicago for the CBS Television Network

April 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

A straight lead is the quickest way into a hard news story, and this is our story.

The Radio-Television News Directors Association would like you to address the 1958 international convention at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel in Chicago on Wednesday evening, October 15th.

A poll of members attending the last convention in Miami Beach disclosed that there is no one in broadcast news for whom they have greater respect nor to whom they would rather listen. In fact, there was not a close second.

If you should find it possible to accept this invitation, the choice of subject would be yours. Like yourself, the officers and directors of RTNDA have as their goals raising the sights and standards of broadcast news everywhere.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience? With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill Garry

Chairman, Convention
Arrangements, RTNDA

William G. Garry
News Director
CBS-Chicago

REPRESENTED BY CBS TELEVISION SPOT SALES · NEW YORK · CHICAGO · LOS ANGELES · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · ATLANTA

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

RHINELANDER
4-7640

August 9, 1954

Dear Ed:

April 12, 1955 will mark the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Some of us who were devoted to Mr. Roosevelt during his lifetime have often wondered how best we could bring his matchless qualities of humanity and imagination to bear on the challenging problems of the present. In recent years we have sought to clarify our own thoughts and, through the instrumentality of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, devise a tangible program.

Our Board of Directors has decided that the time has come for the Foundation to make its existence more widely known among the American people. It is convinced that we should lend our energies to the active furthering of the ideals and principles to which Franklin Roosevelt directed his efforts during the greater part of his political life. The present consensus is that the Foundation should develop a comprehensive program centering around the "Four Freedoms" as a fitting symbol of FDR's work. Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear continue to sum up the heartfelt aspirations of most of mankind.

We are of the opinion that the Tenth Anniversary of President Roosevelt's death should be used as a national occasion for reawakening the American people to the domestic and international problems which were of such great concern to him and which still must be resolved if the democratic way of life is to flourish.

The Foundation has already started a project on "Freedom from Want." Despite the tremendous economic progress that has taken place during the post-war years the last U. S. Census showed that in 1950 there were still more than five million American families that came within the category of what FDR called "ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed." The task we have set ourselves is to uncover the factors that account for the low incomes of these millions of families, find out how they live, assess the economic and social burdens that their poverty imposes on the taxpayer and on private philanthropy and measure the extent to which their lack of purchasing power affects our ability to maintain an expanding economy. We shall give particular

emphasis to what steps can be taken by private industry, labor and Government to make these families sufficiently productive to enable them to have what we like to think of as a decent American standard of living.

The purpose of the project is to arouse public opinion and stimulate action by appropriate organizations and groups toward eliminating the economic burdens and social ills that arise from poverty and want. We therefore plan to disseminate the results of our project on as wide a basis as possible. As a first step in this direction we intend to hold a national conference of responsible representatives of business, labor, agriculture and Government at which our findings will be presented and discussed.

Other projects dealing with other phases of the Four Freedoms are under consideration.

The Foundation has never undertaken any public drive for funds to carry on its activities. Its income thus far has come from a few generous members of the Board of Directors. It would be unfair to continue to rely on this small group of benefactors and we must now go beyond them to other members of the Board. From now until next April we must finance the initial project on "Freedom from Want." During this interval we must also incur sizable expenditures required to launch the Foundation on a broad continuing financial basis through a national drive on which we hope to embark next April 12.

Approximately $150,000 will be needed to cover these two phases of the Foundation's needs until next April. I earnestly hope that you will find it possible to help finance these important undertakings and give a tangible expression of your interest and approval in the form of a substantial check for immediate use. Of course, any contribution will be deductible for income tax purposes.

Very cordially yours,

Averell

W. Averell Harriman
Chairman, Board of Directors

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SP.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
President
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York
****
RHinelander 4-7640

June 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It gives me pleasure to notify you that you were re-elected to the Board of Directors of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation for the ensuing three years at the Annual Meeting of the Trustee Members held iN New York City on May 18, 1954.

I know that you will be interested to learn that the Board has authorized the development of the Foundation program in the field of the Four Freedoms. We are making considerable progress with our project on Freedom from Want (copy enclosed) and I am sorry that you could not be with us to take part in our discussion of this undertaking.

We also considered the nature of the national ceremony that should be planned for April 12, 1955, the tenth anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt's death. I would appreciate your writing me about any ideas you may have for such a ceremony.

Please send me an acceptance of your election to the Board of Directors. A form for this purpose is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Averell

W. Averell Harriman

Mr. M. would sign? attached

Signed & ret'd 6/29 EM

Enclosures - 2

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT PROJECT ON

FREEDOM FROM WANT

The purpose of the Roosevelt Foundation is to further the works and ideals of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This can best be realized through activities which will lead to the extension and implementation of the Four Freedoms, both at home and abroad. Its first undertaking in this field is the current project on "Freedom From Want;" an area to which Franklin Roosevelt directed his energies during the greatest part of his political life.

The concept of "Freedom From Want" was dramatically personified by Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 in "The Forgotten Man." In 1936 he again vividly brought the problem of want to the attention of the American people when he stressed the need for action to improve the conditions of that third of the American population which he saw as "ill housed, ill clothed and ill fed."

F.D.R.'s agricultural policies, his struggle for the enactment of unemployment and old-age insurance, minimum wage laws, the establishment of a nationwide system of employment exchanges, the right of workers to organize freely -- even the Exchange Securities Act -- all had as their ultimate goal the creation of economic and social conditions which would make it possible for the people of the United States to be free from the "Fear From Want."

Since 1946, the first full year after the cessation of World War II, the American people have made considerable progress toward attaining this goal. Under our system of free enterprise non-agricultural employment has increased by approximately 8 million. With the exception of a few relatively short periods, unemployment has been at low levels. Personal income has risen from 159 billion dollars to 248 billion dollars. Annual personal consumption expenditures have increased from 147 billion dollars to over 230 billion dollars. Wages and salaries paid out have grown from 109 billion dollars to 194 billion dollars. Personal savings have risen from an annual figure of 3.9 billion dollars to 18 billions. In spite of a rise of about 36 percent in the cost of living since 1946 these increases show a great advance in the American standard of living.

Despite this achievement there is evidence that there are still a large number of American families whose incomes do not permit them to have those essentials which are generally considered necessary to decent living in the United States. The 1950 Family Income, Expenditures and Savings Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which covered a carefully selected sample of families of two or more persons in 91 urban areas in the United States revealed that a significant portion of families had annual incomes of less than $1,000. The 1954 Survey of Consumer Finances of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System likewise showed that there are a large number of families

whose incomes are not sufficient to enable them to have what Americans generally think of as basic requirements for decent living. The latter study shows that 23 percent of the spending units in the United States have an annual income of less than $2,000 and that 10 percent have an annual income under $1,000.

There is still a problem of poverty in the United States. "Freedom From Want" is still a major need in the lives of too many American families.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the Foundation project is to stimulate action by government, industry, labor, agriculture and other private groups which will lead toward increasing the earning capacity of the low-income American families. After the facts are assembled and analyzed it is proposed to have responsible leaders representing these groups formulate suggested lines of activity which, within the framework of our system of free enterprise, could bring about the more effective utilization of our human and material resources and raise the economic productivity of these families.

Such an increase in their productivity, with its consequent rise in income, can play a significant part in raising the consumption of the products of our industry and farms and in removing the brakes which their limited purchasing power put in the way of the continued expansion of our economy.

THE PROGRAM

The program provides for collating and analyzing existing materials bearing on low-income families and for a limited field survey. The project will undertake to:

1. Identify and enumerate the American families whose economic resources are insufficient to provide an adequate level of living.

2. Evaluate the facilities available to this segment of our population. Among other things this evaluation will include the extent and quality housing, food, clothing, household equipment and health and educational facilities.

3. Assess the factors that currently cause families to be in the category of want. That is to say, to what extent are they in this category because of irregularity of employment, low wage rates, absence of capital resources, low quality of land they cultivate, lack of vocational skills, illiteracy, loss of breadwinner, old age, illness and other factors. In this connection information will also be collected as to the occupations of the income

earners in underprivileged families, both in rural and urban communities; whether they receive government or private aid; their financial reserves (insurance, pension rights, etc.) and similar data.

4. Appraise the economic and social costs of poverty in the United States as they affect both the individual and the total economy. This will involve an assessment of the costs of such crime, disease, juvenile delinquency and other maladjustments as can be attributed to poverty -- costs that are now being borne through taxes, private philanthropy and loss of production.

5. Evaluate current private and governmental programs designed to alleviate want and to eliminate its causes.

6. Indicate particular types of private and governmental action which can be taken to increase the productivity and earning capacity of those in want and thereby raise the general level of economic activity and the well-being of the total population.

The facts assembled will be analyzed by authoritative experts, in cooperation with other private organizations and public agencies. The food data will be gone over by a nutritionist for the purpose of seeing how far the food these families can buy meet the requirements of a basic healthy existence. A housing expert will evaluate the extent to which housing available at rents within the income of these families is submarginal. An agricultural expert will deal with the materials bearing on the conditions found on farms. A reputable sociologist and health expert will evaluate the housing materials in terms of their relation to delinquency, crime and health.

The nucleus of a technical advisory committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Isador Lubin, to advise on the technical aspects of the project. It will consist of economists, statisticians, sociologists and representatives of other professions.

Arrangements have already been made with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to tabulate the data in their files bearing on the standard of living of low-income families.

DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS

Since the purpose of the project is to arouse public opinion and stimulate action toward the elimination of the economic burdens and social ills arising from poverty and want, a prime consideration must be the manner in which the results and findings can be widely and dramatically disseminated. An Information Committee responsible for this essential part of the project, will be established.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

It is estimated that the project will cost about $100,000.

It has been suggested that it would be advisable for comparative purposes to assemble similar materials for countries such as Sweden and Italy, as well as for a sample country in Asia and South America. The cost of assembly and interpretation of these data should be relatively small. Considerable data are already available on living conditions in some of these countries, as for example, India. Studies in a country such as Sweden would be valuable in showing how far that country which operates under a system of private enterprise, has eliminated some of the conditions of life which prevail among the under-privileged groups in the United States. A study of India would show how much there is still to be done to raise living standards to even a minimum subsistence level.

* * *

5-18-54

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
• • •
RHINELANDER 4-7640

April 14, 1954

NOTICE OF ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

The annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, Incorporated, will be held on Tuesday, May 18, 1954, 4:30pm, at the Foundation office, at the above address.

We will review the work which the Foundation has under way. You will be receiving the agenda within a few weeks.

This notice is going out early in the hope that you will keep the date free.

W. Averell Harriman
President

426

F. D. R. Foundation

December 15, 1953

Dear Averell:

I'm terribly sorry, but I just cannot make the meeting tomorrow.

As I explained to you on the phone, however, I am in complete agreement with your proposal and am eager to do whatever I can to arrange full exposure of the findings of the Committee both on radio and television.

As ever yours,

Mr. Averell Harriman
Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

dm

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
• • •
RHINELANDER 4-7640

December 3, 1953

Dear Ed,

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation on ~~December 16,~~ Wednesday at which time I shall submit a proposal which has been developed by a committee of the Foundation. I believe it will vitally affect the future of the Foundation. The main outlines of our proposal are embodied in the enclosed memorandum.

The Executive Committee will want your comments on this undertaking. I am sure that you will have suggestions which will be of value to all of us. It will be most helpful if you could possibly find the time to be present at this meeting, so that we may have the benefit of your ideas.

We will meet at the Foundation office, at the above address, 4:45pm, on Wednesday, December 16. ~~I look forward~~ to your being with us.

Very sincerely,

Grenville

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

426

DRAFT OF A PROPOSAL FOR A ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION PROJECT ON "FREEDOM FROM WANT"

"A world founded upon four essential human freedoms." This was the goal set forth by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress on January 6, 1941. To him these freedoms were basic to the maintenance of peace and the democratic way of life throughout the world.

Today, after thirteen years, we find ourselves in a world in which the great bulk of humanity is still without these essential freedoms.

This is not to say that there has been no progress toward attaining the goal set by Franklin Roosevelt. Through the Marshall Plan, Point Four, and other United States foreign aid programs, the Colombo Plan, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, NATO, and other instrumentalities, free governments, increasingly conscious of the dignity of the human being, have been striving to attain the moral order which underlies the Four Freedoms.

In the long run the purposes of the F.D.R. Foundation -- to further the works and ideals of F.D.R. -- can best be realized through activities which will lead to the extension and implementation of the Four Freedoms, both at home and abroad. It is suggested, however, that the first undertaking of the Foundation be in the field of "Freedom from Want;" the area to which Franklin Roosevelt directed his energies during the greatest part of his political life.

The concept of "Freedom from Want" was dramatically personified by Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 in "The Forgotten Man." In 1936 he again vividly brought to the consciousness of the American people the need for action to improve the conditions of that third of the America population which he saw as "ill housed, ill clothed, ill fed."

F.D.R.'s agricultural policies, his fight for the enactment of unemployment and old-age insurance, the establishment of a nationwide system of employment exchanges, the right of workers to organize freely -- even the Exchange Securities Act -- all had as their ultimate goal the creation of economic and social conditions which would make it possible for the people of the United States to be free from the "Fear from Want."

During the past seven years considerable progress has been made toward attaining the goal of Freedom from Want in the United States. Under our system of free enterprise non-agricultural employment has increased by approximately 8 million. Unemployment has been at low levels. Personal income has risen from 191 billion dollars to 281 billion dollars. Personal consumption expenditures have increased from 165 billion dollars to over 216 billion dollars. Wages and salaries paid out by private industry have grown from 104 billion dollars to 150 billion dollars. Personal savings have risen from an annual figure of 3.9 billion dollars to 18 billions. In spite of a rise of about 20 percent in the cost of living since 1947 these increases show a great advance in the American standard of living.

Despite this achievement there is evidence that there are still an appreciable number of American families whose incomes do not permit them to have those essentials which are generally considered necessary to decent living in the United States. The Family Income, Expenditures and Savings Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which covered a carefully selected sample of families of two or more persons in 91 urban areas in the United States in 1950, revealed that a significant number of families had annual incomes of less than $1,000. The 1953 Survey of Consumer Finances made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System likewise showed that there are an appreciable number of families whose incomes are not sufficient to enable them to have what Americans think are the basic essentials for decent living. The latter study shows that 25 percent of the spending units in the United States have an annual income of less than $2,000 and that 11 percent have an annual income under $1,000.

The evidence shows that there is still a problem of poverty in the United States. "Freedom from Want" is still a major need in the lives of too many American families.

It is proposed that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation undertake a study of the extent to which American families come within the category of being "ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed." The purpose of the study would be to find out how many such families there are, where they are, how they live and why they are in this category. The study would deal among other things with:

I. Housing,

number of persons per room
available ventilation (bedrooms without windows)
heating arrangements
availability of running water
availability of inside toilet facilities
cooking arrangements (gas, coal, wood, electricity or kerosene)
lighting arrangements (electricity, gas or kerosene)
availability of hot water

II. Health,

extent of illness and dental needs
extent to which a doctor or dentist was used

III. Food,

amount and type of food consumed
extent to which families can afford to buy meat and other essential foods

IV. Clothing,

availability of clothing and shoes necessary to maintain health and self-respect

V. Household Equipment

VI. Education

adequacy and availability of use of existing facilities

Information would be collected as to the occupations of the income earners in these underprivileged families, both on the farm and in urban communities; the cause of their low incomes (illness, old age, inability to get jobs that furnish regular employment); whether they receive government aid; their financial reserves (insurance, pension rights, etc.) and similar data that might throw light on how the situation could be improved and greater opportunity afforded these families to ameliorate their living conditions. In this connection consideration would be given to ways and means of expanding our economy and how Government, industry, labor, agriculture and other private groups, under our system of free enterprise, might mobilize our human, natural and technological resources toward increasing the earning capacity and incomes of the underprivileged.

The data would be analyzed by authoritative experts in different fields. For example, the food data would be gone over by nutritionists for the purpose of showing how far the food these families can buy meet the requirements of a basic healthy existence. Housing experts would evaluate the extent to which housing available at rents within the income of these families is sub-marginal. Agricultural experts would deal with the materials bearing on conditions found on farms. Reputable sociologists would evaluate the housing data in terms of

their relation to delinquency and crime.

In short, the study would attempt to assess the economic and social costs borne by our society as a result of the existence of poverty and want.

The study would be laid out by a consulting committee of economists, statisticians, sociologists and representatives of other groups. It would have associated with it advisors who are experts in specific fields, as well as advisory specialists in universities located in the various sections of the country covered by the investigation.

Since the purpose of the project is to arouse public opinion and stimulate action toward the elimination of the economic burdens and social ills arising from poverty and want, a prime consideration would be the manner in which the results and findings can be widely and dramatically disseminated.

It is estimated that a project as is here proposed would cost about $100,000. Of this amount, approximately one-half would be required for the actual field interviews and field investigations.

It would be advisable for comparative purposes to assemble similar materials for countries such as Sweden and Italy, as well as for a sample country in Asia and South America. Considerable data are already available on living conditions in some of these countries, for example, India, and the cost of assembly and interpretation of these data should be relatively small. Studies in a country such as Sweden would be valuable in showing how far Sweden, which operates under a system of private enterprise, has eliminated some of the conditions of life that prevail among the underprivileged groups in the United States. A study of India would show how much there is still to be done to raise living standards to even a minimum subsistence level. If these comparative studies were made the additional cost would approximate $50,000.*

It is suggested that a total of $200,000 be raised to carry through over a period of two years the implementation of the objective of this project.

* * *

* These estimates were arrived at after consultation with one of the most reputable opinion research organizations in the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
. . .
RHINELANDER 4-7640

September 30, 1953

Memorandum to, Officers
Trustees
Directors

From, Isador Lubin
Vice Chairman,
Executive Committee

I am enclosing herewith, for your information, the by-laws of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, Incorporated, as amended at our January 30, 1953 meeting, increasing the maximum Board membership from seventy-five to one-hundred.

426

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED

BY - LAWS
As Amended

ARTICLE I

The name of this corporation is FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVENT FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED.

ARTICLE II

This corporation shall have the powers granted to corporations organized without capital stock and not for profit under the laws of the State of Maryland, provided that the corporation shall not have nor exercise any powers inconsistent with the purposes for which said corporation is formed as set forth in the certificate of incorporation of this corporation.

ARTICLE III

1. The original members of this corporation shall consist of those persons who signed the certificate of incorporation and such members shall be known as Trustee Members. The number of such Trustee Members may be increased or decreased from time to time, but the total number shall never be less than three. New Trustee Members whether as successors to the original Trustee Members or otherwise, and such additional Trustee Members as they or their successors shall see fit to associate with them, shall be elected either at the annual meeting of the corporation, or at any special meeting of the Trustee Members, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Trustee Members of the corporation then in office.

2. Any Trustee Member of the corporation may be removed from office for cause by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Trustee Members of the corporation at any meeting of the Trustee Members called for that purpose but only if such Trustee Member whom it is proposed to remove has been served with a list of the charges made against him and has been given an opportunity to make an answer thereto.

3. Any Trustee Member may resign from membership in the corporation by notice in writing to the President of the corporation.

4. The Board of Directors may establish an additional class or classes of membership from time to time, each such class to have such name and to have such qualifications, rights, powers, duties and such restrictions or limitations thereof as shall be provided from time to time in these by-laws or by resolution of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

1. The annual meeting of the Trustee Members of the corporation shall be held on the 12th day of April for the years 1946 and 1947 at the office of the corporation in Washington, D.C. Commencing with the third annual meeting, and in each succeeding year, the annual meeting of the Trustee Members of the corporation shall be held during the period between December 1st and the following January 31, on a day and at a place (which need not be the office of the corporation in Washington, D.C.) to be designated in the notice calling such meeting. At each annual meeting the Trustee Members shall elect by a plurality vote a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

2. Written notice of meetings of the Trustee Members shall be served upon or mailed to each Trustee Member entitled to vote

thereat at such address as appears on the books of the corporation, in the case of the annual meeting at least ten (10) days, and in the case of any other meeting at least five (5) days prior to such meeting.

3. The presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the Trustee Members shall be requisite and shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Trustee Members except as otherwise provided by statute. If, however, such quorum shall not be present or represented at any meeting, the members present shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time without notice other than announcement at the meeting until a quorum shall be present or represented. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

4. When a quorum is present at any meeting, the vote of a majority of the Trustee Members present in person or represented by proxy shall decide any question brought before such meeting, unless the question is one upon which by express provision of the statutes or of the certificate of incorporation or of these by-laws, a different vote is required in which case such express provision shall govern and control the decision of such question.

5. At any meeting of the Trustee Members each Trustee Member shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy on all matters brought before the meeting.

ARTICLE V

1. The affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed and conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than eleven nor more than one-hundred members. The Board of Directors shall exercise all the powers of the corporation except such as are by statute or by the certificate of incorporation or by these by-laws conferred upon or reserved to the members of the corporation or any class of members. The original Board of Directors shall consist of those persons named as directors in the certificate of incorporation of this corporation and the persons so named shall serve as directors until their successors are chosen and shall qualify. In the interval between annual meetings, at any meeting specially called for such purpose, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board of Directors, the number of directors may, if such number be less than one-hundred, be increased from time to time, but in no event shall such number be more than one-hundred. The board of Directors may fill any vacancy or vacancies created by any such increase in the number of directors. The directors so elected shall serve until the next annual meeting of the Trustee Members.

2. At the first annual meeting of the Trustee Members, the number of directors to be elected shall be divided into three groups as nearly equal in number as possible and the term of office of the first group shall be for one year thereafter, the term of office of the second group shall be for two years thereafter, and the term of office of the third group shall be for three years thereafter, and at each annual meeting after the first annual meeting, directors shall be chosen for a full term of three years to succeed those whose terms expire. Directors whose terms expire shall be eligible for election to succeed themselves.

3. All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the office of the corporation in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, unless some other place is designated by the President in the notice calling a meeting.

4. A regular meeting of the Board of Directors for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business shall be held immediately following the annual meeting of the Trustee Members and no notice of such meeting shall be necessary in order legally to constitute the meeting provided a quorum shall be present. Additional regular meetings of the Board may be held without notice at such time and place either within or without the State of Maryland as shall, from time to time, be designated by the Board of Directors.

5. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the President or any two members of the Board of Directors. Notice

of any special meeting shall be served personally upon or mailed to each director, at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, at least five (5) days prior to the date fixed for the holding of the same. Any such notice may be dispensed with, however, if waived in writing by all of the directors or by attendance at the meeting of all the directors. Any director may waive notice to him in writing or by attendance at the meeting.

6. At all meetings of the Board, the presence in person or by proxy of at least one-third of the total number of directors then in office shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the act of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the Board of Directors except as may be otherwise specifically provided by statute or by the certificate of incorporation or by these by-laws. If a quorum shall not be present at any meeting of the directors, the directors present thereat may, by a majority vote, adjourn the meeting from time to time without notice other than announcement at the meeting until a quorum is present when any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

7. If the office of any director or directors becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation, disqualification, removal or otherwise, a majority of the remaining directors present in person or by proxy at a meeting specially called therefor may choose a successor or successors who shall hold office for the unexpired term in respect to which such vacancy occurred or until the next annual meeting for the election of directors.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the whole Board of Directors, may provide for an executive committee to consist of two or more of the directors. If provision be made for an executive committee, the members shall be elected from and by the Board of Directors. The executive committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation to the extent provided in said resolution or resolutions, or by subsequent resolution adopted by a majority of the whole Board of Directors. In the absence of a member or members of the executive committee, the members thereof present at any meeting (whether or not they constitute a quorum) may appoint a member or members of the Board of Directors to act in the place or places of such absent member or members. The executive committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings and shall report the same to the Board of Directors at the meeting next succeeding, and any action by the executive committee shall be subject to revision and alteration by the Board of Directors, provided that no rights of third persons shall be affected by any such revision or alteration. Vacancies in the executive committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may constitute standing and special committees for consideration of business of the corporation. The standing committees, except with respect to the Advisory Committee provided for in #3 hereof, shall consist of members of the Board of Directors, but special committees may (except as to the respective chairmen thereof who shall be members of the Board) be composed of members of the corporation who are members of the Board.

3. The Board of Directors may appoint a standing committee to be known as the Advisory Committee consisting of three or more persons (none of whom, including the Chairman, need be members of the corporation or the Board of Directors) either for a specified time, or for a time required to consider a subject or subjects within the purposes and objects of the corporation, and to report to the corporation, with recommendations. The reports and recommendations of such committee, however, shall be advisory only.

ARTICLE VII

1. The officers of the corporation shall be a president, first, second, third and fourth vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary. The Board of Directors may also choose additional vice-presidents and one or more assistant secretaries and one or more assistant treasurers. Any two offices, except those of president and vice-president, may be held by the same person.

2. The Board of Directors at its first meeting after each annual meeting of the Trustee Members shall choose a president from its own number, four vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, none of whom need be members of the Board. The Board of Directors may appoint such other officers and agents as it shall deem necessary who shall hold their offices for such terms and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as shall be provided from time to time by the Board. The Board of Directors may from time to time authorize the executive committee or any officer to appoint and remove subordinate officers, agents and employees and prescribe the duties thereof.

3. The officers of the corporation shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and qualify in their stead. Any officer chosen or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed at any time by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole Board of Directors. If the office of any officer becomes vacant for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

4. THE PRESIDENT shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation, and shall have active management of the affairs of the corporation, and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall sign for the corporation all agreements and formal instruments, under the seal of the corporation. He shall have all powers usually inherent in the office of the president of a corporation which is formed for charitable and educational purpose.

5. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS shall, in the order of their seniority, exercise all the duties and powers of the president in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, in case of his absence or inability to act, and they shall at all other times have such powers and exercise such duties as may be delegated to or imposed upon them respectively from time to time by the Board of Directors.

6. THE SECRETARY shall sign any instrument in the name of the corporation when authorized to do so by the Board of Directors or by the president. He shall have the custody of the seal of the corporation and shall affix the same to all papers requiring the same when so authorized and shall attest the same. He shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall record the proceedings thereat and report the same to the next succeeding meeting of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of the corporate records. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or by the president. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Board of Directors for which notice is required to be given by these by-laws. Immediately upon election to membership in the Board of Directors, he shall notify in writing any person so elected. He shall keep a register of the members of the Board of Directors and of all members of the corporation. The secretary, with the aid of the assistant secretary, or any secretaries who may from time to time be appointed or employed by the Board of Directors, shall conduct the correspondence of the corporation, except as may be otherwise provided specifically by resolution of the Board of Directors. He shall exercise all other powers and perform all other duties usually inherent in the office of secretary of a corporation.

7. In addition to the duties imposed upon the assistant secretary in the preceding paragraph, the assistant secretary shall,

in the absence or disability of the secretary, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the secretary and shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe.

8. THE TREASURER shall have the care and custody of the general funds, securities, properties and assets of the corporation, subject to such powers, in respect thereto as shall be retained by the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall deposit the funds and moneys of the corporation in such bank or banks, trust companies or depositories as the Board of Directors shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board of Directors, disburse and dispose of the same, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements. He shall deposit all securities in such safe deposit vault or vaults and under such safeguards as the Board of Directors shall designate. He shall keep accurate books of account, recording therein the amount of all moneys, funds, securities, properties and assets in the possession and ownership of the corporation, wherever located, and the nature thereof, and also showing the amount of disbursements made and the disposition of the property of the corporation. He shall, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the filing of the annual report of the corporation, submit to the president a report of the amount of the property, the receipts and disbursements of the corporation for the current year which is about to close, and of its financial condition. He shall render to the Board of Directors, whenever they may require it, an account of all his transactions as treasurer and of the financial condition of the corporation.

9. The assistant treasurer, in the absence or disability of the treasurer, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the treasurer and shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe.

10. The Board of Directors may require that any officer, director or employee of the corporation shall be bonded in such amount and with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Board, for the faithful performance of the duties of office of such officer, agent or employee and for the restoration to the corporation in case of the death, resignation, retirement or removal from office of such officer, agent or employee of all books, papers, vouchers, money, securities and other property of whatever kind belonging to the corporation and in the possession or under the control of such officer, agent or employee.

ARTICLE VIII

No director or member of the corporation shall receive any salary or benefit direct or indirect for his services as such director or member but nothing herein provided shall prevent the corporation from paying such reasonable compensation for services actually rendered to the corporation by any officer, agent or employee of the corporation as may be fixed by the Board of Directors of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX

Any two of the officers as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors shall have the joint authority to execute under seal, such form of transfer and assignment as may be customary or necessary to constitute a regular transfer of any stock or other registered securities standing in the name of the corporation; they may from time to time execute and deliver on behalf of the corporation proxies on any and all stock owned by the corporation, appointing such person or persons as shall be designated by the Board of Directors to represent the stock owned by the corporation, and may alter or rescind such proxies at such time and from time to time as they see fit.

ARTICLE X

1. The Board of Directors shall have power to take, hold and administer any securities, funds, moneys or other property which may be transferred or donated to the corporation, with full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their discretion will

best promote the purposes of the corporation; and the directors shall have powers from time to time to hold as investments any securities transferred to the corporation by any person or corporation, and to invest the same or any part thereof from time to time in such form and manner as is or may be permitted to trustees for investments, or in such securities as may be transferred to them or authorized for investment by any deed of trust or gift or last will and testament; and, in general, they shall have all powers and authority granted by statute and by the certificate of incorporation to take, hold and invest any donations, grants, devises or bequests made in support of the purposes of the corporation, and to promote and carry out any of the purposes of any donor or devisor.

2. The funds of the corporation shall be deposited in such banks or trust companies as may be from time to time designated by the Board of Directors. The securities of the corporation, and any other evidences of property which may be owned by it, shall be deposited in such safe deposit vault or vaults and under such safeguard as the Board of Directors shall determine.

ARTICLE XI

All checks, drafts and orders for the payment of money, notes and other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers or such person or persons as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

ARTICLE XII

The corporate seal of the corporation shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation, the year of its organization and the words "Corporate Seal, Maryland", said seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or reproduced otherwise.

ARTICLE XIII

1. Whenever under the provisions of these by-laws notice is required to be given to any director or member, it shall not be construed to mean personal notice, but such notice may be given in writing, by mail, by depositing the same in a post office or letter box in a post-paid sealed wrapper addressed to such director or member at such address as appears on the books of the corporation or in default of other address, to such director or member at the General Post Office in the City of Baltimore, Maryland and such notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time when the same shall be thus mailed.

2. Any director or member may waive any notice required to be given under these by-laws.

ARTICLE XIV

The Board of Directors shall present at each annual meeting and whenever called for by vote of the Trustee Members at any special meeting of such members a full and clear statement of the activities and financial condition of the corporation.

ARTICLE XV

These by-laws may be altered or repealed at any regular or special meeting of the Trustee Members at which a quorum is present or represented, provided notice of the proposed alteration or repeal be contained in the notice of such meeting, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Trustee Members present or represented thereat.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to make, alter and repeal additional and supplementary by-laws not inconsistent with any of these by-laws or with any by-laws adopted by the Trustee Members; but any such additional or supplementary by-laws may be altered or repealed by the Trustee Members in the manner provided hereinabove for the alteration or repeal of these by-laws.

As amended April 12, 1949 and January 30, 1953.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation
~~812 Eighteenth Street, N.W.~~
~~Washington 6, D.C.~~

No Ans.

~~Executive 1955~~

45 East 65th Street
New York 21
New York

Rhinelander 4-7640

July 7, 1953

Edward R. Murrow,

Mr. Harriman asked me to send you copy of Archibald MacLeish's June 21 letter and statement.

Lillian Portman

COPY

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH UPHILL FARM CONWAY, MASSACHUSETTS

June 21, 1953

Dear Averell:

I volunteered to draft in rough form the kind of statement I thought we might make as a declaration that we are "in business" - and to what end.

Here it is. I am not very happy about it but this is the fourth draft and I doubt that anything I could do myself would be half as valuable as the criticism it will receive from others.

I have tried to begin it on as natural a note as possible and to go on from there to the nature of the memorial we have decided to establish, the reasons moving us to our decision and the nature of the activity we propose. Needless to say, it is not easy to get all that into four hundred words or so. I am acutely aware of the fact that the statement is too long as it is and yet not long enough. It should be more explicit about plans, for one thing. But it can scarcely leave out reasons. And there you are. Somebody else, skilled with a blue pencil may be able to do what I can't: prune it.

But the real purpose of this document, of course, is to raise the question whether we want to do this sort of thing at all. One argument contra will certainly be that if we issue such a statement as this we will be committing ourselves to a major undertaking at the very heart of the principal crisis of the time. To make good on such a declaration of purpose we shall need staff, money and the active support and assistance of many who should be with us but have shown little intention to do anything about it. I agree. No one can deny it. But the answer is also thorny. The answer is: Can we do less? Given the nature of the crisis which threatens us all and given Mr. Roosevelt's particular relation to precisely that crisis and given our professed determination to raise a spiritual memorial to Mr. Roosevelt - a memorial NOT of brick and stone - can we do less?

faithfully

/s/ Archie MacLeish

C O P Y from Archibald MacLeish's,

Rough Draft of a possible statement to be signed by all members of the committee and published as a full-page advertisement.

THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

More than eight years have passed since Franklin Roosevelt died.

During that period the men and women whose names are signed to this statement have considered the form a memorial to his life might appropriately take. We have been agreed among ourselves, in deference to his known wishes, that the memorial should not be built of brick or stone. But the achievements associated with Mr. Roosevelt's name were so numerous, and the labors to which he devoted his life were of so many kinds, that it was not easy to choose from among them the one great cause a spiritual memorial should serve.

Time, however, has its own decisiveness in the world we live in. Increasingly over the past eight years, the history of our epoch has made the answer to our question clear.

It is now apparent to us all that an appropriate memorial to Franklin Roosevelt must necessarily be a memorial to his struggle for the cause of human freedom.

*****

Eight years ago, in 1945, the cause of human freedom seemed, for the time at least, to be secure. The police state, the great destroyer of freedom in our time, had been itself destroyed in Germany and Italy. The United States, secure in the knowledge that its greatest ordeal had ended in its greatest triumph, was confident and unafraid, and the freedom of individual citizens everywhere was taken as a matter of course. Liberated Europe and liberated Asia looked to free America for leadership in a great new age.

Today all this has altered. The cancer of the police state has spread from Soviet Russia over half the earth. The United States is no longer confident, nor is individual freedom taken for granted: on the contrary the mentality which has produced the police state in other courtries has made its appearance here in the familiar pattern of the extension of the power of the State into matters of individual thought and opinion and belief. Liberated Europe and liberated Asia no longer look to us for leadership but view us rather with suspicion and dislike. We who, eight years ago, were the champions of human freedom throughout the world, secure in the respect and devotion of our friends, have lost touch with the age we live in and stand increasingly alone.

The struggle for human freedom has thus emerged once more as the crucial struggle of the time and, for us in America, as something more. Unless we can regain our confidence in individual freedom of mind and conscience we cannot lead the fight for freedom in the world. And unless we lead the fight for freedom in the world that fight will fail and we shall stand alone. Our survival as a people turns upon our victory in the struggle for our own souls.

The Four Freedoms which Franklin Roosevelt defined are no longer ideals we may hope perhaps to realize at some unspecified future time: they are

realities we must achieve now if we are to live.

*****

The memorial we propose to erect to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt therefore is a struggle for individual human freedom to be conducted by all those in the United States, men, women and children, who believe in the conception of freedom he put into words and who are willing to work for its realization on the four frontiers of freedom of thought, freedom of faith, freedom from want and freddom from fear.

What is required, above everything else, is a great campaign of truth which will meet and sweep away the campaign of falsehood and of deliberately incited fear which has been directed for many months past at the confidence of the American people in their democratic institutions and in the great and proved American tradition of personal liberty and self-government. To this end we propose to raise by popular subscription throughout the United States a Roosevelt Fund for Freedom which will be used to tell the truth about the American tradition and the American people; to confront disparagements of that tradition and that people as they present themselves; to restore, in so far as it is possible by private action to restore them, the relations between ourselves and the free peoples of the world; and to honor those men and women throughout this country and abroad who have furthered the cause of freedom to which Franklin Roosevelt gave his life.

We believe that a great majority of the American people still believe in individual liberty and still detest the suppression of ideas, the burning of books, both by fire and by worse destroyers, the intrusion of the State into matters of conscience and belief and the whole atmosphere of calculated cowardice in which some would have us live. We believe that many of these Americans, precisely because they think and feel as individuals, not as members of a party or a wing of a party or a pressure group above parties, feel themselves isolated and alone in their passion for freedom and in their detestation of the enemies of freedom. We propose to raise a standard to which such men and women can repair as individuals in the assurance that they will find there others like-minded with themselves; men and women of both political parties and of many opinions and beliefs, united in their common conviction that the struggle for freedom in America and, through America, in the world must now be won.

*****

sp Roosevelt F.d.

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION proposes to sponsor a nation-wide series of six or more television programs on the theme of "The Four Freedoms Today," Each program would feature an address by an eminent individual and, although a second or third person might appear on some programs, the format would not be that of the "round-table" type. The purpose of the programs would be to focus attention on critical dangers to certain of our fundamental freedoms.

Should the Foundation wish to give awards annually or more frequently, this could be done at the outset of a program, with the recipient then speaking.

The series probably should include addresses by foreigners as well as Americans.

A list of suggested topics:

1) Judge Learned Hand on "Freedoms in America."
(civil liberties, freedom of speech, etc.)

2) Thomas K. Finletter on "Freedom in the Atomic Age."
(defense and foreign policy, and all other implications of new weapons).

3) Bernard de Voto on "Freedom and National Resources."
(conservation policies, control of the public domain, implications of trade and tariff policies on our own resources).

4) Jean Monnet on "Freedom in Europe."
(Western Europe: reaction to the cold war; U.S.-European relations; the emergence of an international Europe)/

5) An Asiatic on "What the Four Freedoms Mean to Asia."
(with heavy emphasis on U.S. policy toward Asia).

6) An American on U.S. domestic policy.
(the necessity for proper social and economic policies if we are to maintain an expanding economy and thus our freedoms).

The foreign speakers could be filmed abroad; the domestic broadcasts could be "live," but should also be filmed, so that all programs could be made available subsequent to the broadcasts to colleges, civic groups, and any others wishing to use them as the basis for their own forums and discussions. When these films are distributed, they should be accompanied with additional study material, discussion outlines, bibliographies, etc.

It should be noted that this proposal is in direct conflict with one point on which there has been general agreement. If the programs are to present eminent speakers, who will command automatic attention by virtue of their importance, the Foundation could hardly give awards to these persons without "honoring the already honored," -- an action it wishes to avoid. This conflict could be minimized, perhaps, by alternating between prominent persons and "unknown" ones who are selected for their contribution on behalf of the four freedoms. In the latter case, the programs would have to be of the interview type.

If this fulfilling the purposes of the Foundation? Yes, by the association with the name of President Roosevelt, by the prestige of our speakers, and by the building of all programs around the theme of the Four Freedoms, we would be giving a powerful boost to the liberal principles -- foreign and domestic -- which are in such jeopardy today.

A major point to be considered in the question of whether the TV programs are to be used to publicize the unknown or to present the already famous, relates to the question of getting free time. The Foundation can certainly not get free network time for the purpose of presenting an award to an "unknown;" but it has a reasonably good chance of getting free public service time for an address by an eminent figure.

This proposal is not to be regarded as the whole program of the Roosevelt Foundation, nor even as one which will be carried on for any great

length of time. It is designed to meet what the Committee feels is the most urgent need of the hour -- a forum for outspoken defense of the ideals for which F. D. R. stood. It is also an excellent way of putting the Foundation on the map.

Recommended action:

a) That the Foundation initiate as soon as possible a short series of "big name" television programs, following them up in each instance with printed discussion material, transcripts of the programs and films of the speakers.

b) That planning continue for programs featuring awards to men and women for conspicuous service in behalf of the four freedoms, seeking out relatively unknown individuals rather than honoring the already honored. It must be recognized that, if it is desired to put these programs on television, the Foundation would either have to pay for television time or accept negligible coverage.

c) That planning begin for long-term Foundation activities as soon as "a" above has begun, and as soon as estimates as to the ultimate resources available to the Foundation can be made.

F.D. Roosevelt Library

April 8, 1953

Memorandum for Mr. Backer
Mr. Barrett
Mr. Finletter
Mr. Murrow
Mr. Roper
Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Schlesinger

At Dr. Lubin's request, I am attaching a copy of a letter from the United States International Information Administration suggesting a number of projects which might be undertaken by a foundation such as ours, in the field of international exchange of persons.

Dr. Lubin calls your attention specifically to the first proposal, for "Program Assistance Centers" in the United States, and he also hopes you will give some thought to suggestion 4. However, rather than devoting money solely to American schools abroad, he thinks there is more merit to the support of international schools in principal capital cities which children of all nations may attend. He is thinking particularly of the international school in Geneva and the school here in New York for children of men and women employed at or attending the United Nations.

This group of proposals from the I.I.A. is, of course, in the nature of long range "conventional" activities, as distinct from the short term idea of television programs which we have been discussing.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Elsey

CC Dr. Lubin
Mr. Harriman

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
Washington

March 27, 1953

My dear Mr. Elsey:

In response to your request at the time of our discussion on March 9, 1953, I am listing below some projects and areas of interest related to the international exchange of persons which could increase the effectiveness of the overall program if additional dollar support were available for them.

1. Support for the Establishment of Program Assistance Centers.
A plan has been developed for establishing Program Assistance Centers in carefully selected U.S. communities to provide for more meaningful home and community experience for all visitors from abroad who are travelling in the United States under various private and governmental exchange programs.

This is one of the most important immediate needs. Much of the effect of the visit of the exchangee to the United States depends upon his personal acquaintanceships and experiences. Assistance to local communities to stimulate them to set up an organized means of assuring hospitality to foreign visitors would seem to be especially an area for private support.

2. Dollar Support for Visits Abroad by Outstanding Americans Performers in the Field of Fine Arts.
Anti-American propaganda frequently uses as its theme the low level of American cultural development. Funds for sending abroad top-flight individuals and organizations outstanding in the field of the fine arts are either lacking or wholly insufficient. Private support in this area is sorely needed.

3. Dollar Support for Institutes of American Civilization in Non-Fulbright Countries.
An arrangement has been made to establish in Fulbright countries Institutes or Seminars on American Civilization. These seminars, lasting from three to six weeks during the summer vacation, are attended by nationals of the country in which the seminar is held. For lack of funds, no provision has been made to hold similar seminars in Non-Fulbright countries,

4. Dollar Support for Sending American Teachers to American Schools Abroad.
Section 203, of PL 402(80th Congress), authorizes the Secretary of State "to provide assistance to schools . . . founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, and serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States." Funds allotted for this purpose are exceedingly small in proportion to the number of American schools abroad. The importance of these schools in educating local nationals as well as Americans and in serving as demonstration centers for democratic methods of education should not be underestimated. Since the schools are forced to use local currency, they usually do not have the funds to employ first-rate American teachers. Sustaining support of these schools would not be necessary. In some cases, support for these schools might come to a crucial stage in their development. Examples of such schools are the American School in Quito and the American School in Tangier. The American School Service is administering the present program on a contractual basis.

Mr. George M. Elsey
Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation
16 East 81st Street
New York 28, New York

5. Support for the Expansion of Exchange of Persons Programs with Certain Countries.

While the IIA has extensive programs established in many countries of the world, certain countries have very limited programs. With the exception of one grant in Spain, no provisions have been made in the IIA 1953 program for sending Americans to any of the following countries: Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, East and West African Trust Territories, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Tunisia, Indonesia, Indochina and Malaya.

Considering the need for developing area language specialists in the United States in connection with some of these countries and the continuing need for promoting a better understanding of other peoples, programs with these countries might well be supplemented by the activities of private foundations.

Some countries have a very small number of grantees coming to the United States. Examples from the 1953 program are: Ireland, 2; Portugal, 5; Spain, 8; Ethiopia, 1; Jordan, 4; Nepal, 2; Tunisia, 2.

6. Projects which Require Limited Additional Funds to Increase their Effectiveness.

(a) Dollar Support for a Training Program for American Fulbright Grantees as Teachers of English as a Foreign Language.

The demand for skilled teachers of English as a foreign language had exhausted the currently available supply. This problem could be virtually eliminated if it were possible to conduct a short-term course in Washington from four to six weeks for field-bound Fulbright teachers. Government facilities exist for conducting training courses. However, dollar support for the grantees while in attendance is lacking since awards are made in foreign currencies.

(b) Dollar Support for American Students Going to South America under the Buenos Aires Convention.

Under this program maintenance allowances are furnished by the host governments and are in most cases quite inadequate. As a result it is difficult to locate good candidates, as students cannot afford to accept the grants unless they have enough dollars to support themselves while abroad. Additional funds would improve the effectiveness of the program if the U.S. Government were able to supplement through private support the allowances where needed.

Inasmuch as you are principally interested in ideas at this time, I have kept the description of each suggestion as short as possible. I will be glad to give you additional information as you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Vaughn R. DeLong
Vaughn R. DeLong
Chief
Program Development Staff
Educational Exchange Service

F. D. R. Foundation

S.O.

February 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Elsey:

This is merely a note to tell you that Mr. Murrow will attend the dinner meeting at Dr. Lubin's home on March 4.

Perhaps, however, you would pass on to Dr. Lubin the information that Mr. Murrow will be unable to arrive before 8:30. As you probably realize, he broadcasts from 7:45 to 8:00.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. George M. Elsey
Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation
810 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
President

810 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Telephone National 8-0781

February 20, 1953

Bu 8-9876

Dear Mr. Murrow: Leader

Dr. Lubin has asked me to send you the enclosed file, consisting of a number of proposals that have been made over a period of time for a program for The Foundation. He hopes you will have the opportunity to examine these prior to the dinner meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Program at his house, 730 Park Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, March 4th, at 7:00 P.M. Lube will assume you will be there unless he hears from you to the contrary.

Sincerely yours,

George Elsey

George M. Elsey
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

VC - Pls make so new folder D.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
President

810 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Telephone National 8-0781

February 5, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Ed:

By way of making it official, I am hereby notifying you that you were elected at the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation on January 30, 1953, to the Board of Directors of the Foundation for the term ending January 1954.

Isador Lubin has agreed to serve as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to analyze the many proposals which were thrown on the table and to come up with sensible and definite recommendations for the Foundation's program. He and I are both agreed that you are indispensable to that work, and we are counting on your serving on the Committee. Lube and George Elsey will write you directly about the working schedule of the Committee.

Looking forward to seeing you here in a day or two,

Sincerely,

Averell

W. Averell Harriman.

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lder
D.

File F.D.R. Fndtn

No called

January 26, 1953

Dear Averell:

I am honored. In spite of the fact that I am under strict orders from the doctors not to undertake any additional activities, it is impossible to decline the gracious invitation to join you and your associates in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation. I shall make every effort to be with you on the thirtieth.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Averell Harriman
16 East 81st Street
New York, New York

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
President

810 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Telephone National 8-0781

January 15, 1953

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow,~~ Ed.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation was organized some years ago to perpetuate the memory, works and ideals of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the eloquent words of Robert E. Sherwood, "The resources of the Foundation will be used to build a monument, not of brick and mortar, but rather one of the mind and spirit. The Foundation will concentrate its efforts in the broad field of human relations rather than in the field of the natural sciences."

Heretofore, the Foundation has confined its activities primarily to assembling source material about President Roosevelt's public career, including manuscripts and other materials contributed by F.D.R.'s friends and colleagues, but the Executive Committee of the Foundation and I feel that the time has come for an expanded program of activities that will make the Foundation a constructive force in our national life.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation consists of men and women of both parties who were associated with Franklin Roosevelt, or who have been closely identified with the ideals to which he was dedicated. Your membership on the Board would be of great value to the Foundation, and your association with the Foundation will contribute to its becoming a worthy memorial to our late President and a continuing bulwark of his ideals. I am authorized to extend to you an invitation to become a Member of the Board of Directors, and I sincerely hope that you will accept.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors will be held at my house, 16 East 81st Street, New York 28, N. Y., at 4:30 P. M., January 30, 1953. The principal business before the Meeting will be a discussion of an expanded program of activities for the Foundation. I hope that you not only will accept the invitation to become a Member of the Board but that you will also find it possible to attend the meeting on the 30th.

Would you please let me know, at 16 E. 81st Street, New York, if you will accept membership on the Board and if you will be with us on the 30th?

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Harriman

W. Averell Harriman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N. Y.

Salk Institute

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 2, 1964

7-B-4

Mr. Stephen V. Ryan, Secretary
The Salk Institute
800 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y.

I will do my best to meet on the date in September that is agreeable to other trustees of the Institute.

Edward R. Murrow

ERM:apa

The Salk Institute
for Biological Studies
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 1605
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 13, 1964

To the Members of the Board of
Trustees of The Salk Institute

It was suggested at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the Institute in La Jolla, California, on March 1, 1964, that the next meeting of the Board of Trustees be held this coming September in New York City, and that a poll be taken of the Trustees to determine which date in that month will be most convenient for them.

It will be appreciated, therefore, if you will kindly note your preference of date and time for such next meeting on the copy of this letter enclosed herewith and return it to me in the stamped, self-addressed envelope enclosed for this purpose. When replies have been received from all of the Trustees you will be notified immediately of the date most acceptable to the majority.

Very truly yours,

Stephen V. Ryan
Secretary

FROM:
Public Information Department
The National Foundation
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

STATEMENT BY BASIL O'CONNOR, PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION, CONCERNING NEW BASIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO BE HEADED BY DR. JONAS E. SALK

San Diego, Calif., March 15, 1960

The National Foundation announced in July 1958 that it was moving beyond polio to become a flexible force in the field of scientific medical research, accepting new challenges as they occurred without confining itself to any particular disease or group of diseases. Therefore, it is logical and natural that The National Foundation, in further fulfillment of its mission, be interested in the creation and support of this scientific institute.

With larger amounts of money becoming available for medical scientific research, particularly from government, and with the knowledge that money alone cannot solve scientific problems, the time has arrived when a resurvey of the methods of making such funds available for scientific research should be made. The flexibility in the field of scientific research which The National Foundation has decided upon requires this.

What might be called the usual method of supporting scientists, namely by "grants-in-aid" will, of course, be continued, but with the hope that generally such grants will be more for basic rather than categorical research. More than this, however, must be done, if we are to put to work all the disciplines of the natural sciences for man's physical and mental betterment. This requires more than grants in aid or endowment of professional chairs, or institutional grants which have value in themselves.

- more -

It requires the creation of a locus and an atmosphere where, free from the necessity of other academic activities, outstanding scientists in various of the fundamental disciplines of the natural sciences can carry on their own work in an atmosphere of intellectual imagination, heightened by the presence and the interests of their fellow workers.

This is an approach to the furtherance of scientific research in which the trend of the times indicates the public can and should be interested. This is an area that should not be left to creation and support solely by government or large family fortunes, the number of which will become increasingly fewer. The time is appropriate, therefore, for the creation by the public of such an institute under the direction of Dr. Jonas E. Salk.

The promise of scientific advances in all of the natural sciences may, in the long run, prove far more important than the spectacular developments which have occurred recently in the field of nuclear physics. The new knowledge already developed and that which appears on the horizon in terms of fundamental biology, chemistry, the transmission of hereditary traits and the course of disease will signal the second half of the Twentieth Century as the time of great advance in human development. This Institute will deal with all of these.

The purpose of this scientific unit is to meet the need for a broader concept of research into the cause, prevention and cure of disease and their relation to the other problems of man's well-being.

It is easy to recall that only a few short years ago the advanced studies in nuclear physics were considered by most to be nearly "useless." Everyone knows better now. Because of this, it is easier for the layman to appreciate how the discoveries of the past years have led to the commonplace things of today -- and how much can be done by intensive effort to affect the rate of discovery.

Industry long ago proved that once a discovery is made, we can accelerate the process of making practical applications. The possibility of accelerating the rate of discovery in medical science, for example, is relatively new and its potentialities are not fully realized. This, too, is part of the concept of that which we are discussing here today.

Most of the research financed by The National Foundation since 1938 has been of such a basic nature as to lead inevitably toward investigation of the life process itself. It has supported both fundamental research and practical application. It will continue, both here and other places to finance work on specific projects as well as the broad basic research.

Dr. Salk is particularly fitted to head this Institute. His previous discoveries were blended with the knowledge uncovered by other scientists. His work on the polio vaccine set him on research pathways which led him to areas unrelated to that disease.

Scientists and scholars in this Institute, both from here and abroad, will be men of great excellence. These men, young in spirit, will be joined by still other young men of promise and ability early in their careers, from many diverse fields. Most will work here in apparently independent areas, pursuing their various regions of special interest. But as a whole they will represent a combined force, with the opportunity to weave together their thoughts, aspirations and achievements.

At The Institute, these investigators will not be restricted to any one field of disease. But from their research will flow achievements relevant to the health and specific disease problems of man, their studies can be expected to provide information which may have a bearing on such problems as cancer, virus diseases, immunologic disorders, genetics and environmental factors relating to disease.

The Board of Trustees of The National Foundation has approved an expenditure of one million dollars a year for ten years toward an endowment fund, and one million dollars annually to support the operating activities of The Institute. Though The National Foundation will found and continue to support The Institute, it will be an independent unit governed by its own Board of Trustees.

The American people, through the March of Dimes, have made it possible for The National Foundation to take the part it is taking in creating and supporting this Institute.

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STATEMENT BY DR. JONAS E. SALK
ON NEW BASIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

San Diego, Calif.

Purpose: An institute devoted to advancement of knowledge relevant to the health and well-being of man, primarily through research in fundamental biology, and in the cause, prevention and cure of disease, and in the factors and circumstances conducive to the fulfillment of man's biological potential.

The Concept and Its Development: For some time there has been under consideration the establishment of an institute broadly oriented and concerned with the problems of man as these can be approached by the methods of the natural sciences. The time seemed opportune to consider establishing such a facility for persons from different disciplines and backgrounds who are interested in the organization and processes of life. The recent significant advances in knowledge in some of the fundamental aspects of biology have created a basis on which to build significant new understandings through the bringing together at this time of a selected group of scientists and scholars.

The favorable response to these thoughts by many who have made significant contributions in diverse fields provides encouragement to pursue such an undertaking. It is evident that its character and its success will be determined by the men associated with it. It seems that such an institute can be best initiated by a group engaged in studies upon fundamental biology. This would provide the basis for deeper understanding of such biological phenomena as growth, development, and adaptation of the living organism. From this would flow ideas for developing solutions to the many unsolved problems of disease and to a clearer understanding of health.

To fulfill these purposes The Institute will consist of a nucleus of permanent members, with different but overlapping interests, and a group of visiting members having diverse interests and drawn from all parts of the world. An important part would be formed by young people who will spend a period of time at the start of their careers as fellows of The Institute. It is hoped that in these various ways freshness of spirit and vitality will be maintained and new ideas generated and exchanged.

Mr. Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation, strongly supported these ideas. The National Foundation has agreed to provide operational support in the amount of a minimum of one million dollars annually and to contribute additionally toward an endowment fund, at least one million dollars per year until The National Foundation's contribution to this fund reaches ten million dollars. The Institute may receive additional support from other sources, either for its annual activities, or for its capital or an endowment fund.

It is clear that The Institute, although self-governing, would thrive best in the vicinity of, and with strong intellectual affiliation with, a major university. The possibility that the University of California might establish a major campus in the La Jolla vicinity of San Diego, where there now exists the University's Graduate School of Science and Engineering and its Scripps Institute of Oceanography, therefore weighed heavily in the favorable consideration of this area as a site for this Institute.

Encouragement from the various institutions in the area gave further incentive for exploring the possibility that a desirable site in close proximity to the projected university campus could be found. When this became known to the officials of the city of San Diego, they expressed their interest in the establishment of The Institute on Torrey Pines Mesa, and the matter is to be considered by the City Council.

In the event of a favorable response on the part of the City Council and the electorate, detailed plans will be announced. This will include the names of the trustees, the initial members and visiting members, along with contemplated land use and architectural plans.

The problems and areas of interest of The Institute will be determined by its members and will not be limited except by the limits of their imagination and ingenuity. The establishment of such an institute upon a sufficiently extensive land area and with adequate support will permit undertakings that would not otherwise be possible.

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3/15/60

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

VIRUS RESEARCH LABORATORY
Terrace & Darragh Streets
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

16 June 1959

Personal and confidential

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Salk asked I send the enclosed to you. He will call your office the early afternoon of Thursday to confirm time and place arranged for dinner.

Sincerely,

Lorraine Friedman

Secretary to
Jonas E. Salk, M. D.

lf

Enc.

Purpose and Implementation Of

A Proposed Institute

Problems arising from afflictions with which man has lived have reduced the opportunity of many for full development. Disease and other destructive influences often limit man's ~~in his~~ fulfillment of his potential both as an individual and as a member of society. With this in mind, it is proposed that an institute be established that will concern itself with fundamental aspects of such problems.

The institute contemplated would be comprised of persons of broad purpose and interest who have evidenced individuality of thought, who are humanistically oriented, and who are in need of an opportunity to be together, for longer or shorter periods--to work and to exchange ideas and opinions. Those in continued residence, and those whose affiliation would be through periodic visits, would thereby have an opportunity to fulfill themselves in their chosen work and, to the extent desired, in collaboration on ideas and work that

bear on problems related to the potential of man. The methods for executing and perpetuating these intentions will, in part, be the function of this institute.

Since a university should not be expected to be responsible financially for such an undertaking, this institute should be self-governing. However, close intellectual affiliation with a university would be essential.

It has been determined that The National Foundation will support this idea to the minimum extent of one million dollars annually, over a period without limit, and will contribute additionally at least one million dollars per year to a capital fund until the fund has reached an amount to be agreed upon.

While it is contemplated that primary support will come from The National Foundation, the institute will not be precluded from receiving support from other sources, either for its annual activities or for its capital fund.

The National Foundation's interest is in the opportunity that would be provided for selected individuals to pursue their own thoughts with respect to the problems of man--of prime importance will be the ultimate influence, rather than any immediate applicability, of the activities of the participants.

The foregoing presupposes that adequate housing will be provided. Location, architecture, type of buildings and content, provision for growth and change, and other details require planning with consideration for the interests of the university in relation to which the institute is to be established and await concurrence of all concerned.

Items of detail to be considered for inclusion in an appropriate appendix or additional statement when greater specificity becomes necessary.

Among the basic problems which will be approached by these persons with broad interests and special skills will be those related to afflictions of man caused by viruses, neoplastic processes, immunologic mechanisms, and illogical reasoning.

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For these and other purposes, individuals of varied experiences will be assembled, from wherever they may be, from among those who have accumulated, through the years, depth of understanding and breadth of perspective, (and are in the prime of their active lives or who have already served well and wish to continue to be active) as well as younger persons with promise, who can benefit most from such associations.

Those whose affiliation would be of value but who would be of greater value in their own places of work will be joined as visiting members.

July 21, 1959

My dear Dr. Sterling:

I enclose herewith copies of a letter under date of July 13 from Dr. Salk with reference to the establishment of an Institute to which we have given very serious thought.

I want you to know that the intention of The National Foundation as set forth in Dr. Salk's letter is very real and that you may accept it as he states it.

I know that you will wish to consider Dr. Salk's letter carefully and discuss it with your associates. When you have done these things, I should be very happy to have your reactions. May I suggest that you send them to me at Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York with a copy to me at 35 East 76th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

President

Dr. J. E. Wallace Sterling, President
Stanford University
Stanford, California

cc: Dr. Salk

Sachs

When I first turned my attention to the preparation of a message that I wanted to convey on the very special occasion, for me, of my first visit to Israel, I did not have in mind any particular theme, but merely the feeling that I would like to say something more than - Shalom, Shalom.

My head tried to be master of the occasion, but my heart wished to speak. Thoughts that arise when we commune with ourselves in this way are often not logical. Most often they are not the kind we express to others - and if we allow ourselves a second thought we usually decide that the ideas are too foolish, too obvious, or too sentimental, and would best be forgotten.

However, time and other matters pressed upon me and I am left with a collection of disconnected thoughts that I've had insufficient opportunity to prune or to polish. Perhaps, thisin itself has an appropriateness for the setting, both in time and in place, and more importantly IN for the people before to whom these thoughts are to be expressed. Because I am able to share the feeling of freedom th at

exists in this land and amongst you - and because I feel the general atmosphere of acceptance for all people and ideas no matter how different, so long as the motive is without malice - I am enabled to expose myself in a way that I am about to do.

Since I arrived here I have learned that my assembled thoughts must have been somewhat oriented by what I had heard about Israel - but I did not realize that what seemed worth saying when in anothersetting, might be trite, because it is so obvious in this setting. I, therefore, ask for understanding when I claim that I did not know before what I now know - but I am willing to express, nevertheless, the thoughts and especially the questions of one who is observing life from another vantage point than the one from which you look out upon the world and into the future.

MAN IN EVOLUTION

We all know that the effect of time upon man, and of man in time, has brought about many changes in man and in the world itself. Man has changed, not only in his relationship to his fellow-men, but to himself as well. Change will continue relentlessly for all time.

Man himself is in evolution.

Is there a pattern or design in human life? Does man regard his life as having a purpose? Does his behaviour reflect any such idea?

Can man influence the pattern of his existence? What determines his judgments and the actions that follow therefrom?

Man has pondered questions such as these since he evolved to a stage where such thoughts have occurred to him - when he first began to observe incongruities and felt the need for order. Man is still searching for order wherever, according to his individual pattern or design, there is disorder. He asks, "What is wrong? Why is it wrong? What can be done to make it right?"

Man is a problem-solving creature. He responds to needs not only for physical survival but to needs that lie within himself. A need is a problem that he feels but does not always see. If he does not feel, then he has no problem. The importance for him of a particular problem can be measured in part by the depth of his feeling.

Both his thoughts and feelings reflect the pattern with which he was born and the design into which it has been shaped by the circumstances of his life. His behavior and actions are responses to his feelings and his thoughts.

As long a man's existence constitutes a problem he will strive to understand and conceive of solutions in accordance with patterns that are familiar to him.

It would be of little profit to trace the course of evolution from the beginning of life on this planet, and even less to go back to the origins of the planet or of the universe. Man wants to understand that he may make judgements upon questions which confront him. Questions are of two kinds - those about which man can do something and those about which he can do nothing.

The past cannot be altered and is in the inheritance of the present; but the future is the beacon toward which man is impelled, with hopes and expectations. The present, which imminently becomes the past, is the most meaningful moment for the future. This moment alone is real.

It is the moment when man senses the pressure of the movement of time. The decisive moments are the critical moments of the present--they are the moments of decision and action, the moments inlife when man dtermines the future.

None of us has lived from the beginning of time nor will any of us live forever into the future. While time can erase all things, man has already defied the effects of time by creating, with the intelligence that has evolved with him--knowledge--a body of information that is almost as remarkable as the information that is transmitted from one geneation to the next in the genes and chromosomes that communicate the pattern of form and behavior of living things from generation to generation.

Knowledge endures and not the things man makes or does. The knowledge man seeks is determined by that about which he feels strongly--by his needs and by his wants.

The history of the past and/ the story of the present, make us ask why men have wanted to do the things they have done and why they do the things they do? This may seem naive but it is a question that

a child would ask and for this reason alone should not be dismissed. Whydoes man kill other men? Why do men help other men? Why do some die in fighting for their freedom and for the freedom of others, while there are some who accept the yoke of tyranny and take up arms to derpive others of their freedom?

How do men arrive at judgments that lead to actions that are so diverse, some of which lead to immense suffering? Are actions of this kind part of human nature to be so for evermore, or are they merely an expression of the vestiges of the evolutionary past?

Man has as,ed many questions, the answers to some of which nature has willingly yielded; although, only when the asking was honest and forthright with an intent to know and when an effort was made to learn. Will not nature yield answers to other questions that are asked with sincerity and not with cynicism?

Man is patient. The mature man can understand that time is necessary for the development of all things in nature. He can accept the reality that in time answers to the uncertainties and dissatisfactions of the present will appear. The incongruities that he feels will, in

time, diminish but man feels impelled to lend what help he can to the resolution of those problems about which he feels he can do something; for the time being, he sets aside those about which he feels he can now do nothing. In this way, pro tempore, he adapts to circumstances that he cannot change--and accepts the goal to which he aspires.

It would be of little consequence to pursue these thoughts were they to be so academice that they could not, at least in some smal way, lead to understanding and insight into the questions as to what we can do to help solve the problems about which we may feel deeply. Expectation, rather than despair--hope rather than futility, are the feelings that knowledge and understanding bring forth.

The most meaningful beginning for each of us is that of our own lives. Each possesses what all possess, but yet each possesses what none other possesses. We are all alike, yet we are all different. It is our likeness that identifies our common problems; our difference gives us our individual problems and also creates our special problems. Our common problems bring and hold us together. Our individuality provides the unique attributes that make each of us of greater value to all.

We tend to emphasize wherein we are the same and at thesame time we exaggerate our differences.

It is unfortunate that the differences between us as individuals, groups, or nations have so often been used for selfish and sometimes predatory purposes. Although infrequently individuals and nations do for each other, together, what each cannot do alone--it is often all too clear that the motives have often emerged to be less than selfless and sincere. This is the way it has been. The question that I ask is whether or not this is the way it must be.

To return to the beginnings from which appear our likeness and our difference--it is the point at which the particular molecular masses that are in the chromosomes are united. These are derived from the two individuals who arose by the same process from two other randomly united individuals before them in a way that invests this union with the magic power of life. All that has gone before is--at that moment--transmitted to the future, and something that has never been before is created. A pattern is perpetuated and a new design is drawn.

How much of that which is latent in this microscopic mass is likely to be fulfilled? For a time the course of development is set; but, very soon the potential that exists at that moment of the beginning is altered. We know of some of the favorable and unfavorable influences that exist even in the protective shelter of the womb.

A child is born, and again the question, "How much of the potential that exists at that moment will be fulfilled?" We can know, in time, only how much has been developed, and not how much more could have been. We may speculate upon what might have been but our questions can never be answered.

Is it not here that rests our most basic concern--the unit of mankind, man himself--man the individual? What can man become?

If we were to take this question to a wise man, like the prophets of old, whose wisdom was so great that we would ask for guidance--we would be asked to tell our story from the very beginning. Having done so, we might well be told that our problem is a difficult one--and, perhaps, we may be wishing for the impossible. The advice could be of the greatest help because it would turn our attention to the possible, and reveal to us the limits beyond which our hopes are fanciful.

But, we may ask, if we could know all we need to know about the needs of man, and about his wants, could we then reduce the acuteness or gravity of the disease from which mankind has so long suffered? We may ask--"Is it the destiny of man for all time to harass and destroy other men?" Competition is healthy, destruction is deadly.

We have said that in time all things in the universe change. That time passes is axiomatic; that man will change is one of its corollaries. Do we know enough about the forces that determine change in man? Whether or not we know all that needs to be known, we know that the force of life itself will continue as long as a source of energy exists. Although the individual pattern according to which each human life expresses itself cannot be foretold, all lives have in common a force for expression and for growth.

Our sage would address himself to that part of the problem for which he could formulate a meaningful question, and for which it would be reasonable to expect that a useful answer could be given. Recognizing the existence of a force whose nature we do not fully understand--the impelling force of life--he might then inquire about the circumstances surrounding this force in the living being.

We have come to recognize the potential of the energy within the atom. We have learned to project far beyond the confines of the space which we have accepted heretofore as the limits of our reach. Has the time yet

come when the potential within the human atom may be similarly regarded? Are not the confines within which we now exist similarly set by the limits of present knowledge and understanding? If we were to know what may someday be possible, although not now possible--and what will assure that the impossible of the present may become the possible of the future--would we not then fulfill ourselves and satisfy our need both for understanding and for goals toward which to strive? We need to know and we need to be challenged. But the challenges need not be those that make us defend ourselves--but those that make us pit our wits against the problems that man seeks because he has a need to solve problems and to create.

Man, as other animals, must destroy to be able to live but need he destroy other man? Is the pattern with which man is born the sole reason for the way in which he destroys himself and others? Or, is it because of distortions of the pattern induced by forces from without? We yet know which of these questions can be answered in the affirmative. If we assume that the answer will be that destruction of self or of others is instinct that is part of the pattern of behaviour and of our evolutionary

heritage then we must accept this limitation and prepare for continued evolution in this direction--or wait hopefully for the time when this instinct diminished by dilution because its value for survival is not as it may have been at one time. However, if the extent to which man is destructive of himself and of others is an expression of a latent pattern evoked by forces from without, then it becomes a matter for our understanding.

The human organism is still plastic for some time after birth. It will retain throughout its life patterns impressed in its early life--a period of greatest adaptability. So simple an example as manner of speech that reflects the dialect or language first learned is sufficient to illustrate the permanence of impressions of early life. The influence of man's early experiences, physical, mental, or emotional, not only remain with him but influence all of his subsequent experiences, judgments and actions.

It is not difficult to see what has long been realized--that the way the twig is bent, so will it grow. It has long been recognized that this is one of the most important ways by which can be influenced man's relations to himself and to other men. The idea is clear and acceptable, but how can it be useful?

Before we can speak of the effect of subtle influences upon man, he must first survive that he may live to be affected by such influences. Can we expect man to behave as if he is human if he is starving? Can we expect him to be concerned beyond himself if he is ill--or if the lives of those close to him are in jeopardy through famine or disease, and where the prospects for relief seem beyond his control? What of a man who lives in fear and one who is not free?

But, when such problems have been solved and the life to be lived is not in imminent jeopardy, what is its potential for fulfillment of the capacities with which it was endowed? It is here that we recognize the effects of limitation of knowledge, of understanding and of freedom.

Have we not seen much more of the effect of restrictions upon man, and much less of men who have been free to develop and express the power and potential with which they were born?

For those who are free--freedom is not a problem; for those who are not free, but are not aware that they have been deprived of the freedom to fulfill themselves--for them, too, freedom seems not to be a problem. But, none the less, they are victims of a disease that man inflicts upon

man. Under circumstances where this is the normal condition of existence, it is accepted by most and resisted by few.

But, of what consequence is the restriction of freedom to fulfill one's self when one is not aware of this deprivation?

It is said that we do not miss the things we do not know exist--but, even without conscious knowledge, there are things we feel even without knowing. Our bodies are aware of dificiencies in vitamins; and our bodies ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ reflect the absence of sunshine, the absence of love, of friendship, of being needed. Man needs more than the things of which he is aware. Is man's ignorance blissful? Why should he be helped to become aware of the things of which he has been unaware? Might he become thereby a better man? Might he then not begin to develop more of the qualities we call human? Does not the development of man require increasing awareness of himself, his needs and his potentialities? Is the awakening of the spirit of man not really an expression for the awakening of his potentialities?

Might it not be sufficient unto itself for man to have as a goal the discovery of his very own potentialities? Should he not strive to be, not simply like someone else, but especially like himself? Too often we

look outside for the pattern for achievement. Do we not look in the wrong direction? Should we not be looking inwardly for the possibilities that lie within ourselves?

If our purpose would be to bring forth individuals who, by virtue of their own development, thereby serve their fellowmen, do we not first have to understand the conditions and circumstances under which the fruits of human evolution can be ripened and harvested?

When we have learned this, can we then begin to cultivate in ourselves those characteristics and therefore those pursuits that make us more human, and less like the animals we seem to be when, without reasonable cause, we hate and we kill?

We cannot help but observe the reasonableness and the logic of children. They cannot always defend themselves against the disturbing influences of those in whose midst they grow.

It is clear that the course of human evolution will be determined, in large part, by the degree to which freedom exists for experimenting with the ways for achieving the fullest expression of the child's potential. It is in the nature of the evolutionary process that the future is more certain when there are the greatest opportunities for

adaptation of man to his environment and of his environment to serve his purpose. This begs the question of man's purpose.

In this light, can we now see the large significance of this small country -- comprised of those who have reason to develop - and in ways never before possible - the potential of man as an end in itself and not as a means to an end?

Unless man is the end for which all men strive, then we will continue to strive for ends that will lead to the end of man.

But, a new kind of evolution is upon us. Man, with his unique attributes has at his disposal the opportunity to control, in more than small measure, a force that has, since the beginning of life on this planet, existed without control by any other force that we can measure. Man's intelligence and consciousness of himself and of his place in the universe have posed problems which he has sought to solve. In so doing have we discovered that evolution need not necessarily proceed entirely by chance - but that it may be influenced and oriented? If this be so, then are not we immediately confronted with the question of values upon the basis of which to influence the course of the future of man?

Man's unique sense of responsibility, together with the power of his knowledge, and the force of his need for freedom, have been distilled and blended to infuse into man a potential which can orient the course of evolution in ways that lead to good - to life of compassion without hatred, to helping those who cannot help themselves and to providing for all the opportunity to sustain, not themselves alone, but to give of themselves to others -- with love, for love -- with freedom, for freedom.

At first glance - one might think that there is nothing magic about the people of Israel -- and yet there is. They may or may not have been the first to have discovered some of the essentials -- that might be likened to the vital minerals or vitamins of life. But of greatest significance is that they seem to have discovered how to mine these precious substances and how to use them.

There is a kinship among the people of Israel that is a source of caring and of understanding, first generated centuries ago. It has been transmitted from generation to generation not unlike patterns transmitted through the genes and chromosomes of heredity. This precious quality is transmitted in ways that we may not yet understand -- but it has a reality that no one can deny.

There is in this, a human quality, that has no counterpart, and for it there is no substitute. It is something man needs. In this intangible substance there is something that has proved of value to mankind, through the years, for extending from the products of organic evolution characteristics which are latent in all mankind -- in those on either side of the frontier upon which compassion and hatred may be opposed - each unable to overcome the other.

Will the day not come when compassion will be the victor? Hatred, even if victorious, can only end by consuming itself.

You, who are so fortunate as to live in Israel are not aware of the blessing that you have received - a reward for the sacrifice made by those who fought the battles and died, and who together with those who lived won the war not for survival alone but for a hopeful evolution of man.

Might it be said that about a decade ago, a change akin to a mutation appeared, survived and became established in man's evolution -- not in his organic evolution but in his social evolution? The people of this small nation, who are linked to all the world by

bonds that are intangible but real, receive from the rest of the world encouragement while they transmit to the world in return the ethics of Israel -- an ethic that could become, by its very existence, the new message -- as was the message long ago received on Mt. Sinai, - but in a new age that must be guided into the future by reason and knowledge, and not merely by faith and intuition.

We worship here in temples of learning. We look to the philosophers and scholars of today who are the descendants of the prophets and scholars before us -- those who were so perceptive as to discern laws that have stood the test of time and have guided a people who have survived, wheresoever they have fled, and who have come together as a whole, to become once more a well-spring of inspiration for a world that is in need of a code of values that evolution - over which man will exercise increasing control - may take the path of friendliness, goodness, and peace.

Will, in time and in freedom, new values and judgments replace the golden calf that is now worshipped by many? Will there ever be a state in the world such as man dreams about, and for which he struggles? That he fights and dies for the realization of his dreams -

for those who will follow -- even if he himself may not live to see it -- is part of the nature of man as he has emerged through the stages through which he has evolved. It is good and right to fight for friendliness, goodness and peace -- and it is bad and wrong to allow any to deprive others of any necessities of life, even those that may be less tangible than food and the physical needs for survival -- such intangibles as the need for freedom, and the sense of dignity and responsibility for self and for others that affords man the opportunity to nourish his soul and spririt that his life may feel meaninsgul, even though he may never know whether or not there may be a meaning beyond the life which is his and which he controls.

That this may be realized - freedom is a necessity -- and not merely a desire. For man to be basically free is as necessary as it is for man to be able to love.

In man, as in all living things, when freedom is restricted, growth and development are limited. Severe or prolonged deprivations result in that become the basis of still further distortions. The effects of deflecting and restricting influences from the beginning of life may not become manifest until later years

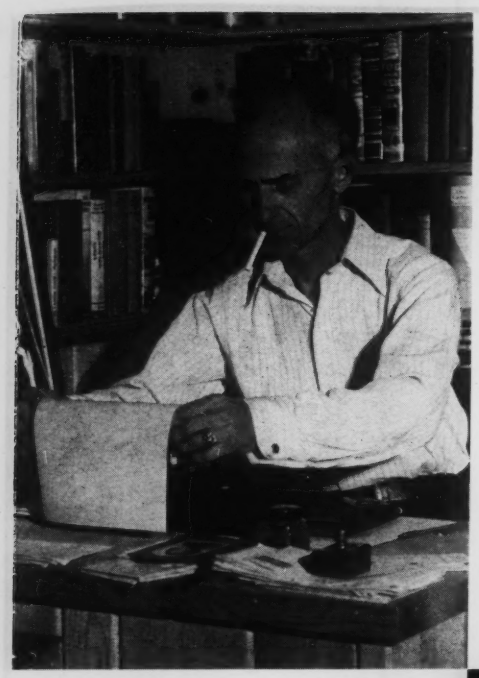
when the degree to which freedom has been deprived then becomes evident. The experiences of the early years of life prejudice and distort adult judgment. Experiences at this time can also deprive the individual of knowing that freedom to permit fulfillment of the potential with which he was born has been denied him.

Would this not mean that freedom can be understood, and appreciated best after if has once been experienced? Would it not follow that the mature mind of a mature man can best understand and appreciate such basic freedom? Might it not be that mankind has not yet advanced sufficiently from his infancy and childhood, and may still bein adolescence -- that freedom of the quality of which we speak may prevail, in time, not as the fragmented, partialized, sectarian kind -- that conceals the absence of the most meaningful freedom -- but as the kind that satisfies the basic requirement for life's fulfillment?

Would it not follow that the spiritual and social climate, which perm ts, encourages, and protects the greatest degree of meaningful freedom, for the greatest number, will contribute to the world men and women who are of the greatest value -- not only to the group or nation that produced them, but to all mankind?

And yet, do we know enough about man that he may realize the full power of his body, mind or spirit? Freedom is one of the pre-conditions for unleashing the power of man -- the power still locked within the nucleus of the human atom. While we are still some distance away from that day -- the spirit of the people of Israel - of its workers together with its philosophers, scholars, and scientists, and together with people of like spirit in all lands the world over, will hasten the day when the evolutionary experiments of nature will be brought under the guidance of man, for bringing forth our most human qualities as the most important, interesting, challenging, and fruitful effort that man will have ever undertaken.

I was not able to take advantage of the opportunity to come here to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the State of Israel. I had hoped that I could come at a time toward the end of this memorable year - and this I have been able to do -- to express not my hope, or faith, but to say that I see, in the dawn of the second decade, the influence that Israel will have upon human evolution by the mere fact and example of its existence.



At work in his study at Albuquerque

Dedication

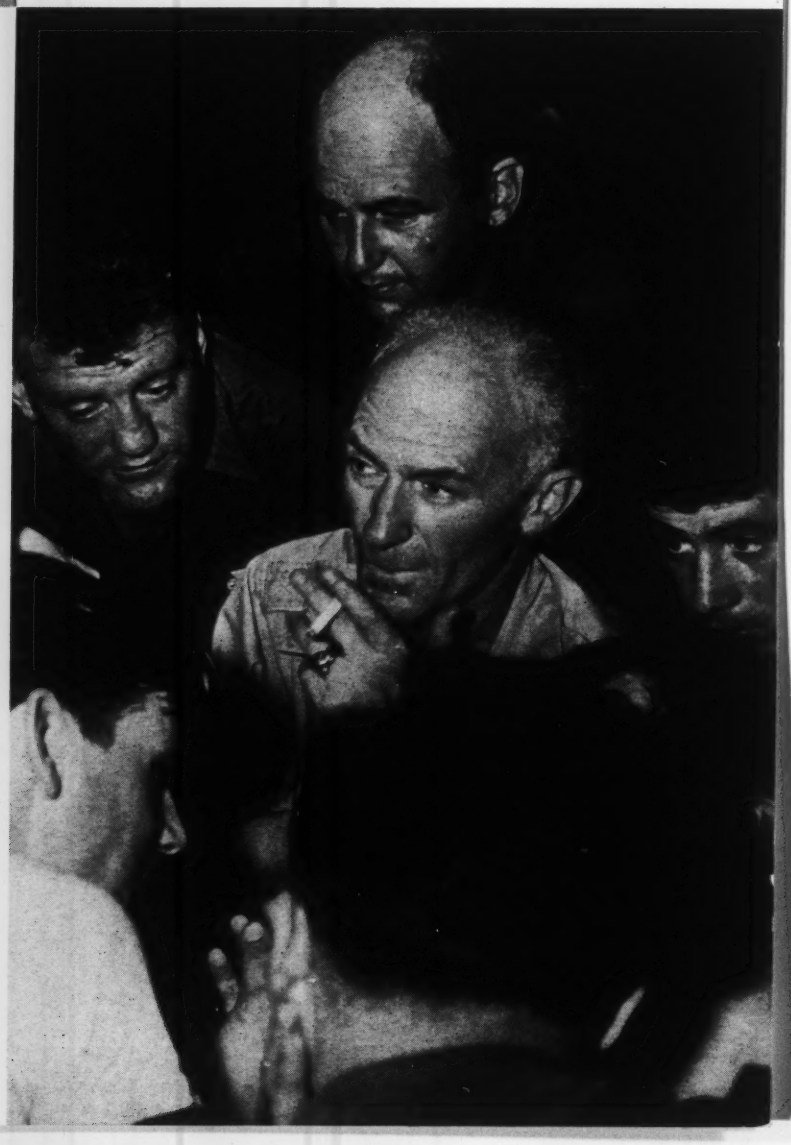
ERNIE PYLE PLAQUE

An Historic Site in Journalism Marker
Placed by Sigma Delta Chi

at

Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

October 5, 1953



Among his G. I.'s in the Pacific

Dedication Program

Star Spangled Banner - - - - - - Indiana University Band

Invocation - - - - - - Chaplin (Lt. Col.) Harold Reinking
Camp Atterbury

Welcome - - - - - - - - - - - - - John E. Stempel
Chairman, Department of Journalism

Remarks by the Presiding Officer - - - - - - - Lee Hills
President, Sigma Delta Chi

Medley - - - - - - - - - - Indiana University Band

Remarks (by transcription) - - - - - Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States

Address - - - - - General of the Army Omar N. Bradley
Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Unveiling of the Plaque - - - - - - - - - Gilmore Reid
One of Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men"

(Honor Guard, Army and Air Force R. O. T. C. Senior Cadets. Background music, *Chimes of Indiana,* by Hoagy Carmichael, I. U. '27, played by the Indiana University Band, directed by Kenneth O. Snapp)

Acceptance of Plaque - - - - - - - - - Herman B Wells
President, Indiana University

Remarks - - - - - - - - - - - Capt. Harry C. Butcher
Former Naval Aide to General Eisenhower

The Alma Mater - - - - - - - Indiana University Band

Benediction - - - - - - - - - - - - Chaplain Reinking

ERNIE PYLE

BORN NEAR DANA, IND., AUG. 3, 1900
DIED ON IE SHIMA, APRIL 18, 1945

REPORTER – EDITOR

COLUMNIST – CORRESPONDENT

A SNIPER'S BULLET ON IE SHIMA ENDED ERNEST TAYLOR PYLE'S REPORTING OF WORLD WAR II IN WHICH HE BROUGHT HOME TO MILLIONS THE REALITIES OF WAR BY WRITING THE DAY-TO-DAY STORY OF G. I. JOE. IN WAR AS IN PEACE HE WAS MASTER OF TELLING ACCURATELY IN SIMPLE, VIVID WORDS THE EXPERIENCES OF ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN.

PLACED OCT. 5, 1953 ON THE CAMPUS OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY WHERE HE BEGAN AS A STUDENT IN JOURNALISM A CAREER THAT WAS MARKED BY 20 YEARS WITH SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS – BY HIS COLLEAGUES IN SIGMA DELTA CHI, NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY

MEMBERS of COMMITTEES for SIGMA DELTA CHI

Lee Hills, *president, Sigma Delta Chi*
Sol Taishoff, *chairman, Pyle Site Ceremony Committee*
Irving Dilliard, *chairman, Historic Sites in Journalism Committee*

Alvin Austin
Hugo Autz
Alfred Balk
E. Ross Bartley
Charles A. Beal
Frederic L. Bergmann
Barry Bingham
Victor E. Bluedorn
Hal Boyle
Roland A. Brodhecker
Wilbur Cogshall
Jerry Cook
Neil Dalton
Edward Easterly
Paul L. Feltus
John H. Gleason
John S. Hastings
Earl Hoff
Jack R. Howard
Eddie Jamieson
Art King
Theodore F. Koop
Jack M. Langston
Walter Leckrone
Louis M. Lyons
C. Walter McCarty
Richard Madden
Edward R. Murrow
William N. Nietfeld
DeForest O'Dell
Jack Parker
Ted Peterson
Philip Porter
Nelson P. Poynter
William Ray
J. Leonard Reinsch
Robert K. Richards
Earl H. Richert
Frank M. Russell
S. G. Chris Savage
Louis B. Seltzer
William Shadel
Hans Steilberger
Phil Steinberg
John E. Stempel
James A. Stuart
E. G. Sulzer
William Swindler
Harold Talburt
Bruce Temple
Marvin Tonkin
Herman B Wells
William J. Whalen
Stewart E. White
Stoddard White
Wayne Woltman

Memo on Dedication of Plaque to Ernie Pyle at Indiana University,
Bloomington, Ind., October 5, 1953

To: Officers of Sigma Delta Chi
Members of Committees on All Phases of Historic Site Dedications
Other Distinguished Persons.

From: Committee on Local Arrangements
John E. Stempel, chairman, Department of Journalism, Indiana University,
Office Phone 6811-337; Home 3227
S. G. (Chris) Savage, Department of Journalism, Indiana University,
Phone 6811-337
Earl Hoff, Indiana University News Bureau, Phone 6811-371
E. G. Sulzer, director, I. U. Radio and Television, Phone 6811-240
W. Stewart White, Indiana University Alumni Magazine, Phone 6811-338
Richard Madden, The Indiana Daily Student, Phone 6811-491
Paul L. Feltus, The Bloomington Star-Courier, Phone 4000
Bruce Temple, The Bloomington Herald-Telephone, Phone 6371

The Ceremony — 1:30 p.m. (PROMPT), central standard time, on the north side of the new Journalism Building (in East Seventh street opposite the Union Club). In event of rain the ceremony will be in the I. U. Auditorium where Ernie received the honorary L.H.D. degree. Part of the ceremony will be broadcast from 1:45 to 2 p.m. by NBC. Participating: Gen. Omar Bradley, recent chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; President Eisenhower by film presentation; Capt. Harry Butcher, who was naval aide to Gen. Eisenhower; Gilmore Reid, one of Ernie's "Brave Men"; Lee Hills, of The Detroit Free Press, president of Sigma Delta Chi. Ceremony expected to end about 2:30 o'clock.

Luncheon — President H. B Wells and the Indiana University Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi invite all visitors to an informal buffet luncheon in the Union Building. Service will begin at 12 o'clock.

Reception — Committee members, officers, and distinguished visitors are invited to an informal reception after the ceremony at the home of John E. Stempel, 924 Atwater.

Lounge — Persons arriving early are invited to make the Sigma Delta Chi den on the third floor of the Union Building their headqarters. Members of the chapter will be there with information and may even serve as guides for campus tours. You will want to see, too, the display of Pyle memorabilia in the Union Building (main floor).

Radio and TV — For radio and TV men who arrive in Bloomington Sunday, Sarkes Tarzian, owner of WTTS and WTTV, Bloomington, is giving a dinner Sunday evening in the Union Building.

Please Notify — Mr. Stempel if you expect (1) to attend the luncheon, (2) need hotel accommodations, (30 to accept Mr. Tarzian's invitation.

Transportation — Rail: Monon (C.I. & L., Chicago-Louisville). Leave Chicago, 1 p.m.; arrive Bloomington, 5:58 p.m. Leave Bloomington, 5:50 p.m.; arrive Chicago, 10:40 p.m.

Bus: Greyhound (Indianapolis to Evansville, 1½ hours to Bloomington). Leave Indianapolis: 3:45 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 9:15 a.m., (last bus arriving in time for luncheon), 11:15 a.m. (last bus arriving in time for ceremony), 12:15 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:15 p.m., and 11:59 p.m. Leave Bloomington: 5:10 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 12:15 a.m., 3:10 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 8:27 p.m., 12:55 p.m.

Airline: Lake Central from Indianapolis. Leave Indianapolis, 7:30 a.m., arrive Bloomington, 7:55 a.m. Leave Bloomington, 8:15 a.m., arrive Indianapolis, 8:40 a.m.

Airfield: Kisters (municipal, 4 miles from Bloomington; taxi service readily available). Principal runway, SW-NE, 3800 feet paved, lighted for night take-off; two shorter intersecting runways, turf. Notify Garwood Judah, manager, Kisters Field, Bloomington. Phone 5111.

Highways: From Indianapolis (50 miles), Ind. 37; from Louisville (95 miles), U.S. 150 and Ind. 37; from Evansville (120 miles), Ind. 75, 54, and 45; from Terre Haute (58 miles), Ind. 46; from Cincinnati (135 miles, U.S. 52 and Ind. 46; from Chicago (225 miles), U.S. 30, Ind. 53, 43, and 46.

Indiana University lies east of the Bloomington public square. Take Sixth Street (on north side of Square) one-way east and at end one block north to Seventh and on East, or Fifth street (Kirkwood) (On South side of Square) East through Campus to Union Building.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: Executive Headquarters
Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Chicago, Illinois - The "GI Reporter" of World War II, the late Ernie Pyle, is to be honored this Fall by his professional colleagues--members of Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity--and the man who will pay him tribute on behalf of the newsmen is the "GI General"--Omar N. Bradley (ret.), now Chairman of the Board of the Bulova Research and Development Laboratories.

Ernie, the famed soldier's reporter who was killed by a Jap sniper's bullet near the end of world War II, will be honored October 5 when a site to his memory will be marked at Indiana University.

It was Ernie himself who, in his famous soldier-diary essays covering the human side of World War II, dubbed Omar Bradley the "GI General". General Bradley, only recently retired as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of the United States, the nation's top military post, has accepted an invitation to make the major address at Bloomington, home of the Indiana University, when a site will be marked to the memory of the rugged little man who wrote so tenderly about the adventures of American boys fighting overseas.

-more-

Mr. Pyle will be the ninth immortal journalist of this nation to be honored by Sigma Delta Chi. A placque to his memory will be placed in the Indiana University's new School of Journalism building, where the newspaperman had his first taste--in an academic sense--of the career that was to bring him fame; but more importantly, was to bring recognition to the slogging infantrymen and artillerymen who fought the war afoot.

Ernie left Indiana University in 1923--and 21 years later, after his fame as the Boswell of the GI's had spread around the world, he was honored by the award of a doctorate degree by his alma mater.

Announcement that General Bradley would deliver the principal address on the occasion of the placque's unveiling was made by Lee Hills, executive editor of the Detroit Free Press and National President of Sigma Delta Chi. Mr. Hills also said that one of the GI's honored by Ernie himself in his diary reports on World War II will be selected to perform the unveiling ceremony at the University.

The Historic Sites Ceremony Committee, which is arranging for the ceremony in Bloomington, is chairmanned by Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of Broadcasting.Telecasting Magazine--who served also in the same capacity in 1952 when Elijah Lovejoy similarly was honored at Alton, Illinois.

Mr. Taishoff has announced that the Arrangements Committee for the event is headed by John Stempel, director, School of Journalism, Indiana University, as chairman. Dean Stempel will select his own associate committee members from among the area's working newsmen. He will also name a Students Committee and a Reception Committee.

Chairman of the Publicity Committee is Nelson Poynter, editor, St. Petersburg Times and Congressional Quarterly, also a classmate of Ernie's and a colleague when they both joined the staff of the Washington Daily News in the '20's. Other members include Harold Talburt, Scripps-Howard nationally known

cartoonist, who worked with Ernie during his early newspapering days; Robert K. Richards, administrative vice president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; Bill Shadel, CBS Radio Washington commentator; Eddie Jamieson, manager, Bascom Timmons' News Bureau, Washington, and Art King, managing editor, Broadcasting.Telecasting Magazine, Washington.

Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee is J. Leonard Reinsch, managing director, WSB-AM-TV Atlanta, Ga.; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York; Frank M. Russell, vice president, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, and William Ray, director of news and special events, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago.

The Invitations Committee is chairmanned by Jack R. Howard, president, Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Other members are Hal Boyle, Associated Press, New York and Theodore F. Koop, president, National Press Club, Washington.

The dedication has been scheduled during National Newspaper Week (Oct. 1-8) in order that those most closely associated with Ernie will be able to join in the tribute to his memory. Among these will be Roy Howard, chairman of Scripps-Howard, Inc., with whom Ernie was associated during most of his professional life. Mr. Howard himself is an Indiana product. Many other prominent publishers, editors and working newsmen will participate in the program--and be present at the time of the site marking.

Members of the Historic Sites Ceremony Committee for 1953 are: Hugo Autz, Sporting News, St. Louis, Mo.; Alfred Balk, WBKB, Chicago; Hal Boyle, Associated Press, New York; Jerry Cook, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria; Neil Dalton, director of public relations, The Courier-Journal, Louisville; Irving Dilliard, St. Louis Post Dispatch, St. Louis; Donald Herring, president, Butler Chapter SDX, Indianapolis; Jack R. Howard, president, Scripps-Howard, New York; Eddie Jamieson, manager, Bascom Timmons News Bureau, Washington; Theodore F. Koop, president, National Press Club, Washington; Jack M. Langston, president,

Purdue Chapter SDX, West Lafayette, Indiana; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Dr. DeForest O'Dell, Department of Journalism, Butler University, Indianapolis; Jack Parker, president, Indiana SDX Chapter, Indiana University, Bloomington; Professor Raymond W. Pence, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana; Ted Peterson, University of Illinois, Urbana; Nelson Poynter, editor, St. Petersburg Times and Congressional Quarterly, Washington; William Ray, director, news and special events, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago; J. Leonard Reinsch, managing director, Radio and Television Station WSB, Atlanta; Robert K. Richards, administrative vice president, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Washington; Frank M. Russell, vice president, National Broadcasting Co., Washington; Chris Savage, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington; Louis B. Seltzer, editor, Cleveland Press, Cleveland; Willard Shadel, CBS Radio, Washington; Phil Steinberg, president, DePauw Chapter SDX, Greencastle, Indiana; John Stempel, director, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington; Harold Talburt, Scripps-Howard, Washington; Marvin Tonkin, Associated Press, Chicago; William J. Whalen, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; StoddardWhite, editorial department, The Detroit News, Detroit; Wayne Woltman, president, Illinois Chapter SDX, Champaign, and Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher, Broadcasting.Telecasting Magazine, Washington, chairman.

#

OK
let go.

Report No. 1 September 5, 1953

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION SHEET FOR ERNIE
PYLE HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION, SIGMA
DELTA CHI, 1953

The Event: Dedication of the 1953 Sigma Delta Chi Historic Sites in Journalism Bronze Tablet in memory of Ernie Pyle, "GI Reporter of World War II.

The Place: Bloomington, Indiana, campus of Indiana University, Ernie's alma mater ('23, LHD '44). Bronze placque probably will be placed in wall of remodelled Journalism Building. If building is not far enough along, a temporary site will be selected.

The Time: Monday, October 5 (this is during National Newspaper Week (October 1-8). Suggested time: 3:00 p.m., subject to change based on clearances for network broadcasts and telecasts.

The Program: (Definite) General Omar N. Bradley (ret.), Ernie's favorite general, principal speaker. He will not unveil marker. Talk to run 15-20 minutes.

(Indefinite) President Eisenhower has under consideration a film or a tape, to open the formal program (other engagements precluded his personal presence). If the plan materializes, he will introduce General Bradley by remote control. There are adequate audio-video facilities at the University of Indiana to handle this arrangement.

(NOTE: No mention may be made of the President's participation until a formal release is authorized from the White House. We will be apprised of this and will handle the necessary releases.)

(Indefinite) Another speaker, probably an associate of Ernie's, or perhaps an ex-GI now prominent in public life. Several persons are under consideration.

President Lee Hills is expected to preside at the Campus ceremony and will introduce the President or, in the event of his non-participation, General Bradley.

Committees: ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE -- Chairman, John Stempel, director, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. (Dean Stempel is preparing copy for the placque. He was a classmate of Ernie's). Dean Stempel will select his own committee and work with local groups from Indianapolis, Bloomington, Louisville and other points as he sees fit. President Herman Wells, of the University, has graciously

Committees: (cont'd)

offered to cooperate down the line. Dean Stempel also will name a RECEPTION COMMITTEE and a STUDENTS COMMITTEE.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE -- Nelson Poynter, editor, St. Petersburg Times and Congressional Quarterly, CHAIRMAN; Robert K. Richards, Administrative Vice President, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; Bill Shadel, CBS Radio commentator; Harold Talburt, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Eddie Jamieson, Manager, Bascom Timmons News Bureau and Art King, Managing Editor, Broadcasting.Telecasting Magazine.

RADIO AND TELEVISION -- J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB-AM-TV, Atlanta, CHAIRMAN; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York; Frank M. Russell, Vice President, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, and William Ray, Director of News and Special Events, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago.

INVITATIONS COMMITTEE -- Jack R. Howard, President, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York, CHAIRMAN; Hal Boyle, Associated Press, New York, and Theodore F. Koop, President, National Press Club, Washington.

Comment:

The big job will fall on the shoulders of Dean Stempel's Arrangements Committee. He will have the assistance of Vic Bluedorn, Executive Director of Sigma Delta Chi. Suggestions from committee members should go to Messrs. Stempel and Bluedorn, with a copy to Taishoff in Washington.

The final program will be evolved as soon as all suggestions can be reviewed.

There isn't a lot of time but we can make this the really outstanding event it deserves to be with follow through and cooperation.

Sol Taishoff
Chairman
For the HISTORIC SITES CEREMONY COMMITTEE

870 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
MEtropolitan 8-1022

Sigma Delta Chi

May 11, 1953

Dear Lee:

Thanks for yours of April 24.

I shall of course be glad to serve on Sol Taishoff's committee and shall await word from him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lee Hills
Sigma Delta Chi
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Sigma Delta Chi
Professional Journalistic Fraternity
35 East Wacker Drive · Chicago 1
Executive Offices

April 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Edward:

This year, Sigma Delta Chi will mark as its historic site, a suitable place at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, in memory of Ernie Pyle and his journalistic career.

Because of the significance of these occasions, I am appointing a special committee to be in charge of the planning for this event, and I would very much like to have you serve on this committee under the chairmanship of Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher, Broadcasting-Telecasting.

Your chairman will communicate with you about the duties of the committee, but in the meantime I will be deeply pleased if I may have your acceptance.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Lee

National President

LeeHills
g

Copy to Taishoff
Dave

Sigma Delta Chi. SP.

February 11, 1953.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson
President
Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter of February 6 reporting the meeting and action of your committee to consider a possible survey of the 1952 Presidential campaign. The entire report, with the majority statement, Barry Bingham's minority report, and the views of Earl English will now go to all members of the Executive Council for their consideration.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to you and all the other members of the committee for taking the time to give this important assignment your conscientious consideration.

Sincerely,

Lee Hills

Copies to:

Turner Catledge, New York Times
E. R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Co.
Benjamin McKelway, Washington Star
Barry Bingham, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times
Dean Earl English, University of Missouri
Carson F. Lyman, U. S. News and World Report
Charles Clayton, St. Louis Globe-Democrat

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sigma Delta Chi

February 10, 1953

Dear Barry:

I haven't yet seen the majority report on the projected Sigma Delta Chi survey. I was disappointed to have missed the meeting but have been spending a little time in the hospital since getting back from Korea.

So far as the radio and television coverage of the campaign is concerned, I am entirely persuaded that such a survey would be useless unless we were prepared to name names and networks. I think the same thing should be true of newspapers. Anything in the way of a blanket approval or condemnation of either press or radio would serve no useful purpose, and I hold this view in spite of the knowledge that such a survey if properly conducted might well turn up some evidence that might be embarrassing both to Bingham and to Murrow. But if we aren't prepared to be specific then I don't think we would be serving a useful function.

Thanks for the kind words about the TV show. If I had known it would be so much work I never would have started it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

cc: Mr. Lee Hills
The Detroit Free Press
Detroit 31, Michigan

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher* LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

February 4, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I was very disappointed when I learned that you had been tied up in New York and could not attend the meeting yesterday of the special committee appointed by Lee Hills of Sigma Delta Chi. I certainly wish we could have gotten your ideas, particularly since the prospect of studying radio and TV coverage of the 1952 campaign was one of the most baffling aspects of the projected survey. All the other members of the committee decided that a survey, such as proposed by Sigma Delta Chi, was not feasible. I am submitting a minority report to Lee Hills and the Executive Committee, and I enclose a copy.

While I am writing you I must tell you how very much I enjoy your Sunday TV show. I don't look at TV nearly as much as I should because of the pressure of a lot of other activities. Your show is one I seldom miss, however. It has a quality which I do not find elsewhere in television. Your Christmas show from Korea was especially noteworthy.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Enclosure

MINORITY REPORT

I fully recognize the great difficulties of making a fair and representative survey of press coverage of the 1952 campaign. I disagree with the majority of the special committee, however, in their conclusion that no feasible way can be found to carry out the project unanimously recommended at the 1952 Annual Meeting of Sigma Delta Chi.

It is my belief that a foundation could be interested in undertaking such a survey and employing a staff of competent technicians to formulate a plan and carry it into execution with the advice and counsel of Sigma Delta Chi. It is my feeling that the basis of such a survey should be to determine whether the American press in general was fair to its readers in carrying full and unbiased news of the 1952 campaign, on which readers could form their own judgments. I do not believe the primary question is one of fairness or unfairness to any candidate. It is fairness to our readers that should concern us.

I believe Sigma Delta Chi, if it fails to find a way to carry out a survey, will miss an opportunity to demonstrate the interest of the press in meeting criticism by honest self-examination. I think a study of this kind could also be used to explain to the American public some of the problems of news gathering and handling which are too little understood by the mass of readers.

Barry Bingham
Courier-Journal and Louisville Times

2-4-53

Sigma Delta Chi

February 6, 1953

Mr. Lee Hills
c/o Miami Herald
Miami, Florida

Dear Lee:

The special committee appointed by you to consider a possible survey of the 1952 presidential campaign coverage met at the Statler in Washington February 3. Six of the seven members of the committee were present. They were Turner Catledge, Carson F. Lyman, Benjamin McKelway, Dean Earl English, Barry Bingham and J. D. Ferguson. Ed. Murrow, of Columbia Broadcasting, wired the committee that he was much disappointed but it was not possible for him to be in Washington for the meeting.

The committee was asked to recommend to the Executive Council of SDX whether in its opinion it considered the proposed survey of the 1952 presidential campaign feasible and, if so, how it might be financed.

Five of the six members present came to the conclusion that the proposed survey is not feasible. They adopted the following statement:

"The committee knows of no formulae that would meet the magnitude and complexities of the problem of evaluating the fairness of public information media in their news coverage of the 1952 presidential campaign.

"Cataloguing the performance of individual newspapers, magazines, radio and television networks and stations would, in the committee's opinion, be possible. But properly to weigh such material objectively to arrive at a sound collective judgment of bias or lack of bias is a problem for which we have found no feasible solution."

Turner Catledge
Benjamin McKelway
Carson F. Lyman
Dean Earl English
J. D. Ferguson

Dean Earl English, while agreeing that he did not consider a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign coverage feasible, asked permission to qualify his position with a proposal for the future. Briefly, he believes that the press of the country should be interested in having personnel trained for such basic research in a selected group of schools of journalism. Such an undertaking, of course, would have to be financed by newspapers themselves or through their organizations such as ASNE or AMPA or by one of the foundations. This proposal went beyond the scope of the instructions to the special committee, but it is an idea that perhaps you will want to lay before the research committee of SDX. I attach a copy of Dean English's additional views.

Barry Bingham disagreed with the majority of the special committee and his minority report is also enclosed.

The committee met Tuesday morning and continued until about dinner time. I will not attempt to give you a detailed account of our exploration, but only in a general way indicate some of the things to which we gave attention. Because of the character of the presidential campaign there seemed to be general agreement that at least three figures would have to be taken into account. On the Democratic side there was Stevenson, Truman and Sparkman. On the Republican side there was Eisenhower, Taft and Nixon. Perhaps the coverage given Stevenson and Eisenhower could be offset, and Truman against Taft, Sparkman against Nixon. To narrow it to Stevenson and Eisenhower, it was felt, would not give a complete picture of the campaign, and to undertake a survey of the press as a whole would require so many months that another campaign probably would be upon us before a report could be made.

As far as I have been able to learn, there are 1,773 daily newspapers, 543 Sunday newspapers, 9,591 weekly newspapers, 1,421 weekly periodicals, 221 semi-monthly periodicals, 3,643 monthly periodicals and 625 quarterly periodicals.

The committee considered some of the limited surveys which have been made by Nieman Reports, The Reporter, Frontier, The New Republic and comments made in the ASNE and ANPA Bulletins. Frontier for January, which is published in Beverly Hills, California, did a rather thorough job on the press of Los Angeles and San Francisco. The members also knew about the Nixon-Douglas sampling of 12 California daily newspapers by the Institute for Journalistic Studies at Stanford University.

The New Republic analyzed 21 newspapers, and the task becomes most complicated when we consider that any intelligible survey would have to include such things as editorializing in headlines, splashy play given to favorable GOP news or the playing down of unfavorable news, the use and positioning of photographs, inadequate coverage, obvious slanting by correspondents of news stories from the trains or airplanes of the candidates, and other various devices which were cited in instances by the limited surveys already made.

In several instances these surveys pointed out how significant paragraphs had been deleted from news dispatches of speeches or statements made by candidates.

The feeling of the majority as we explored the subject was that it was so complex that no adequate job could be done. It was here that Dean English presented his idea that the need for researchers trained to do such a job should be recognized by newspapers. Furthermore, it was Dean English's further idea that the time to make such a survey is when a campaign is going on and not afterwards when the atmosphere has changed and we would be raking over old leaves. Barry Bingham's idea was that the survey of newspapers need not be of such scope. He did not think it need be so extensive. He thought it would be a fair measurement, for example, to survey the newspapers in those localities in which both candidates spoke on the same topic. For example, both Eisenhower and Stevenson appeared in Minnesota with a farm speech. Here there would be a chance to study how the smaller city newspapers and the weeklies in the farmlands played the two speeches. Both candidates also addressed the American Legion in New York and the AFL convention there. He thought that a sampling could also be made by regions, say the East, the West, the Far West, the Middle country, North, South, limiting the territory covered in those regions and taking in not only the metropolitan dailies but some of the smaller dailies and even weeklies. I would, however, rather let Barry explain his own ideas because he can do it much better.

The committee also considered the possible repercussions on SDX if it sponsored a survey in which newspapers were cited for instances of unfairness. As you know, every so often some of the members of ASNE want to denounce some newspaper for a violation of ASNE's code of ethics. And each time we run up against the famous Denver precedent in which legal counsel for ASNE advised that the organization would possibly be subject to suit for damages. If SDX sponsored the suggested survey, the Executive Council should have legal advice as to whether action could be brought against SDX by any newspaper publisher who might take umbrage at the criticism of his publication.

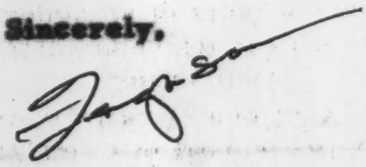
Barry Bingham thought we could avoid naming names by surveying by groups, that is, Group A did this, Group B did that. But the majority felt that this would not be satisfactory.

When it came to TV and radio, all the members felt that not much could be done in the line of a survey because these means of communication are under license by the government, have to offer time to political parties and candidates in campaigns on a 50-50 basis, and do not have control over the fairness of the shows presented on TV or the speeches made over radio.

Likewise, when it comes to magazines, so-called news weeklies and picture publications, it was felt that they are primarily making a specialized product and do not have the same responsibility that newspapers have to give to readers information as fully, fairly and as honestly as can be done.

I am sending copies of this report with its recommendation to the other members of the special committee named by you. I am sure that if any member wishes to correct any of the statements or to elaborate on them, he will write directly to you.

Sincerely,



JDFerguson:AK
Encs.

Copies to:

Turner Catledge, New York Times
E. R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Co.
Benjamin McKelway, Washington Star
Barry Bingham, Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Dean Earl English, University of Missouri
Carson F. Lyman, U.S. News and World Report
Charles Clayton, St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Concurring Opinion with Additional Views

As a journalism educator I have asked for permission to qualify my position with the majority report on the feasibility of undertaking a survey to determine the fairness of our media during the 1952 presidential election.

Journalism educators in general know that we have not developed the techniques and designs necessary to accurately measure the various factors that contribute to these generalizations of "fair" and "unfair." To be sure this is unfortunate.

We can at this time measure individual opinions on this question and estimate the statistical accuracy. It is doubtful, however, if that is what is being sought. Those who would rush into this field at this time may be thinking in these terms, even though the opinions may be those of critics and "experts," ostensibly derived from quantitative data.

If it were merely a question as to whether or not the study should be done, certainly we should not reject the seeking out of information that may add to the store of human knowledge to the end that our future actions are wisely taken. The danger lies in undertaking too much too soon. We are proposing to do in one job in a social science project that which in the physical sciences would take many carefully trained men many years to put together.

We should be particularly cautious in coming forth with "the answers" to a question, the validity of which may be scientifically questionable, and therefore an answer which may do a great injustice to the individuals and organizations attempting to do an honest and conscientious job at the present time.

My point in asking to append my vote, however, is for the purpose of commending Sigma Delta Chi on its vigilancy, and in urging it to direct its inquiry into the future of media performance.

If funds and human energy are available for this research, let them be directed toward basic research and personnel training in preparation for the day when at least segments of the overall undertaking may be properly evaluated.

It eventually may be possible, for example, to select a significant event during a campaign, to sample newspapers and to measure the fairness of coverage as reported by the press services. Variables, such as regional and economic interests, time differences, competitive editions, news holes, typographic and position displays, to name a few, might even be brought under control. This, however, is only one facet of all the factors having a direct bearing on the final generalization being sought.

Certainly an investigation of one aspect of the problem, such as this, would challenge our full resources, say in the 1956 elections, even if funds were available and work were begun at this time.

Under these conditions and with conclusions confined to the boundary of the limited problem under study, a very useful purpose might be served. Sigma Delta Chi could well take pride in providing the impetus to a positive, forward-looking contribution to the profession.

Dean Earl English,
School of Journalism,
University of Missouri.

Minority Report

I fully recognize the great difficulty of making a fair and representative survey of press coverage of the 1952 campaign. I disagree with the majority of the special committee, however, in their conclusion that no feasible way can be found to carry out the project unanimously recommended at the 1952 annual meeting of Sigma Delta Chi.

It is my belief that a foundation could be interested in undertaking such a survey and employing a staff of competent technicians who could formulate a plan and carry it into execution, with the advice and counsel of Sigma Delta Chi.

It is my feeling that the basis of the survey should be to determine whether the American press in general was fair to its readers in carrying full and unbiased news of the 1952 campaign, on which readers could form their own judgments. I do not believe the primary question is one of fairness or unfairness to any candidate. It is fairness to our readers that should concern us.

I believe Sigma Delta Chi, if it fails to find a way to carry out a survey, will miss an opportunity to demonstrate the interest of the press in meeting criticism by honest self-examination. I think a study of this kind could also be used to explain to the American public some of the problems of news gathering and handling which are too little understood by the mass of readers.

Barry Bingham
Courier-Journal and
Louisville Times

Sigma Delta Chi

~~FEBRUARY 2, 1953~~ SP.

J.D.FERGUSON
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

I VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED BUT NOW IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME ARRANGE BE IN WASHINGTON FOR SIGMA DELTA MEETING REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

JANUARY 26, 1953

J.D.FERGUSON
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

PLEASE FORGIVE DELAYED REPLY. MY SCHEDULE NOT YET DEFINITE BUT WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND WASHINGTON MEETING FEBRUARY THIRD. REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

rec'd 1/23

January 22, 1953

Turner Catledge, The New York Times
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System
Benjamin M. McKelway, The Washington Star
Barry Bingham, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Carson F. Lyman, U.S. News & World Report
Dean Earl English, University of Missouri
(Copy - Lee Hills)

Gentlemen of the Committee:

As my telegram notified you, the SDX committee to decide whether it considers a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign feasible, will meet in Washington February 3, and if necessary, the 4th. We will try to get under way at 10:00 a.m. on the 3rd at the Hotel Statler. Six of the seven committee members have said they will be there. This makes a workable majority. CBS in New York advises me that Ed. Murrow is out of town but that I will hear from him within a few days.

To expedite matters, it may be well to have some order of proceedings. Therefore, I suggest we adopt the following method:

1. Call to order by chairman.
2. Naming a secretary to keep minutes, if desired.
3. Go around the table, each man to express his views on feasibility, followed in each case by questions, discussion or rebuttal from other members in rotation around the table.
4. After we have heard from each member, further discussion from any member desiring the floor.
5. Vote.
6. If voted feasible, appointment of sub-committee to draft recommendation to SDX Council and to prepare a statement for the wire services.
7. If voted not feasible -- ditto.
8. If voted feasible -- discussion of second question, How can it be financed?
9. Sub-committee to prepare statement to SDX Council on means of financing.
10. Re-assemble to hear and discuss sub-committee's statement on

    (A) Feasibility and, if so,

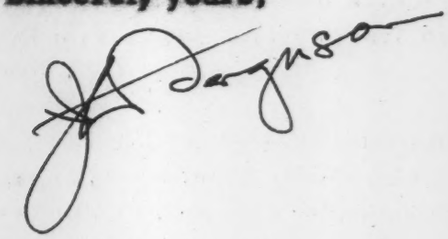
    (B) Financing.

This proposed agenda, of course, is subject to amendment or scrapping at any member's suggestion. I am simply trying to set up some procedure which will enable us to accomplish the mostest in the time available.

Whether the committee (or the SDX Council members) could shape how the survey should be made, as suggested in Barry Bingham's letter, probably would depend on the source of the funds, although one would think that if it is one of the foundations, it would seek the views of some members of this committee or of SDX Council members. I have received a goodly number of offers from persons who itch to do the surveying, but no offer of any funds sufficient to do the job.

But we will thresh it out in Washington, come February 3.

Sincerely yours,



JDFerguson:AK

J D Ferguson
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

333 W. STATE STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

January 5, 1953

Turner Catledge, The New York Times
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System
Benjamin M. McKelway, The Washington Star
Barry Bingham, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Carson F. Lyman, U.S. News & World Report
Dean Earl English, University of Missouri

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have waited to write you until the holidays were behind us. As I understand the task assigned us by President Lee Hills, it breaks down into two questions:

1. Is a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign feasible?

2. If the committee answers "Yes" to the first question, how can it be financed?

It would seem to me that in the interest of orderly procedure, we should not take up the second question until a majority of the committee comes to a definite decision on whether a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign is feasible.

Can it be done in adequate manner?

The SDX resolution called for the survey to determine the truth or falsity of charges that newspapers, radio, television and magazines were biased in their coverage of the presidential campaigning.

That is a big field.

To be truly comprehensive, newspapers should include in addition to the metropolitan newspapers, smaller dailies, some 8,000 weeklies which covered the 1952 campaign as never before, the labor press, the foreign language press.

Radio and television are covered by FCC rules on the sale of time to candidates and political parties, and are restrained from interference with what purchasers of this time put on; but some of the complaints of unfairness were leveled at commentators, who were not talking on time purchased for political purposes.

If one political faction did not avail itself of as much offered time as its opponent, that is not in the control of national chains or local stations. If more political commentators favored one candidate, were their remarks biased or not? If 10 commercially employed commentators, expressing their own thoughts, were speaking for Eisenhower, and five for Stevenson, would that measurement prove radio-television biased?

Magazines, I take it, would include the news weeklies. The news weeklies probably could be checked for content much as newspapers could be, and for pictures, flattering or unflattering, on cover and inside. Some of the magazines had spreads on the candidates' wives and families, to which Stevenson's marital status did not so well lend itself. A measurement would show more space for the Republicans in this department of color photos, and family life text, but would this indicate bias or good editorial enterprise?

I raise this question to illustrate how thin the line on bias or lack of bias would have to be drawn.

The big problem of course lies with the newspapers. This will be quite a job if the public, or any large part of it, is to be convinced that the news coverage was as a whole unbiased. It will stem from the reporters who traveled with the candidates, back to the positioning of stories in the publishing newspaper, the headlines, the emphasis or burying of not only whole items but of pertinent paragraphs in stories themselves. I do not believe that any measurement of inches of news stories, of headlines, of columns of comment, on Page 1 or throughout the newspapers, will prove that the newspapers were biased or unbiased. What you really get into is honesty of intent, or if not honesty, then the responsible individuals' judgment as to news values, of the day's several stories, both of which are not susceptible to any measurement I have heard about.

It is my understanding further that SDX does not contemplate separating any possible black sheep from the white. The survey is to be made not of the press in any particular region, or of any selected group of newspapers, but of the press as a whole. There is to be no naming of names. Thus, whatever the proposed survey showed, the decision would apply to the just and the unjust alike.

In a letter to Lee Hills, David Lawrence wrote that he was all for the proposed inquiry "because it is an excellent opportunity to get some facts of an educational nature, before the general public." But he thinks it would be a grave mistake if our committee should confine itself solely to 90 days of a campaign. I attach a copy of his letter, which you will note is confidential to committee members.

Mr. Lawrence's interesting analysis and suggestion that a period of four years should be covered, seems to me to go beyond the preview of this committee. The SDX resolution authorized only a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign coverage.

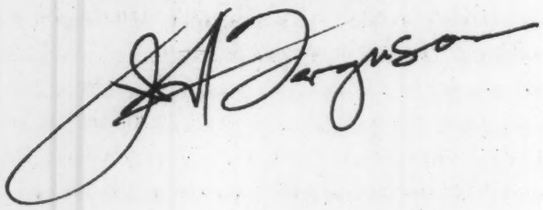
In the correspondence which has flooded in since announcement of appointment of this committee, similar suggestions have been made by other editors. Basil Walters raises the question whether the projected investigation should include Washington correspondents, columnists and government press agents. He further states that in order to determine whether the press was fair it would be necessary to go back over the last 20 years. I have Walters' permission to attach a copy of his letter.

After reading the foregoing, it may be concluded that I have raised all the road blocks I could think of against recommending to the Executive Council of SDX that a survey of the 1952 presidential campaign is feasible. That is not my intention. But in deciding whether such an undertaking is feasible, it seems to me that the approach should be to examine the difficulties that would have to be faced. We would want the survey to be comprehensive, to cover all the facets of the stipulated communicated services, and to be convincing whether the decision comes out "biased" or "unbiased", or whatever.

I welcome your thoughts on the matter, and your suggestion as to when and where the committee should meet for an exchange of ideas. Whatever the decision of a majority of the committee, a recommendation is to be made to the Executive Council of SDX, and the wording of that statement will be quite important. The better we can jell our own thoughts and possibly come to a decision in our minds, "Yes" or "No," the less time we will have to spend in debate at any get-together.

If the decision is that the survey is feasible, we can then move quickly to the second question of how it possibly can be financed.

Sincerely yours,



JDFerguson:AK
Encs.

Copy of letter from David Lawrence to Lee Hills - December 17, 1952

Dear Mr. Hills:

Apropos of our telephone conversation I am setting forth in this letter some ideas that have occurred to me in connection with the proposed inquiry by the Sigma Delta Chi Committee.

You understand, of course, that this is not intended as a letter or paper for submission to the Committee, but solely as background for your own information and possibly for the Committee, if you think it is desirable to take it up with them. I would not like to have the letter quoted in any way, unless the subject comes up in a specific sense, and then only by further correspondence with me, so as to make sure that the quotations are in line.

Broadly speaking, I am in favor of the inquiry that is to be made. I think it is about time that something like this should be done.

There has been lately a tendency on the part of some groups in the national community, particularly the so-called "intellectuals" to argue that the press should somehow be "regulated." They do not say flatly that they want the government to do the regulating, but inevitably they must have in mind some form of government control.

Certainly in the letters that I have received from various persons in the last year who talk about "freedom of the press," there occurs frequently the phrase that "freedom of the press" is all right and is protected by the Constitution, but it imposes a responsibility to print only the "truth." Then when you pin them down to it, you find that "truth" is something partisan or something which fits in with a preconceived bias of some kind.

Now the particular committee which Sigma Delta Chi is to appoint may have an opportunity to present in an objective way the facts about the press for the benefit of a large number of persons who know nothing about the operations of newspapers, press associations and the like.

I am all for the inquiry, therefore, because it is an excellent opportunity to get some facts of an educational nature before the general public.

I think it would be a grave mistake if this committee, however, should confine itself solely to 90 days of a campaign. As I understand your theme it is to try to find out how the newspapers treat the news and how they write editorials on the subjects that influence the voting in our national elections.

If you are dealing with voters and influences in elections then you cannot limit it to the actual three months of a national campaign. You've got to bear in mind that there is a considerable amount of influencing done before the national conventions ever meet.

I think that scientific surveys could establish the fact that somewhere between 70 and 80 per cent of the voters actually make up their minds as to what party they are going to support long before the nominees are chosen.

In the last campaign we noted that almost from the very beginning there was a so-called "undecided" vote amounting to about 15 per cent. This was but another way of saying that there was a "decided" vote of about 85 per cent.

The big question is how were the 85 per cent influenced to make up their minds?

Personally, I have always felt that the front pages of the newspapers with their editorial expressions on those pages put in the form of quotation marks from public officials are perhaps the most potent influence that we have in moulding public opinion between elections.

I have had a chance in my 40-odd years of experience here to study very closely the type of material that goes over the press association wires from the officials in Washington. I have heard again and again under both kinds of administrations the complaint that the party in power has control of the news channels and therefore has an advantage over the party out of power. That may be true. But it is important for the public to realize that that is not the responsibility of our profession or our publishing enterprises.

What can be demonstrated is the way in which news is actually gathered and handled in the modern newspaper. We are not supposed to be responsible for the kind of evidence that is produced by the witnesses. We merely report what the witnesses say.

But in between campaigns a great deal is said on national subjects which tends to prejudice public opinion.

For the first 18 years of the New Deal-Fair Deal I think we had distinctly a "one-party press" in this country. I think that if there is any investigation of the "one-party press" idea we certainly ought to take into account the long period of time in which the official material so heavily outweighed anything else of an opposition nature, that opinions on the part of voters were constantly being formed by what the news pages were saying.

I think that the readership studies of a scientific nature show that the editorials are read by somewhere around 30 per cent of the subscribers to newspapers, whereas somewhere between 95 and 97 per cent read something on the front page every day.

There can be no doubt that the news pages are more widely read, and hence it is obvious that they are the more influential.

If your committee could make a study of the use made of the news pages of our newspapers during the four years of a presidential term -- take the Truman term of the last four years and take any one of the FDR terms,

and then come up with a study of how many more times the administration in power gets its view across than does the opposition -- I think this would be extremely instructive to the general public.

I am not now advocating that we should give less attention to what the administration does or says in Washington, or that we should in some way try to instruct the opposition on how to make news or get the breaks. That's none of our affair. But I think we can very well see how the news pages from day to day, merely doing the normal job of reporting, create definite prejudices which help to bring about a majority at the polls.

If you go back to the early days of the New Deal you will find that not only did the administration have a good deal of quoted material which made headlines, but the actual news reports themselves were slanted very definitely in favor of the New Deal. There were constant complaints that the reporters themselves were partly responsible for this. Certainly it was no secret in Washington that FDR contended that the newspaper writers and reporters were generally favorable to his administration and wrote news in a way that favored his administration, whereas the editorial pages were opposite. We had a little bit of that slant in the recent campaign when Truman said he had no quarrel with the reporters. Well, anyone knows that when Truman hasn't any quarrel with them, those persons are usually on his side.

But again, I don't think it is important to go into the question of individual bias or individual prejudices on the part of particular reporters who may be pro- or anti-Administration. Nor is it necessary to determine quantitatively how many reporters are pre-disposed to be friendly to an existing administration.

What is important is to ascertain the run of the news from day to day and to see just what was done by the opposition to overcome or refute the impressions created by the administration itself.

We have had the interesting phenomenon in the last two years of the Truman administration where congressional investigations made news. This is one form of "opposition" which comes up every now and then in Washington. I can recall the year 1910, when the Democrats got control of the House of Representatives for the first time after a long period of Republican rule, and they promptly appointed between 20 and 25 investigating committees in the House of Representatives and these committees made news right along. The Democrats won in 1912.

Again the same thing happened when in 1930 the Democrats got control of things in congress and began to investigate the depression and Wall Street and a few other things that made news and helped to swell the Democratic tide of 1932.

In the recent instance the scandals in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the five per cent scandals, the mink coats, the deep freezes, and all that sort of thing started in the newspapers about two years ago and day by

day built the prejudices among the voters. Here was a case of where the opposition got the upper hand in the news and made news which prejudiced the people against the existing administration. These are breaks which are directly traceable to the ingenuity of the opposition or perhaps to the mistakes and sins of the party in power.

Certainly the congressional investigations wouldn't have gotten very far if there hadn't been some "pay dirt" somewhere for those committees to expose and get into the newspapers.

What I am interested in, of course, is an inquiry that takes into account a period of four years, and analyzes the "news breaks" as they come and shows the relationship between the flow of news and the prejudices that voters form as a consequence.

Such a comprehensive study can throw a great deal of light on why people vote as they do in our national elections and the part that the press plays in such a campaign. For certainly if there is a good deal of news in the newspapers of an unfavorable character in the period just before an election, it tends to make that particular campaign a hot one, with the opposition greatly intensified.

To measure by inches the quantity of news space given to one side or the other, or even to try to put some form of qualitative test to the campaign news is likely to lead nowhere.

A thorough study of the entire four years of a given adminstration will, of course, be very, very useful. No such study can be complete without an investigation of the total amount of money spent by the administration and taxpayers in order to create the publicity that is favorable to an administration in power. The House Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Departments made such a study in 1950 and estimated that somewhere around $500 million had been spent in five years. This may be a large figure or a small one -- I simply don't know. I do know that there are large numbers of publicity agents, press agents and what-not in the government. I do know that the radio chains give substantial space almost every day to governmental material. I know, also, that much of this material is slanted in order to create a favorable impression on the minds of the voters.

We also have the spot radio programs in all parts of the country which convey somewhat the same kind of "official" news. Then there is a mail service of tremendous quantity which goes to weekly newspapers and some of the government departments even furnish mats and other kind of material from particular bureaus and agencies of the federal government.

No study of a "one-party press" would be complete, either, without some consideration of what is happening in connection with the labor vote. Here we have millions of copies of newspapers which are printed by labor unions each week and which do not allow any other point of view in their columns except those of the labor unions. Many of these publications which are issued

by some of our better unions, like the Railroad Brotherhoods, keep up a constant anti-employer hate campaign which rivals anything that Goebbels ever did. A study of this particular type of hate stuff in the news columns should certainly accompany any comprehensive survey of the "one-party press" in America.

Corporations have begun in their house organs to print news and editorials designed to influence the opinions of the employes, but I have yet to see any house organ anywhere that matches the labor union publications in the hate stuff line.

Perhaps it will be argued that the labor union press has an obligation to present more than one viewpoint to its readers. Certainly they give the impression to the citizen that he is receiving a newspaper of general coverage on the subject of labor. They have an editorial page as distinguished from the news columns and it is in the news columns that the news is slanted very definitely to one side.

An examination of the labor press will certainly be a surprise to any committee which undertakes it. So far as actual truth is concerned and distortion of facts there are some very interesting things to be ascertained by such a survey. Editorialized news articles are commonplace.

I think the labor press has a right to be one-sided if it wishes. I do not think anyone would try to regulate them, though I see no harm in discussing the subject publicly if all other forms of influence upon the voter are to be discussed. The labor vote is beginning to be one of the biggest single blocks of votes in the country.

Now we must also take a look at the agricultural vote. Here we have special influences at work in the form of word-of-mouth communications through governmental agents, and in the form of governmental publications, news releases, and so forth.

On the subject of radio news, it has long seemed to me that the situation that exists between the administration in office and the radio networks and radio stations is one that should be examined objectively to determine to what extent the administration in power "regulates" the flow of news.

A president of the United States is given all three networks whenever he makes a speech. No consideration is given to news value. The president gets the networks simply because he is president. Cabinet officers frequently are given network facilities from the same standpoint. While a newspaper may judge a speech on the basis of news value and determine whether it is worth the space -- that is, whether its readers would care to wade through a highly technical or uninteresting subject -- the radio networks are in no such position. They fear, of course, government reprisals because the Federal Communications Commission is in a position to issue or revoke licenses. The "opposition" never gets three networks to answer the president -- the same audience.

There is, moreover, the fact that between campaigns radio networks give their space free to all sorts of so-called news material issued by the government departments as well as speeches by high officials. But the moment the campaign starts the networks begin to make a charge for their space they need not balance the product because of the "capacity to pay" situation in either political party.

It seems to me an analomous situation that votes can be influenced for three consecutive years without payment of any sums for radio space, whereas the moment the campaign begins the political parties are obliged to pay formdio space. The same thing may be true of television in future years. Certainly the whole field of radio and television should be analyzed from the standpoint of news coverage.

One important phase of the matter is the tremendous power of the "newscasts" which go over the radio networks from time to time, during the day and night hours. These are supposed to be summaries of the news taken from the press associations. If we are to examine the quality of material sent over press association wires to determine whether it is in any way slanted, it is even more important to determine what the newscasters do with the press association reports that are condensed, summarized or re-written by radio newscasters. I am not referring to "commentators."

I myself have listened to certain newscasts for many months and have formed the reluctant conclusion that a good deal of slanting is done with these newscasts. I have felt that the pro-administration bias in these newscasts was apparent not only in the items that are given undue emphasis, but in the failure to present the other side, even though that "other side" is present in the day's news.

I have never been able to make up my mind whether there is deliberateness in this or whether it is due to incompetent handling. I've often felt that some kind of thorough study of these "newscasts," particularly those in the evening hours, should be made. Millions of people listen to newscasts and undoubtedly have their prejudices for or against an administration formed by the daily flow of the news over the radio between elections.

I am merely suggesting a few of the things that might be looked into in the study which you have in mind. I hope it will be all-embracing and that it will come up with at least a factual report as to what are the various influences that are at work to cause voters to vote one way or the other in our national campaign.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) David Lawrence

C
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December 18, 1952

Dear Lee:

I wonder if the projected investigation should include Washington correspondents, columnists and governmental press agents?

In order to determine whether press was fair, it would be necessary to go back over the last 20 years.

It would have to include all of the pressures and manipulations used by those who as officials made "official" statements, would have to include covering of persuasive arguments made by governmental agents and agencies to "persuade the people" to support pet projects.

At the same time there would have to be examination of whether the ordinary citizen who opposed big government and some of the things it was doing was granted sufficient coverage and space in the press.

Certainly any thorough investigation would have to include the labor press and the so-called "liberal" magazines.

As you know, governmental people and their "liberal" supporters have never been fond of the investigative reporting our papers have pioneered.

We must be careful lest the concept of "officials are servants of the people" is lost.

The exposures of governmental corruption are not "politics," -- they are good citizenship.

The press must not be put into a position of apologizing for a job well done.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Basil L. Walters
Executive Editor
Knight Newspapers, Inc.

RECEIVED
1953 JAN 20 PM 1:26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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WUX MILWAUKEE WIS JAN 20 1148A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

COULD YOU BE IN WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 3 AND, IF NECESSARY, FEBRUARY 4, FOR MEETING OF SIGMA DELTA CHI COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED CAMPAIGN SURVEY?

J D FERGUSON THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

125P..

3 4..

January 8, 1953

Mr. J. D. Ferguson
The Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

In reply to your memorandum of January 5, I would like to make a few points in connection with the proposed Sigma Delta Chi survey.

I believe the survey is feasible, though it is admittedly difficult to formulate an acceptable pattern. If such a pattern can be agreed upon by the committee, I believe financial backing can be found.

The survey obviously cannot go beyond the scope outlined in the Sigma Delta Chi resolution, which in all conscience is broad enough. To talk of stretching such a study to cover four years or twenty years is to make nonsense of the whole project.

I do not pretend to know what the effect of such a survey would be on the American press. I am convinced, however, that it could have a decided educational effect on public opinion in general. Coming from within the profession itself, the study would merit respect as an honest effort at self-investigation. It would not be rejected by most newspapers, as was the Report on Freedom of the Press. It would be obviously an informed study, made by people who know the medium they are studying and are not ruled by doctrinaire ideas.

It would provide an opportunity to clear up some common misunderstandings in the public mind. For instance, it could make a sharp distinction between news and editorials. Many criticisms of the press, in my experience, are based on a confusion in the critic's mind between these two functions of journalism. It is my feeling that the survey should rule out all consideration of editorials and editorial cartoons, for the clearly stated reason that the owner of a newspaper is privileged to express whatever opinions he pleases in his editorials, as long as he remains within the laws of libel and the rules of common decency.

It seems to me obvious that the survey cannot undertake to cover every daily paper in the country, or the whole period of the campaign. I believe it would be possible to make an arbitrary selection of papers which would give a reasonable cross-section. I also think we might find certain events that would provide focal points of campaign coverage.

For instance, I think we might recommend a study of the daily papers in all cities and towns visited by both candidates during the campaign. This would give us a direct comparison on news coverage. Further, I would suggest a comparison of a cross-section of papers in their coverage of such an event as the two candidates' appearances at the Kansas Plowing Contest, on the same day. This was an important bid for the farm vote on the part of both men, and both expounded their ideas on agriculture at some length. There are grounds here for a direct comparison of the way the two stories were handled by a representative group of papers.

Of course there will have to be a certain amount of subjective judgment used in evaluating news coverage by other standards than a ruler laid down alongside columns of news. I think we can try for objective standards, however, by finding a few more "yardsticks" comparable to the Kansas story.

Your memorandum states that "there is to be no naming of names." I assume that this does not mean we must give a simple verdict of "fair" or "unfair" to cover anything as massive as the American press. Obviously there were some papers that did a fair job and some that did a less fair one. Surely the survey can point out the way in which some papers slanted their news coverage, without naming the papers if that is too hot to handle, and at the same time give indications of how other papers dealt scrupulously with their readers.

Anybody can see the difficulties of making such a study. I can also see, however, a possibility here of great public service, which would bring credit to Sigma Delta Chi and to the profession of journalism. Needless to say, I don't think a whitewash job would produce any such result. I believe it could be produced by an honest and conscientious effort on the part of the press to examine itself in response to widespread criticism.

I will be glad to meet with the committee at any time and place suggested. Milwaukee would seem to be a fairly convenient meeting place, if the chairman would want to have us come there. Since two of the members live in New York and two in Washington, either of those places might be selected.

This looks to me like a committee that could find a reasonable solution to a tough problem. I hope they will start the search in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Barry Bingham

CC: Messrs. Cutlidge, Murrow, McKelway, Lyman, & English

Sigma Delta Chi

National Dues to December 31, 1954.....$5.00

Paid 3/2/54

The National Dues collection policy and regulations as adopted by the 1953 National Convention in St. Louis are as follows:

Effective January 1, 1954, all members will be billed for National Dues on a calendar basis rather than during the anniversary month each became a member. National Dues are $5.00 a year.

The Fraternity will drop a member from its roster who is more than three years in arrears of dues at any time. Such a member may be reinstated only on payment of back dues.

Members must pay current National Dues in order to be eligible to belong to a Professional Chapter, attend Convention, hold National Office, and to receive the services and privileges of the Fraternity.

Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalistic Fraternity

ESTABLISHED 1831

JOHN S. KNIGHT, PUBLISHER
J. H. BARRY, GENERAL MANAGER

The Detroit Free Press
DETROIT 31, MICHIGAN

December 17, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

The attached copy of a letter to Don Ferguson of The Milwaukee Journal, and the statement by the Sigma Delta Chi Executive Council, are self-explanatory.

I do appreciate your serving on this important committee.

Mr. Ferguson will be in touch with you soon concerning the work of the committee and plans for an early meeting.

Sincerely,

Lee

Lee Hills
Executive Editor

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Story will be released Sunday

AFFILIATED OWNERSHIP
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS AKRON BEACON JOURNAL THE MIAMI HERALD

A statement was issued today clarifying the intent of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, in offering "its sponsorship of a comprehensive survey of the news coverage of the 1952 Presidential campaign by newspapers, radio, television and magazines." The statement was released at the direction of the Executive Council of the society by Charles Clayton, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, chairman, and Lee Hills, executive editor of the Detroit Free Press and Miami Herald, president. It follows:

"Sigma Delta Chi at its Denver convention suggested that such a survey be conducted under its auspices:

" (1) Because numerous and grave charges have been made that the media for the dissemination of information were biased in their news coverage of the campaign, and the fraternity felt these charges should not go unchallenged without a determination of the facts.

" (2) Because Sigma Delta Chi, as the only association having a cross-section of all media among its 22,000 members, considered itself the logical organization to stand as sponsor of a study to determine the truth or falsity of the charges made.

"The fraternity has neither the funds nor the facilities to conduct such a survey. It had no intention of doing so itself. The intent is first to see whether the survey is feasible and can be financed. If the answer is favorable, a second purpose would be to advise on setting up a survey of such unquestioned impartiality and integrity that its findings would have public acceptance.

"The President of Sigma Delta Chi was authorized to appoint a committee to make this preliminary exploration and to make recommendations on which the Executive Council will act."

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December 17, 1952

Mr. J. D. Ferguson, President
The Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Don:

Thank you for agreeing to serve as chairman of the committee to see what can be done concerning the proposed survey of the 1952 presidential campaign coverage by newspapers, radio, television and magazines.

The committee, appointed by me as President of Sigma Delta Chi in accordance with the resolution passed by the fraternity's convention in Denver, is as follows:

J. D. Ferguson, Chairman
President, The Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Turner Catledge, Managing Editor
The New York Times
New York, New York

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Benjamin M. McKelway, Editor
The Washington Star
Washington, D.C.

Barry Bingham, President
Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Louisville, Kentucky

Carson F. Lyman, Managing Editor
U.S. News & World Report
1241 - 24th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dean Earl English
School of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Makeup of the committee is representative in line with the resolution. It embraces newspapers, magazines, radio-television and journalism research. Dean English is the new president of the American Association for Education in Journalism.

I believe I explained to you that Ben Reese, who had agreed to serve, had to withdraw because of his commitments at the American Press Institute.

Some confusion has existed over just what Sigma Delta Chi intended by its resolution. The SDX Executive Council, some of whose members made the proposal, discussed this at a meeting following the convention, and has discussed it further by mail.

As a result, the Council directed that a clarifying statement be issued, and a copy of that statement is attached.

You will note that your committee is to make the preliminary exploration and to submit recommendations on which the Executive Council will act.

I am enclosing a growing file of correspondence on this subject which has been coming in. Reactions to the proposal vary all the way from those who believe a real service can be performed to others who think it is "tommyrot" or unworkable. I know that you and your committee will give all viewpoints careful consideration.

Several members of the committee indicated to me that a meeting in New York or Washington, after the holidays, would be preferable. I am sending a copy of this letter to each member.

Please let me know if I can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Lee Hills, President, SDX,
The Detroit Free Press

Cc. Executive Council
Victor Bluedorn

~~OKPWNU 601A~~

Sigma Delta Chi

RECEIVED
1950 OCT 13 AM 11:00
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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Call Tuckhoff

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

CHURCH FOR MURROW KENNAN THANKFULLY DECLINES SIGMA DELTA CHI STOP INFORMATIVELY HE BEEN DELUGED CUMINVITATIONS AND DECLINED THEM ALL CUMINTENTION WITHDRAWING EXPUBLIC EYE QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE STOP HE LYING LOWEST HERE UNTIL RECEIVES SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM ACHESON REGARDS

HOTTELET

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ACK

OCTOBER 10, 1952

PRESS

HOTTELET
COLEROSYS
PRESSHAUS, BONN

MURROW SAYS SIGMA DELTA CHI INVITING GEORGE KENNAN MAKE

BIG SPEECH NOVEMBER 9 HOPE IF OPPORTUNITY AFFORDS YOU CAN SECOND

INVITATION WITH KENNAN NO SWEAT ON THIS REGARDS

CHURCH

1-43-7

BROADCASTING
The Newsweekly of Radio and Television
TELECASTING

SOL TAISHOFF
Editor & Publisher

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG
WASHINGTON 4 D C

October 10, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Attached is the ball of wax on our Kennan pitch.

As usual, we're waiting with bated breath.

I sent Hottelet the same poop that went to Kennan.

Best.

Sincerely,

Sol Taishoff

ST:glh
encl

TO ALL THE WORLD — TO SHIPS AT SEA

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TIME

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DATE OCTOBER 10, 1952

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS SOL TAISHOFF, EDITOR & PUBLISHER BROADCASTING-TELECASTING MAGAZINE, 870 Press Building

TO HON GEORGE KENNAN
C/O AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
BONN GERMANY

via RCA

SENDER PLEASE SPECIFY ROUTE:
INSERT "RCA"

SIGMA DELTA CHI JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY CORDIALLY INVITES YOU AS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT CEREMONY NOVEMBER 9 AVON ILLINOIS MEMORIALIZING ELIJAH LOVEJOY FIRST MARTYR TO FREEDOM OF PRESS IN AMERICA STOP FULL PRESS RADIO TELEVISION COVERAGE ASSURED THROUGH TOP EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS ON COMMITTEE STOP HOWLETT WILL CONTACT YOU FOR EDWARD MURROW COMMITTEE MEMBER.MEET MCCARTHY KNOWS SIGNIFICANCE STOP APPRECIATE PROMPT ACCEPTANCE THROUGH HOWLETT OR DIRECT

SOL TAISHOFF
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING WASHINGTON

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RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC., A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

BROADCASTING
TELECASTING
The Newsweekly of Radio and Television
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D. C. MEtropolitan 1022

October 10, 1952

Honorable George Kennan
c/o American High Commissioner
Bonn, Germany

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Attached is a confirmation copy of the radiogram inviting you as principal speaker at the Elijah Lovejoy Ceremony in Alton, Illinois, on November 9. Our committee was unanimous in extending this invitation. We could think of no one in a better position to bespeak our traditional freedoms on this occasion.

Attached also is an article on Lovejoy, written by Mr. Irving Dilliard, Editor of the Editorial Page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Chairman of the Historic Sites Committee of Sigma Delta Chi. There is a data sheet supplementing this article.

We realize it is no easy chore to trek back to the United States at this time. Mike McDermott did not know about your immediate plans. We feel, however, that the occasion provides an ideal platform for your observations in this troubled world -- coming, as it does, immediately following the elections.

I hope that by this time Dick Hottelet has had occasion to cover this event with you and that you have given him your acceptance. Arrangements for news coverage already have been blocked out and it is now merely a matter of making the formal announcement of your presence.

All good wishes.

Respectfully,

Sol Taishoff
Chairman
Lovejoy Radiation Committee
SIGMA DELTA CHI

P.S. Preliminary inquiries already have been made by us on official transportation. We can follow through from this end promptly upon word from you.

cc: Messrs. Hottelet, Murrow

COPY

From
Irving Dilliard
Editorial Page Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

July 7, 1952

INFORMATION SHEET FOR LOVEJOY
HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION
SIGMA DELTA CHI, 1952

The EVENT: Dedication of the 1952 Sigma Delta Chi Historic Sites in Journalism Bronze Tablet in memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy (1802-1837), first martyr to freedom of the press in America, in observance of the 150th anniversary of Lovejoy's birth.

The PLACE: Alton, Illinois -- ten miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, on Mississippi River. Population 35,000. Largest city in Illinois south of Springfield, excepting only East St. Louis. Historic river community where, during the struggle over slavery a mob attacked the warehouse in which Lovejoy had stored his printing press. In defending the press, Lovejoy was shot and killed, November 7, 1837. The marker will be placed as near as possible to the spot where Lovejoy's blood ran out on the cobblestones in defense of a free press. Twenty-one years later Alton was the scene of the final debate in the historic series of forensic encounters between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in their campaign for the Senate. First debate was at Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1858. Seventh and last at Alton, October 15.

The SUBJECT: Elijah Parish Lovejoy was born at Albion, Maine, November 9, 1802, and was graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1826. He made a trip to the Mississippi Valley in May, 1827, and started a Whig paper after which he returned to the East to study at Princeton. In 1833 he went to St. Louis and started the weekly Observer which he quickly made a vigorous opponent of slavery. Threatened by violence in St. Louis in 1834, he staunchly stood up for his rights to a press press and to free speech. In 1836 he moved his press to free soil at Alton. Local citizens, who opposed his coming to Alton, smashed the press on the dock. Friends and sympathizers helped Lovejoy buy a new press. In July 1837, Lovejoy came out for immediate abolition and a state anti-slavery society. This press was destroyed in August and in September a third was smashed. Undaunted, Lovejoy obtained a fourth press and it was this one that he was protecting against a warehouse fire, set by the mob, when he was killed at the age of 35. There is a Lovejoy memorial at Colby College and a monument in the cemetery at Alton but no marker of any kind at the spot where he was assassinated in the cause of freedom of the press.

The TIME: ~~About the middle of October, 1952, probably on a Sunday afternoon, which means the date might be October 12 or 19, or as early as October 5 or as late as October 26. The idea is to time the dedication and unveiling of the marker in the month before the presidential election, but not too close to election day, November 4.~~

November 9 -- Lovejoy's 150th Anniversary (1802-1952)

The OBSERVANCE: The plan approved by a distinguished national committee of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, is to invite the two major party presidential nominees to join in the Lovejoy marker ceremony. The occasion would be covered extensively by the press, radio and television.

The REASON: Freedom of the press is under assault in many places and in great areas of the world where there is no such thing as a free press. The 1952 presidential nominees can do a great world service to this basic freedom by appearing on the same platform, during one afternoon of the presidential campaign, and paying tribute to freedom of the press as guaranteed in the American Bill of Rights. Alton is twice appropriate for such an event. Not only is it where Lovejoy gave his life. It is also where Lincoln and Douglas climaxed their great series of debates. ~~If Lincoln and Douglas could debate political issues in Alton, it would be a credit to the 1952 presidential nominees if they would appear together on the same platform to pay tribute to the memory of America's first martyr to freedom of the press.~~

The SPONSOR: Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, founded in 1909, now has 53 chapters at Colleges and Universities and 36 professional chapters in cities and areas. Total membership is more than 21,000.

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The COMMITTEE: Sol Taishoff (Chairman), Broadcasting-Telecasting Magazine, Washington, D. C.; Paul Cousley, Alton Evening Telegraph, Alton, Illinois; Irving Dilliard, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri; Ken Clayton, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois; Stoddard White, Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan; J. Donald Ferguson, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Frank Schooley, University of Illinois; George Magenheimer, Peoria Journal, Peoria, Illinois; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri; A. E. Garvin, Raytown News, Raytown, Missouri; Frank M. Russell, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City; Robert K. Richards, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Washington, D. C.; J. Leonard Reinsch, Cox Radio and Television Stations, Atlanta, Georgia; and presidents of undergraduate chapters, William Stiles (Missouri), Carl Borklund (Illinois), Wayne Danielson (Iowa).

How America's First Press Martyr Gave His Life for Freedom

The Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy had sworn eternal opposition to human slavery. He told his enemies in Alton, Ill., that he might die at his press but he would not desert it. How this abolitionist editor perished at the hands of a mob and what he believed is told under a 115-year-old dateline by a 20th century newspaperman.

By IRVING DILLIARD

Special Correspondence to The Quill
ALTON, ILL., Nov. 9, 1837.

THE Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy, first martyr to freedom of the press in the United States of America, was buried in this Mississippi river port today. His shot-riddled body rests in a small cemetery, near the humble dwelling of his family. One large oak tree stands at the head of his grave and another at the foot. It was the thirty-fifth anniversary of his birth in Albion, Maine.

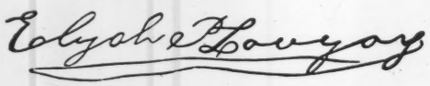
Only a few devoted friends attended the funeral of the uncompromising editor of the Alton *Observer*, abolitionist journal, which has been the center of a dispute over slavery. The sparse attendance reflected the tenseness which still grips the community following the violent mob action two nights ago.

Eyewitness accounts confirm that the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was engaged in the defense of his fourth printing press, which was stored in a stone warehouse the roof of which was set on fire by the hostile mob, when he was shot five times. Three balls struck him in the chest, one entered his abdomen and one tore his left arm.

Several of the mob concealed themselves in the dark behind a pile of lumber near the warehouse. When the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out with a Mr. Weller to attempt to extinguish the fire started on the roof by the rioters, he received the blast of a double-barreled shotgun.

Mortally wounded, he turned around and ran into the store portion of the warehouse. He hastily climbed the flight of stairs and cried out, "Oh, God, I am shot! I am shot." In a few moments he was dead.

Some in the building were for continuing the conflict, so outraged were they at the death of their loyal friend. But one of his admirers, the Rev. Mr. Harned, felt it was useless at that time and that further resistance would only bring further bloodshed.



This silhouette is the only known likeness of Elijah Parish Lovejoy.

The Rev. Mr. Harned then went up to the scuttle on the roof, raised the lid and informed the mob that the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was dead. He said that those inside the building would give up the press, provided that they might leave without further molestation.

News of the death of the editor was greeted by a great shout from the mob—a yell of exultation that literally rent the heavens. Some of the rioters cried out that all in the building should find graves where they were.

ONE of those in the warehouse, a Mr. Roff, then determined to go out at all hazards to induce the mob to desist. As soon as he placed a foot outside the door he was wounded by a shot in the ankle. A Mr. West then presented himself from the outside at another door and called out to those within:

"For God's sake leave the building and let them in before everyone is killed and all the property is destroyed." He told the protectors of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's remains that the roof was already on fire and that it was useless to remain. Whereupon most of the defenders of the press, having little choice, laid down their

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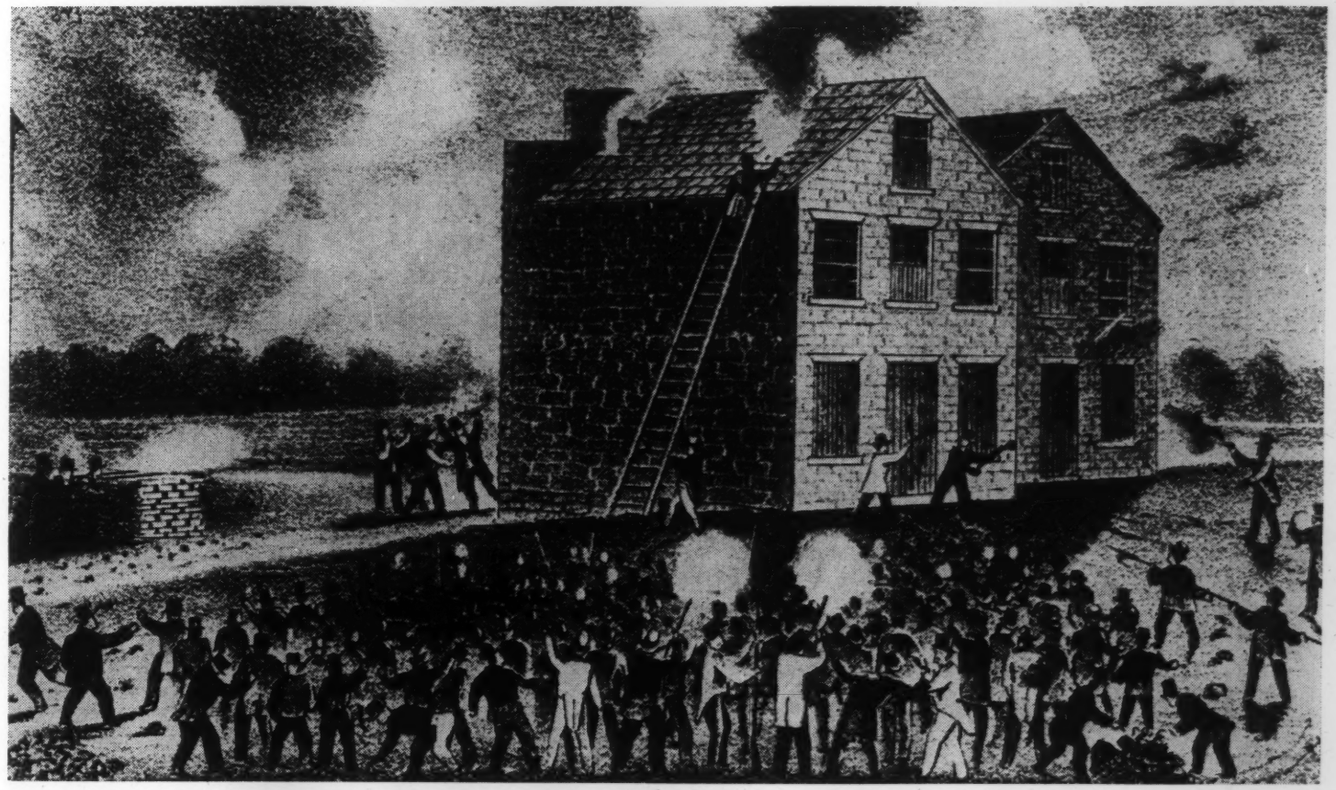
This fall Sigma Delta Chi will mark as a historic site in journalism the place in Alton, Ill., where the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy became the first martyr to a free press in this country, on Nov. 7, 1837.

At press time for this issue of The QUILL, it had not been decided whether the bronze plaque will be placed in October, in the midst of a presidential campaign, or to wait until the 150th anniversary of Lovejoy's birth, Nov. 9. A national committee headed by Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of Broadcasting-Telecasting, is in charge of plans.

The professional journalistic fraternity has marked seven other historic sites in journalism; commemorating editors or publications ranging from colonial times to recent years.

The markers and the years of their installation were: Anthony Haswell, Vermont, 1942; James King of William, California, 1946; Joseph Pulitzer, Missouri, 1947; Grover Cleveland Hall, Alabama, 1948; William Allen White, Kansas, 1949; The Boston Gazette, 1950; George Wilkins Kendall, Louisiana, 1951.



This artist's conception of the Lovejoy raid is taken from the "Alton Trials" published in 1838 by John F. Trow.

arms and fled from the building along the river.

As they ran they were fired upon by the mob. A rifle ball passed through one man's coat near his shoulder. The mob rushed into the abandoned building and found the press which the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy had gone to such great effort to obtain and to protect even with his life.

Seizing the press, they carried it to a window and threw it out onto the river bank. Then they broke it to pieces and dumped the broken parts into the river.

The rioters did not disturb the body of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy which lay on a cot. One of the rioters, Dr. S. M. Hope, insisted on taking the ball from Mr. Weller's leg, but Lovejoy's injured friend refused. He said he would rather die than receive assistance from one of the mob.

About two o'clock Wednesday morning the mob dispersed. On the door of the building in which some of those who escaped had taken refuge, figures of coffins were drawn, under which was written: "Ready-made coffins for sale, inquire of &c.," a reference to those who had been in the warehouse that night.

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's body remained in the warehouse the rest of the night. The next morning a few of his friends banded together to remove the remains to his dwelling. As the hearse moved slowly along the street, it was saluted with jeers and scoffs, which showed, as the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's brothers Joseph C. and Owen say, "that the hatred of his enemies still raged in their breasts, unsatisfied with his blood."

One spectator along the route of the hearse, who had been a principal actor in the horrible tragedy of the previous night, called out: "If I had a fife I would play the death march for him!"

THE Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's widow is so grief-stricken she was not able to attend the funeral. She was not in Alton at the time of the assassination but had gone to the nearby village of Upper Alton to avoid the state of continual alarm and apprehension which attended her while in Alton.

When told that her husband was killed, she sank down almost as if she were senseless, "trembling," says one who was present, "as though an arrow had pierced her heart."

After she recovers at least partially it is expected that she will leave the scene of so many frightening memories and go to her mother's home at St. Charles, Mo., the first sizeable town up the Missouri river. The confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi is only a few miles down the Father of Waters from Alton.

Besides the widow there is only one other survivor in the family, a little boy, not yet two years old, Edward Payson Lovejoy, who was born in March, 1836. If Mrs. Lovejoy does not herself die of grief at this tragedy in her life, she probably will give birth to another child. Before her marriage, on March 4, 1835, to her now martyred husband, she was Celia Ann French, daughter of a planter who resided near St. Louis, Mo.

The tragedy was the culmination of a controversy within the community over the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's uncompromising opposition, as expressed in the Alton *Observer*, to slavery of human beings. Townsfolk have been divided, with loyal defenders on the side of the editor, who was also licensed as a Presbyterian minister by the Philadelphia presbytery, and with bitter opponents ranged against him.

A resolution passed by a group of Alton citizens, Nov. 3, has been obtained by your correspondent as an indication of this divided feeling. Offered by a Mr. Krum, it reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as citizens of Alton, and friends of order, peace and constitutional law, we regret that persons and editors from abroad have seen proper to interest themselves

[*Turn to page 15*]

How America's First Press Martyr Gave His Life for Freedom

[*Continued from page 9*]

so conspicuously in the discussion and agitation of a question, in which our city is made the principal theatre."

The chairman of the meeting at which this resolution was passed was Samuel G. Bailey, and the secretary, W. F. DeWolf.

The words "editors from abroad" referred to the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's birth in Maine and his residence in St. Louis before coming to Alton as a safer place in which to conduct his free press, unimpeded, as he had hoped, by the pro-slavery men and sympathizers in the essentially Southern community of St. Louis. Slavery is practiced in Missouri but is illegal in Illinois.

THE Rev. Mr. Lovejoy addressed this meeting, and if an opinion may be ventured at a date so soon after his death, it is that his remarks will assure his place in history as a fearless champion, in the very teeth of danger, of the right of each individual citizen to hold to the beliefs of his mind, heart and conscience.

After obtaining the floor, the editor went to the desk in front of the largely hostile and protesting assembly. Those who were present say he spoke substantially as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—it is not true as has been charged upon me, that I hold in contempt the feelings and sentiments of this community, in reference to the question which is now agitating it. I respect and appreciate the feelings and opinions of my fellow-citizens, and it is one of the most painful and unpleasant duties of my life, that I am called upon to act in opposition to them.

"If you suppose, sir, that I have published sentiments contrary to those generally held in this community, because I delighted in differing from them, or in occasioning a disturbance, you have entirely misapprehended me.

"But, sir, while I value the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, as highly as anyone, I may be permitted to say that I am governed by higher considerations than either the favour or fear of man. I am impelled to the course I have taken, because I fear God. As I shall answer it to my God in the great day, I dare not abandon my sentiments, or cease in all proper ways to propagate them.

"I, MR. Chairman, have not desired or asked any compromise. I have asked for nothing but to be protected in my rights as a citizen—rights which God has given me, and which are guaranteed to me by the Constitution of my country.

"Have I, sir, been guilty of any infraction of the laws?

"Whose good name have I injured?

"When and where have I published anything injurious to Alton?

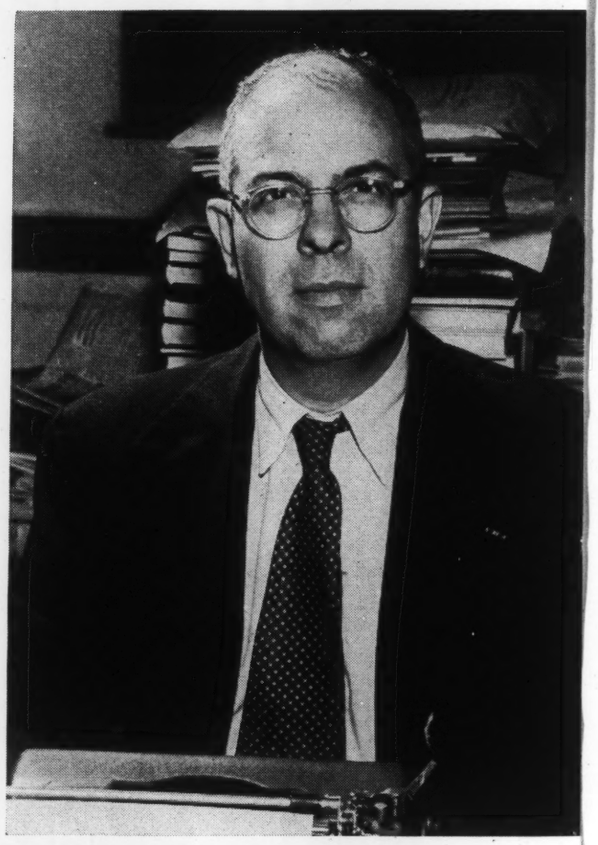
"Have I not, on the other hand, laboured in common, with the rest of my fellow citizens, to promote the reputation and interests of this city?

"What, sir, I ask, has been my offense?

"Put your finger upon it—define it—and I stand ready to answer for it. If I have committed any crime, you can easily convict me. You have public sentiment in your favour. You have your juries, and you have your attorney (at this point the speaker looked directly at the Attorney General of Illinois who was in the room). I have no doubt that you can convict me.

"But if I have been guilty of no violation of law, why am I hunted up and down continually like a partridge in the mountains? Why am I threatened with the tar-barrel? Why am I waylaid every day, and from night to night, and my life in jeopardy every hour?

"YOU have, sir, made up, as the lawyers say, a false issue; there are not two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself, sir, down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights—that is the question, sir—whether my property shall be protected; whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night without being assailed and threatened with tar and feathers, and assassination; whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy, from continued alarm and excitement, shall night after night be driven from a sick bed into the garret to save her life from the brickbats of the mobs. That sir, is the question."



Irving Dilliard, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch's editorial page, has made a study of Elijah Lovejoy's death in the nearby city of Alton.

At this point, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was almost overcome with emotion and had difficulty in restraining his intense feelings. His reference to "property" and its protection was to his printing press and not to his small and unimportant personal possessions and those of his wife in their cottage. The audience was much moved and even some of those who objected to his course were observed to be weeping.

Then the editor continued with remarks which have been proved to be only too tragically prophetic. He said:

"Forgive me, sir, that I have thus betrayed my weakness. It was the allusion to my family that overcame my feelings. Not, sir, I assure you, from any fears on my part. I have no personal fears. Not that I feel able to contest the matter with the whole community, I know perfectly well that I am not.

"I know, sir, that you can tar and feather me, hang me up, or put me in the Mississippi, without the least dif-

(over)

ficulty. But where shall I go? I have been made to feel that if I am not safe in Alton, I shall not be safe anywhere. I recently visited St. Charles to bring home my family, and was torn from their frantic embrace by a mob. I have been beset night and day at Alton.

"And now if I leave here and go elsewhere, violence may overtake me in my retreat, and I have no more claim upon the protection of any other community than I have upon this. I have concluded, after consultation with my friends, and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to *remain at Alton* and here to insist on protection in the exercise of my rights.

"If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton. I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery and by the blessing of God I will never turn back. With God I cheerfully rest my cause. I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

ONE of the citizens of Alton, who was present, told the writer he believed the editor knew full well that one slip of the tongue might prove the final incitement to those who were seeking his blood. This observer recalled the appearance of the soon-to-be martyr as follows:

"His countenance, the tones of his voice, the whole appearance indicated a mind in a heavenly frame, and ready to acquiesce in the will of God, whatever that might be. I confess to you, that I regarded him at the time, in view of all the circumstances, as presenting a spectacle of moral sublimity, such as I had never before witnessed, and such as the world seldom affords. It reminded me of Paul before Festus and of Luther at Worms."

It was after this meeting that the new press arrived. Great care was taken to protect it from the fate of earlier presses. The first press had arrived on a steamboat from St. Louis on a Sabbath morning soon after the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came to Alton. The common belief that physical labor on Sunday is a desecration of the Lord's day caused the press to be left on the wharf. Sometime Sunday night it was pushed into the river by persons unknown.

Citizens of Alton generally looked on this as an outrage and a public meeting was called to condemn the vandalism. Not only did they unanimously condemn the destruction of the press, but while carefully expressing their disapproval of abolitionism and its agitation, pledged the money for a new press.

A high mark in the rising controversy occurred last July 4, when the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy employed the 61st anniversary of the nation's birth as the day on which to print a call for a meeting of anti-slavery people at Alton to form a state auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Many citizens were now outraged against Lovejoy, not so much because of the issue involved, but because his stand had disturbed the even tenor of the community. A mob destroyed the second press and a third. Each time a new press was sent by the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. It was still another press that arrived after the meeting at which the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy had in effect prophesied his own martyrdom.

AS SOON as the steamboat was heard, friends intended to start for the landing to receive the press and protect it. The mob was no less vigilant. One of their number was stationed at St. Louis to report the press' arrival there. A friend of the editor had also remained in St. Louis for the same purpose. Actually an arrangement was made with the steamboat to land at 3 o'clock in the morning, a fact known only to a few.

As a consequence the press was quickly moved to the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman and Co., a stone building, which is actually two connected structures. It stands quite close, on its south side, to the Mississippi, which at this point flows from west to east rather than to the south.

A few of the mob happened onto the transfer of the press to the warehouse and threw some stones. Aside from that, there was no violence until the next night. Throughout the day word of the new press spread in the town and by 10 o'clock at night, inmates of saloons and other places began to augment the mob. The rioters gathered at the warehouse.

Mr. Gilman, one of the owners of the building, asked them what they wanted. From William Carr, their leader, the cry came back: "The press!" Mr. Gilman then told them that the press would not be given up and added: "We have no ill feelings towards any of you, and should much regret to do any injury; but we are authorized by the Mayor to defend our property and shall do so with our lives."

Soon stones were thrown by the mob and windows were broken. Then shots were fired into the windows. Those within the building returned the fire in defense of their lives. Several in the mob were wounded and one, named Bishop, mortally injured.

This halted the mob temporarily. The wounded were taken away. Mob leaders then made a round of the rumshops and recruited many more to their side. They returned with ladders and materials to set fire to the roof, and busily set to work with curses and shouts of "Burn them out!"

This led to the death of the editor as previously described.

A FEW facts about the slain husband and father, prior to his arrival in Alton, are in order. He was born Nov. 9, 1802, the son of a Maine clergyman, the Rev. Daniel Lovejoy and his wife Elizabeth (Pattee) Lovejoy, both of old New England stock. He was graduated from Waterville (Colby) College in 1826, taught school until May, 1827 and then emigrated to St. Louis, where he taught school and edited a Whig newspaper.

Deciding to follow his father in the ministry, he went to the seminary at Princeton and was licensed to preach in April 1833. Then he returned to St. Louis and became editor of the Presbyterian weekly for the far West, the St. Louis *Observer*. He soon made it a vigorous battler against slavery and other injustices.

St. Louis, river port for a heavy Southern trade, would hear no discussion of the slavery issue. Protests multiplied until the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, rather than moderate his tone, came, in 1836, to Alton, about 25 miles up the river and currently the most prosperous community in Illinois. Since emigrants from New England and other Eastern areas make up its population, he expected to find a sympathetic audience here. As a mark of good will to the community, he renamed his journal, the Alton *Observer*.

Prior to the martyrdom of Lovejoy, the most celebrated case involving freedom of the press was that of the printer John Peter Zenger in New York, in 1735. Zenger was charged with libel against New York's colonial governor, high-tempered William Crosby. The Zenger court case lasted only one day. Unexpectedly a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, then 80 years old, appeared to defend Zenger. Hamilton argued that the case was not one of "a poor printer but every free man." With the red-robed English judges sitting angrily on the bench, the jury returned a verdict of "innocent" for the defendant.

Important as the case of John Peter Zenger has been to freedom of the press up to now, it seems clear that the martyrdom of Elijah Parish Lovejoy must eclipse it. The New York printer went to court and was freed, the Illinois editor went to his death.

Sigma Delta Chi

From
Irving Dilliard
Editorial Page Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

July 7, 1952

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Sigma Delta

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May 1, 1952

Dear Sol:

Belatedly let me say that the debate idea for the Lovejoy Dedication Ceremony seems to me excellent. I should think we ought to be able to spring some free radio and television time even though the date will be after the nominating conventions. If there is anything you want me to do, please give a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sol Taishoff
870 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

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870 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
March 24, 1952

To: Lovejoy Dedication Ceremony Committee

This is my first communication as Chairman of the Sigma Delta Chi Lovejoy Dedication Ceremony Committee, of which you are a member.

When I accepted the appointment, it was made clear to me by President Clayton and Irving Dilliard, Chairman of the Historic Sites Committee, that we should think "big". Brother Dilliard certainly has.

I am attaching a copy of a letter from him advancing his idea. I endorse it wholeheartedly. But it will take plenty of work.

Before we outline our course of action, I would appreciate any notions you may have as to how we should proceed.

All good wishes.

Fraternally,

Sol Taishoff

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ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

1111 Olive Street
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Mr. Sol Taishoff
Broadcasting Magazine
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sol:

This is a letter I have had on my mind to write you for some time. Two things have kept me from doing it. One is the thought that perhaps Charlie Clayton has already mentioned it to you. The second is the fact that we can do nothing final about the idea anyway until after the presidential nominating conventions in July.

My idea is this: That we strongly consider setting our Lovejoy marker dedication date sometime in October, which would be at the height of the presidential campaign and as convenient as possible for a joint invitation to the Republican and Democratic nominees--whoever they may be--to attend the dedication and speak from the same platform in tribute to America's first martyr to a free press.

It seems like a big order and obviously it is. But I believe that the more you and the others think about it the more possible it will become. Alton is not only the place where Lovejoy died for freedom of the press which America holds dear; it is also the place where Lincoln and Douglas appeared last in their celebrated debates in 1858. Since those two great statesmen did not hesitate to appear on the same platform in Alton, we can appeal to the Republican and Democratic nominees to make the same joint appearance as a salute to this greatest of our freedoms in the very city where Lincoln and Douglas appeared together.

If we should be able to bring this off it would produce not only a great news story but one with remarkable radio and television possibilities. I can conceive of it as the standout day in the 1952 presidential campaign. I do believe that if enough thinking is done about this in advance and if the idea is agreed upon by your Committee and is supported by the Council that there is enough time to sew it up pretty well in advance. There are enough highly placed Sigma Delta Chi members in Washington, such as Senator Blair Moody of Michigan, who could join us in presenting the idea to the presidential nominees in such a way as to obtain their promise of co-operation. I have talked with Charlie Clayton about this and he is enthusiastic. The one other person I have mentioned it to is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and publisher of the Post-Dispatch, who is by Charlie's appointment a member of our Committee. He thinks it would be a remarkable event if it can be arranged and agrees with me that it has notable radio and TV possibilities along with its value as an event about which newspaper subscribers would be most interested in reading.

If we work it out, we will have scored a beat which will give both Lovejoy and the Fraternity an important day in the national consciousness. As

lot depends on how well the presentation is made. A one page statement of reasons why both major candidates should join in appearing on the same platform might be very effective. It could list not only the honor to Lovejoy's memory, the Lincoln-Douglas precedent, but also a salute to freedom of the press in a world far too much of which has no press freedom at all.

If you do not like this idea, or if you do like it and find it cannot be arranged, I have no doubt that a fine dedication ceremony can be produced just the same. I do feel, however, that this idea is one which you will want to start thinking about as soon as possible.

For their information, I am sending copies of this letter to Charlie Clayton, Vic Bluedorn, Carl Kesler, John McClelland, and Paul Cousley. They doubtless will have some thoughts about it and I ask them to write to you direct with a carbon copy to me. I will not write to anybody else or discuss it with others until you have had a chance to think it over and present it to your committee--or follow whatever procedure you think is in order. My chief purpose is to get the idea to you in ample time so that you can test it out for the possibilities which it seems to me to have for Sigma Delta Chi.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Irv
Irving Dilliard
Editor of the Editorial Page

Sigma Delta

SP

March 11, 1952

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your letter of March 4.

I shall be glad to do what I can on the Sigma Delta Chi committee. However I feel I ought to say in advance that I am carrying such a heavy schedule in both radio and television I see no possibility of devoting any considerable amount of time to the project, much as I would like to.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles C. Clayton
Sigma Delta Chi
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

SIGMA DELTA CHI • • • PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

March 4, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This year Sigma Delta Chi will mark as its historic site, the place in Alton, Ill., where Elijah Lovejoy was killed 100 years ago in the defense of a free press. Because of the vital importance today of freedom of information, a special ceremony is planned. I feel this can be of national significance and have appointed a special committee to have charge of the planning for this event. I would like very much to have you serve as a member of this important committee and sincerely hope you will accept this appointment.

I have named Sol Taishoff of Broadcasting and Telecasting, Washington, D. C., as chairman of the committee. He will get in touch with you soon. The following members of the committee have been named to serve with you: Paul Cousley, Alton Telegraph; Irving Dilliard, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Ken Clayton, Chicago Tribune; Stoddard White, Detroit News; J. Donald Ferguson, Milwaukee Journal; Frank Schooley, University of Illinois; George Magenheimer, Peoria Journal; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; A. E. Garvin, Raytown (Mo.) News; Frank M. Russell, NBC, New York, Robert K. Richards, director of Public Affairs of National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters and the following presidents of undergraduate chapters: William Stiles (Missouri); Carl Borklund (Illinois); and Wayne Danielson (Iowa).

With all best wishes.

Cordially,

SIGMA DELTA CHI

Chas. C. Clayton

National President

Charles C. Clayton
p

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNESCO

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1949

In reply refer
to UNESCO

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the fine support you gave us in our search for a person to head UNESCO's Mass Communications Department, I want to let you know what has happened.

When Torres Bodet was in this country for our Conference in Cleveland, we discussed very frankly with him the background and abilities of each of the candidates who had been suggested. We presented as fairly and candidly as possible your views and those of the many others whom we had consulted in our long search to find suitable candidates.

Torres Bodet interviewed Davidson Taylor of CBS who stated that he was unavailable. He also interviewed Douglas Schneider, chief of the Department's Overseas Public Affairs Program Staff and formerly chief public affairs officer at Paris. Torres was apparently impressed by his interview with Schneider, and Schneider has been advised by cable today that he has been appointed to the post. I understand that he will officially undertake his duties on May 1. I do not yet know the exact date on which he will leave for Paris but it will probably be within the next month. If you wish to talk with him before he leaves, I am sure he will be most happy to profit from any ideas you might have on the functions and organization of the Mass Communications Department in UNESCO.

I want to express our sincere gratitude for the real help you have given us in filling this position which has involved the consideration of so many candidates.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Thomson

Charles A. Thomson
Director
UNESCO Relations Staff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

UNESCO

March 10, 1949

Dear Miss Cera:

Since Mr. Murrow will not be able to attend the Cleveland Conference, I am returning herewith the Transportation Request and Authorization sheets which we received from you this morning.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Roseann F. Cera
Travel & Fiscal Officer
UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

URS/Form/10

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March 1, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with the meeting of the National Commission and the Second National Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio on March 30-April 2 there are enclosed Government Transportation Request Numbers S87,273, S87,274 and S87,275 for your use in securing the necessary transportation. A copy of your travel authorization will be forwarded to you.

You have been authorized to travel from New York, New York to Cleveland, Ohio and return beginning on or about March 29, 1949 and ending on or about April 3, 1949 . Upon completion of your travel, it would be appreciated if you would sign the blank Standard Form 1012, and submit your itinerary, giving hour of departure from Official Station, arrival at city where meeting is to be held, departure from city where meeting was held, and arrival at your Official Station. Where there is any deviation from your travel authorization, please make explanations. Also, give the amounts claimed for taxifares from Residence to Station or Airport, from Station or Airport to Hotel, from Hotel to Station or Airport, and from Station or Airport to Residence. If it is necessary to claim cash for any portion of your transportation as a result of change of itinerary, please enclose the receipts.

Transportation Request No. S87,273 may be used for either rail or air transportation. If you go by air, or if for any reason travel cannot be performed, the unused requests should be returned to this office for cancellation as soon as possible. Should these Government Requests for Transportation fail to reach you in time to start on your trip, reimbursement may be claimed for any transportation paid by you, provided receipts are attached.

returned 3/17/49

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Roseann F. Cera

Roseann F. Cera
Travel & Fiscal Officer
UNESCO Relations Staff

Enclosures:
Transportation Requests and Standard Form 1012

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

UNESCO

March 9, 1949

Mr. Howard F. Vickery
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vickery:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 3rd. Unfortunately for me, I'm not going to be able to attend the Cleveland Conference on April 1st, as my schedule is full for that date. I'm sorry to have to miss the meetings, which will certainly be interesting. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

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March 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I haven't been able to find out whether you're going to the Cleveland Conference, but if you do, we're hoping that you will take part in the group discussions on radio the morning and afternoon of April 1.

Justin Miller, who will be chairman of the group discussions, would want to call on you for remarks early in the meeting. And we'd appreciate getting a statement of 500 words or so on what you think UNESCO should be doing, or can do toward promoting its aims through radio and television -- and the same for the national commission and organizations through which it works.

While Commission members are in a distinct category and emphasis will be given to their remarks, you may be interested in the attached list of suggested topics which has been sent to several leaders in radio and television. We'd appreciate a review and criticism and any added suggestions.

The discussions will be very informal.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at the conference. Meanwhile, I'm sure that UNESCO radio people would be interested in any comments you have to make on the new UNESCO World Review, copies of which are going to you regularly.

Sincerely,

Howard F. Vickery

Howard F. Vickery
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff

Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS
(Press and Magazines - Radio and Television)

1. How can the most constructive approach be made through the (press / (radio to problems affecting international understanding?

2. How can U.S. citizens be made more aware of the need for understanding other peoples?

3. How can communities and organizations best gain (press / (radio recognition of their efforts to contribute to a lasting peace?

4. What does the (radio / (press want locally from citizens and organizations to properly emphasize and contribute to UNESCO goals?

5. What does the (radio / (press want nationally from communities and organizations to help attain those goals?

6. Is the (radio / (press contributing effectively to the lessening of racial, religious and national antagonisms? If not, what can be done about it?

7. Why aren't such stories as those on educational reconstruction and interchange of persons told more effectively - both locally and nationally? How can citizens help get those stories told?

8. What can the U.S. (radio / (press do toward providing technical training for workers in its field from war-devastated and undeveloped countries?

9. What is the responsibility of the (radio / (press, editorially and in a news sense, towards UNESCO's objectives?

November 11, 1948

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Thank you for your letter of November 1st and for sending me the documents on the Boston meeting. I read them with interest and regret that I was unable to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles A. Thomson
UNESCO
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

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November 1, 1948

Thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want you to know that the members of the National Commission regretted your absence from the Boston meeting in September.

Many of the members felt that it was a highly successful meeting and I think there were indications that the Commission is making significant progress in carrying out its important responsibilities.

Those documents resulting from the Boston meeting which have thus far been reproduced, have already been mailed to you. In the near future, you will receive the summary minutes and other documents of interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Thomson

Charles A. Thomson
Executive Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Draft 1
February 4, 1948

PROPOSED AGENDA
for
Meeting of U. S. National Commission
February 17 - 18, 1948
Conference Suite, 11th Floor
1778 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

TUESDAY, February 17

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. - Registration

9:30 a.m.

I. Report on the Mexico City Conference

A. Growing Role of National Commissions - Milton S. Eisenhower

B. Symposium on the 1948 Program

Howard E. Wilson - Chairman

Detlev Bronk)
Laurence Duggan)
Reuben Gustavson) - Panel Participants
Charles S. Johnson)
Helen C. White)
Louise Wright)

Questions for discussion:

1. Is UNESCO stronger as a result of the Mexico City Conference?

2. Are we any nearer to giving a central focus to UNESCO's program? What are the essential problems in the development of a satisfactory UNESCO program?

3. In what areas has UNESCO's program to date been most successful? In what areas is it still weak?

4. Which projects of UNESCO's 1948 program should be given first priority in the United States, both in information about UNESCO and in cooperation with UNESCO? In which projects of UNESCO's 1948 program can people at the grass roots effectively participate?

12:00 M. - President Truman will receive the National Commission at the White House

2:30 p.m.

II. The Paris meeting of the Executive Board: What did it accomplish? - George Stoddard

III. UNESCO's 1948 Program - How can the United States Take Part? - Waldo Leland, Chairman, Program Committee

IV. Report of the Executive Committee

7:00 p.m.

V. National Commission Dinner - Hotel Mayflower

WEDNESDAY, February 18

9:30 a.m.

VI. How can the United States National Commission assist the maximum development of national commissions in other countries?

VII. The National Commission and the national program of information and cultural relations:

The contribution of the Smith-Mundt Bill and the Fulbright Act

VIII. Report of the Committee on Information - Edward W. Barrett, Chairman

2:30 p.m.

IX. The National Commission and the United Nations

A. What are the responsibilities of UNESCO to the United Nations system?

B. The Role of the National Commission in furthering understanding of the United Nations system

X. Where is the National Commission going?: An appraisal of its role as a channel to the people

A. Through national organizations

B. Through regional activities, including State and Local Councils

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In reply refer to
UNESCO:

February 6, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Milton Eisenhower has asked me to send you the attached copy of John Grierson's letter to me, dated December 31, 1947.

It contains observations on UNESCO and United Nations developments in the information field and particularly Mr. Grierson's proposals for working parties in the press, film and radio areas. You may be interested to know that Mr. Grierson is resigning from UNESCO at approximately the end of March.

Sincerely yours,

C A Thomson

Charles A. Thomson
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:
Grierson letter

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

19, Avenue Kleber
PARIS-16e

MCG/17209

31st December 1947

Mr. Charles Thompson,
Unesco Division,
U. S. Department of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Charlie,

I had a most helpful discussion on the way through Washington with your Unesco team, and feel most grateful for it. I underlined some general points which will have been reported to you, particularly (a) that the main task now with us is to build up an administration fit and footloose enough to take the creative load placed upon us by the Conference and (b) that the External Affairs Section must now become, with the aid of the Commissions, a constructive as well as a diplomatic force, building positively an integrated system of active and creative relationship between the Programme Sections of Unesco and the National Commissions.

To this latter end, it has become necessary, I think, to set up Working Parties within the Commissions for radio, films and press (this third committee to handle both the Mass Communications and the Public Information aspects of Unesco relationships).

In our discussion on radio, I presented the motion that the working party might build up its own (American) Ideas Bureau (though God knows that the title is wrong for the U.S.) and its own (American) World University of the Air. In other words, I think the key to the whole business is regional initiatives whichlater can be progressively integrated in a world-wider (or is it worlder-wide?) pattern. We should of course seek to have each regional effort work to a relatively common plan, but the essential point is to have a working party or committee give active continuity to an effort within the U.S.

I am afraid - pace Priestley - of opportunistic intrusions on C.B.S., N.B.C., etc. from Paris, however bright the geniuses we post to and from the U.S. in the name of Unesco. Obviously we cannot expect to get the best from N.B.C., C.P.S., etc., without the most careful local study of their schedules, the basic character of their programmes and of their commitments and the really practical possibilities of their cooperation in E.S.C. terms. I have thought that Benton in his retirement might head such a working party on radio, or Chet Bowles or Hutchins; but I thin of these names only because I know they appreciate the problem. Other names will occur to you.

/Another

Another possibility in which your people must guide me is the E.S.C. development in the F.M. field. I had a talk in Mexico City with Boden who has, I understand, much to do with the F.M. station at the University of California. He talked of his desire to set up a Unesco workshop, and I thought at the time that, if one, why not a string of them, working in touch with each other and not excluding the possibility of an across-the-border tie-up with a Unesco workshop in Mexico City. Anyway, I imagine it will be easier to develop E.S.C. programmes on the local free stations than within the tougher framework of the bigger networks. In either case, a blue-print of action has to be developed by those (a) who know the field and (b) who are nationally organized to encourage a continuing and articulate effort.

Again one comes back to the notion of a working party, of which more in detail further on.

Film is a complex and difficult field in any event, but not the easier because of the United Nations Film Board set-up. I presided over its last meeting on my way through New York. The children there have certainly done something in their first year, and it may be as much as could reasonably be expected. But they have concentrated on direct production rather than on the motivation of production by others and are therefore in the small time. They have no long-term blue-prints for the progressive motivation of production programmes for F.A.O., W.H.O., etc., nor indeed have they yet clearly examined the many possibilities of having existing production schedules include films in their various fields of interest. They have not yet developed a systematic contact system with news-reel shorts producers and feature-producers, etc. I say this, not in criticism, but only as a measure of what has to be done in the future if the United Nations Film Board - with which we have agreed to integrate our Unesco effort - is to become a powerful reality.

It is in my mind of course that if it used the power and prestige of the United Nations to approach producers and distributors on the highest levels, it would be able to influence schedules, as none of us separately could expect to do. Moreover, I like to think of a world-wide attack on production schedules in terms of all complementary thematic material represented by health, nutrition, agriculture, labour relations, education, science, culture, etc. etc. I could be very exciting.

The reality is that, this year, the Film Board's money has been cut, and confidence in its present system and substance seems to have waned more than somewhat in the Lake Success menage. I do not know why, because the will to cooperate with such a Board is growing, not diminishing. I have proposed that a small expert committee of three look into the show and draw up a new plan of action for it, even if it means proposing a different kind of executive organization. Ben Cohen has welcomed this and I expect

/him to act on it.

him to act on it. As matters stand now, the organization problem is difficult. Benoit Levy has set up cooperating committees in at least the U. S., France and England and, in the latter case, he seems satisfied that at each meeting someone drops in as an observer from the national cooperating body for Unesco. I am not so satisfied because I am not sure that the committee has anything solid to work to, far less a clear schedule of action. In any case, I do not want two film cooperating bodies in a country. I want one only, and I would like to have it a working party under the National Commission, but working to the plans of the United Nations Film Board and Unesco both, as we have together agreed to integrate them. This calls for some delicate footwork because I am not sure that Benoit Levy has developed the sort of committees or provided the authoritative auspices for them which the National Commissions might wish. This, however, is a matter of inquiry and I am not pretending to be certain.

I have, so far, only made one proposal on the press side, and I expect to come forward with something more solid presently. The proposal is that the press working party in the U. S. should, as a first job, get out fairly quickly a symposium of American views on the subject of the freedom of the press, and that Lloyd Free himself edit it. In my view, a lot of water has gone over the academic dam in the past five years, and what was stated with certainty then has been much qualified as a result of exposure to the political weather in that old market-place of ideas. (Someone even tells me that Kent Cooper the other day said something denying the existence of an "iron curtain," but I have not yet got the reference). I have just been telling Chafee that the best thing about the work of the Commission on the Freedom of the Press was that it so exposed the problem that its findings will be out of date in a twelve-month. Be that as it may, I wonder if, now that the Neiman fellows have also spoken and the subject has been threshed around editorially quite a lot, the wider U.S. view-point could not be usefully and authoritatively expressed in symposium fashion. I mean the growing acceptance of the principle of two-way flow which, only two years ago, was anathema to the film industry for example, the growing articulation of the respect for diversity of cultures, etc. My personal view is that it would give much reassurance to other countries - apart from making for a useful contribution to Geneva, if it were prepared in time. However, Free will best know the value of this suggestion.

You have, if I may butt into your business with affection, two vulnerable points in international debate on the subject of free flow. The first one is that quotation from the self-interested and sometimes naive pronouncements of two or three years ago does not in fact reflect your more developed position. The second point is less important, but I like it. You have not yet found the right answer to an attack on the so-called vulgarity of American cultural influences and their vast coco-colonial growth abroad. There is a tendency to apologize for the vulgar side of the American creative effort, whereas in my personal view there are two aspects of that vulgarity: one profoundly defensible, as representing a vitality,

/ingenuity, fancy

ingenuity, fancy and invention of a very high order from the mass point of view: the other or tawdry aspect being of course as profoundly indefensibl Free nearly hit the formula in his answer to Hoffmeister at Mexico City, but not quite because he based his defense on "entertainment" and "relaxation" and I think he even used the dreadful word "vicarious", - with of course such high examples of American culture as Krazy Kat, Lil Abner, Mae West, W. C. Fields, the Marx Brothers, Louis Armstrong's trumpet, the metropolitan folksongs, the dramatized story-line and the community services of the U. S. newspapers, all positively creative and for the whole world. Anyway, here is a matter for some quiet attention. I apologize for bringing it up, but there is much in America being sold short because of the failure in criticism in the popular media themselves, and this is a point that has always fascinated me.

Talking of vulnerability, I might as well put in the point, which you know, that the Americans' use of 65 per cent of the world's output in newsprint creates a problem when you are talking of freedom of the press, not to mention two-way, three-way or x-way flows of information with the more or less yokel nations, so to speak.

Please regard these as interim notes only. As I see it, the working parties might comprise in the first place a collection of major nabobs (sixteen or so) meeting twice a year, (a) for general guidance, (b) as an assurance of influence on the highest production levels, with specialized working parties of lesser nabobs meeting more often (say four, five or six times a year). In the film example, these specialized working parties, reporting to the committee of nabobs and to you, might cover (1) news-reels, (2) documentary and educational films, (3) short films in theatres and (4) feature films, and meet every two or three months. They should ideally work to a twelve-months' plan in touch, through you, with Unesco and the Film Board for reports and clear indications of requirements Somewhere along the line they would need a continuing secretariat, and this is where Eric Johnston - among others - might do himself a favour in international public relations. As a simple indication that they have a work to do, I cite the fact that Unesco is now prepared to put up a plan for 156 pictures, of which fifty, say, might reasonably be produced within the normal framework of U. S. film production schedules. Moreover, distribution questions must progressively arise as the other countries begin to make their contribution to the E.S.C. production schedules. There would, too, be the development of the followships scheme though this, I imagine, will require central control over all the fields in which they operate, as well as decentralized interest by the working parties in their development and operation.

So much as a running commentary at this stage. I am just back in Paris and have an odd sense that the next three months will be hardgoing. We are not, unfortunately, administratively organized yet for the big gay effort, which is implicit in the programme if I read it aright. Never, I

think in the history of humankind was so much expected from such a bunch of dreary characters as we somehow manage to be.

Yours ever,

(sgd) John Grierson,

John Grierson,
Director,
Mass Communications & Public Information Sections.

P.S. The Unesco film production scheme was presented as a paper at Mexico City and should go forward to Herb Edwards. He had not seen it when I passed through.

P.P.S. I have just got your word on Leland Stowe, of which more anon.

(sgd) J.

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February 4, 1948

TO: Members of the U. S. National Commission

FROM: Charles A. Thomson, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

Forwarded for your information are a tentative agenda for the February meeting of the U. S. National Commission and certain documents which will be used as a basis for discussion at the meeting.

Any comments or suggestions you may wish to make will be appreciated.

Enclosures:

1. Tentative Agenda
2. Report of Administrative and External Relations Commission
3. Final Resolutions: Program for 1948 as revised
4. Report of Budget Sub-Commission
5. Working paper on role of U. S. National Commission of UNESCO in furthering public understanding of the United Nations system
6. Working paper on questions relating to the formation of state and local councils on UNESCO
7. Working paper on the relation of the U. S. National Commission to the National Commissions of other countries.

URS/Prog/1948/2
February 3, 1948

CORRIGENDUM TO
2C/130
PARIS, 13 January 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Second Session

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

Annex VII

Paragraph 1. Representation of Unesco in the Main Cultural Areas of the World.

(4) (b) to be added

"the Director-General is instructed to arrange during 1948 for extended visits of key Unesco officials to several geographical regions of the world with a view to assisting in the establishment and development of National Commissions."

Paragraph 12. Relations with the Specialised Agencies.

"THE GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLVES:

That the Director-General is instructed to enter into negotiations with the International Refugee Organisation looking toward the inclusion of educational services for Displaced Persons in Unesco's appeal for aid to the devastated countries."

Paragraph 12 then continues as in the original copy: "THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

Expresses the view that....."

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he regrets that he will be unable to attend the U.S. National Commission meeting in February. I am returning herewith his transportation request.

I am also returning the transportation request for Mr. Harlow Shapley which have been sent to us in error along with Mr. Murrow's.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles Thomson
U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
The Conference Suite
1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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No

January 23, 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the U. S. National Commission

FROM: Charles A. Thomson, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Transportation Requests

Enclosed are Government Transportation Requests to cover your travel to Washington, D. C. and return, by rail or air, in connection with the Fourth Meeting of the U. S. National Commission.

A tentative agenda of the meeting will be forwarded to you in the near future.

Enclosures:

1. Transportation Requests
2. Travel Instructions
3. Form 1012
4. Copy of Travel Authorization

TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS

- - - -

Fourth Meeting
U. S. National Commission for UNESCO
February 17 and 18, 1948

The Conference Suite
1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

- - - -

The attached Government Transportation Requests cover your travel, by rail or air, from your official station to Washington, D. C. and return. For your convenience and use upon completion of travel, there is also enclosed a partially completed travel voucher. All that needs to be done in the final completion of the voucher is the insertion of the dates and the times of departure and arrival and the amount of taxi fare to and from your residence to station or airport, whichever the case may be. The Administrative Office will compute your per diem allowance and statement of travel. A per diem of $10.00 has been authorized from the time you leave your official station to the time of your return thereto.

When you have filled in the necessary blanks and entered your signature in the space designated, please return the voucher to the Administrative Officer, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, Washington, D. C. for payment processing. Transportation requests which are not used should be returned to this office for cancellation. In the event that you purchase your travel tickets on a cash basis, be sure to return the travel receipts in order to receive reimbursement.

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THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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JOHN HAY WHITNEY
MRS. LOUISE WRIGHT
EDWARD YOEMANS
GEORGE F. ZOOK

October 8, 1947

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I want you to know how much your inability to attend the Third Meeting of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO is regretted.

The meeting was one of solid accomplishment. The United States Delegation to the second General Conference of UNESCO will be guided by the report on the UNESCO Program for 1948, adopted unanimously by the National Commission. In addition, plans were laid for a more effective expression of grass-roots interest in UNESCO through concrete action by national organizations and local communities. I am enclosing pertinent documents relating to the meeting, including the Reference Book, certain of the speeches presented, and various findings resulting from the sessions.

on shelf

The next meeting of the National Commission is planned for February 17-18, 1948, in Washington, D. C., in order that actions taken at the second General Conference of UNESCO, to be held in Mexico City, may be considered at the earliest practical date. I sincerely hope you will find it possible to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Thomson

Charles A. Thomson
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:
Reference Book
Report of Committee on Youth Organizations
Report of the Subcommittee to Study the Executive Board
Address by Milton Eisenhower
Address by Walter H. C. Laves
Report of the Drafting Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

MEMORANDUM

September 10, 1947

To: Members of the Committee on Information,
U. S. National Commission for UNESCO

From: Edward W. Barrett

Attached is the latest report from Julian Street, Jr., the Commission's Information Officer.

We have arranged a meeting of the Committee on Information Thursday at 1 p.m. in Parlor "A". Tickets are $1.50 and can be obtained at the registration desk. It is hoped you can be present. The meeting will be reasonably brief.

MONTH END REPORT, AUGUST, 1947
Julian Street, Jr.
Information Officer

1. Arranged interview for Dean McKeon with Mary Van Rennsalaer Thayer, Washington Post columnist, who subsequently used two separate items on UNESCO and Dean McKeon.

2. Willard Espy - discussed material for back cover essay - Reader's Digest.

3. Arranged with Paul Harrison of the United Press for syndicate feature story interview with Dr. Snyder of CIER on educational reconstruction.

4. Edited, with Miss Mahoney, third issue of the National Commission NEWS.

5. Arranged for Archibald MacLeish to give NBC broadcast in connection with United Nations Week from Rockefeller Plaza, September 15. (Through Sterling Fisher and Gilbert Chase of NBC.)

6. Laid out display materials for Chicago Conference with Mr. Nagle and Mr. Kanline of PN.

7. At Charles A. Thomson's suggestion, submitted UNESCO Week plan through Francis Russell to Clark Eichelberger, head of the United Nations Association.

8. Also discussed UNESCO Week plan with George Ludlam, Vice-President of the Advertising Council.

9. Advised editors of Harper's Bazaar and Vogue of Mexico City UNESCO Conference.

10. Arrange for Four Arts Buffet Luncheon with Daniel Catton Rich at Chicago Museum of Fine Arts. This later had to be canceled because the National Commission did not have funds to pay for transporting speakers to Chicago.

11. Arranged with Marquis Childs, Washington columnist, to see Arthur Compton when he goes to Paris regarding a story on UNESCO and American "cultural imperialism."

12. Arranged press conference with Denzer, of Broadcasting Magazine, and Lloyd Free, State Department representative at UNESCO Paris Conference on World Broadcasting.

13. Got articles from Milton S. Eisenhower and Dean McKeon, Huxley, Laves, and Drewisski of UNESCO Paris for UNESCO issue of World Affairs. Asked Mexican Travel Bureau to prepare advertisement for back cover on Mexico City General Conference.

14. Arranged with Mr. Patterson of PL for meetings of national organization leaders in Washington on September 12 and New York, September 25, to be addressed by Harold Laves, Deputy Director-General, during his stay in this country.

15. Press release on new members of National Commission sent out August 18. Also announced plans for Chicago Conference.

16. Photographs of all new members of the National Commission and all replacements sent to their home town papers.

17. Pamphlet "UNESCO and You" prepared by James Flanagan of PL, sent to PB and should be printed by September 9.

18. Schedule of possible radio speakers from National Commission at Chicago sent to William Wood, Director of Radio in PL.

19. Saw Erwin Canham, Archibald MacLeish, Harlow Shapley and G. H. Edgell, of the National Commission, and arranged for materials for articles National Commission NEWS and magazines on UNESCO subjects. Also discussed better liaison with Dr. Bok, head of UNESCO Committee of National Research Council.

20. Arranged for UNESCO display in Tarrytown (the model United Nations Community for UNESCO Week).

21. Arranged for Dr. Solomon Arnaldo to speak at Madison House meeting sponsored by National Jewish Welfare Board.

22. Assembled data for report of Information Committee for Chicago Conference.

23. Laid out public relations plans for Chicago Conference.

24. It is interesting perhaps to note that in my three months here the entire staff has been moved three times and I have had six secretaries.

September 10, 1948

Mr. Howard F. Vickery
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff
U. S. National Commission for
UNESCO
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vickery:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 7th, and for the enclosed material concerning the up-coming UNESCO meeting. I will be glad to do whatever I can to spread understanding of the Commission's work.

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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DONALD R. YOUNG
GEORGE F. ZOOK

Plat Thanks

SEP 7-1948

Personal

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The attached background release and pamphlet on the coming meeting of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO have gone to many news desks, but of even more importance to the Commission's purposes would be some thoughtful editorial comments on the objectives.

We are hoping that you will be able to make some use of this material to help spread understanding of UNESCO and the Commission's work in this country.

We will be glad, of course, to answer any questions.

Sincerely,

Howard F. Vickery

Howard F. Vickery
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff

Enclosures

Edmond Taylor is in the office and tells me he plans to discuss some radio plans with you.

Mr. Ed. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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NC/C.L./23

SEP 7-1948

Note to editors:

The enclosed release and pamphlet give the background on UNESCO and the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

We are hoping that a feature story on their objectives can be used in connection with the Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Commission, which opens in Boston September 27. We believe it will be of interest to a large percentage of your readers, many of whom already are active in UNESCO's fields.

Many of the more than 300 national organizations which it is estimated are working in one way or another for international understanding — contributing to educational reconstruction in war-devastated countries, the interchange of students and teachers, etc. — started their programs independently of UNESCO. But all are working on the "UNESCO idea".

Part of the significance of this movement is indicated by the type of men and women on the U.S. Commission, many of whom spend a major part of their time in UNESCO work. It is indicated further by the size and enthusiasm of the delegations drawn to regional conferences at Denver and San Francisco, the spread of the "idea" in schools and universities, the growth of state councils and constantly increasing community activities related to the UNESCO program.

Sixty of the greatest national organizations in the country are represented on the Commission. Many other organizations are associated in the program — as are scores of individual leaders who are on working panels established by the Commission.

(Enclosure)

Howard F. Vickery
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff

UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

UNESCO COMMISSION TO MEET,
DISCUSS PROBLEM OF 'DIVIDED WORLD'

Washington, Sept. --- Nearly one hundred distinguished American citizens will open a three-day conference at Boston Monday, September 27, to discuss the most effective steps they can take in their fields to improve international understanding and contribute to a permanent peace.

Their fields are broad, for they are members of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO -- the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Sixty of them represent great national organizations; the others are outstanding leaders in many walks of life. In addition to their responsibility for advising the Department of State on various phases of foreign policy, they have the dual job of helping spread an understanding of other peoples among citizens of the U.S. and of implementing the world-wide UNESCO program.

And to face up to the issue of what educators, scientists, leaders in industry, labor, government and the arts -- and, above all, communities and their citizens -- can do for peace in these critical days, they have scheduled a public meeting in Boston's Symphony Hall the night of September 27 on the subject "UNESCO in a Divided World".

On a discussion panel there will be Walter Laves, Deputy Director General of UNESCO in Paris, political scientist and former U.S. Government official; George Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, member of UNESCO's Executive Board and member of the National Commission; and two other outstanding figures in public life. The panel chairman will be Erwin D. Canham, Commission member and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The meeting will be opened by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College and chairman of the National Commission, and will be closed by William G. Carr of the National Education Association.

UNESCO's constitution says that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." It adds that "Ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause throughout the history of mankind of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war..." And a recent UNESCO study by eight internationally known social scientists concludes that "there is no evidence to indicate that wars are necessary and inevitable consequences of 'human nature' " ... and that there are "vital needs common to all men which must be fulfilled in order to establish and maintain peace."

UNESCO's task then, as its leaders see it, is to promote understanding among all peoples and help remove the tensions which lead to war, to foster cooperation among all nations to end "insecurity and fear" and seek better living standards and a fuller life. But at the Symphony Hall session, as well as others, there will be an opportunity to raise questions about the effectiveness of such a program in a world still ringed with armed forces -- a program which, nevertheless, has been described by Chairman Eisenhower and other UNESCO leaders as the most challenging in the world today.

On the international front, UNESCO leaders can point to the fact that the organization has followed up its dramatic "Book of Needs" and its survey of press, radio and film deficiencies in war-devastated countries with efforts to meet these problems; that it took a leading part in the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information; that pilot educational programs have been started in China, Africa and Haiti;

that the Hylean Amazon project to explore the resources of a great unknown area is under way; that an international theatre has been started; that UNESCO has sponsored or taken a major part in launching international conferences of educators, scientists, museum and university leaders, archivists, art critics, librarians and copyright experts; that it has aided establishment of villages for war-handicapped children; held several seminars; and now is administering 120 major fellowships and is stimulating and aiding the exchange of students, teachers and researchers.

The reports on U. S. activities, however, will draw the most interest. Admittedly UNESCO is only beginning to face its tremendous task in war-devastated countries, but the "UNESCO idea" already was implicit in the work of scores of national organizations in this country before UNESCO was established. More than $150,000,000 in funds, materials and equipment was sent abroad in 1946 and 1947 for educational reconstruction in ravaged lands, and thousands of students and teachers -- and scores of scientists and educators -- have been exchanged with countries all over the world to spread knowledge and international understanding.

Thirty-four fellowships and scholarships from one national organization, 100 teachers brought to the U. S. in a single "exchange", and 70 foreign students provided with technical training through a single institution -- these are measures of the privately-sponsored activities in this field which the Commission can report. In addition, many universities have courses relating to international understanding and the United Nations System, and some solely on UNESCO; teaching on the same themes is

steadily increasing in the elementary and secondary schools; adult education classes have been started by many types of organizations and by many communities; libraries and museums are fostering community-wide programs; cities, towns and organizations are joining movements to see that foreign students, teachers and technicians achieve a substantial knowledge of American institutions and ways of life.

The National Commission has sought to stimulate these programs and the others in UNESCO's fields through hundreds of national organizations, and through various types of conferences. In addition to four Commission meetings, it has held one national public conference at Philadelphia and plans a second at Cleveland next March. A regional conference at Denver in 1947 drew 1900 delegates and observers and resulted in the establishment of four state UNESCO councils and many local councils. Another regional conference, which drew 2100 delegates and hundreds of interested observers to San Francisco this year, has resulted in plans for several more state councils, which will act as information distributing centers, sponsor UNESCO projects, and cooperate in educational, scientific and cultural matters with peoples in all parts of the world. And in scores of communities, hundreds of schools, and many colleges and universities, groups are working on broad programs to increase international understanding.

The Commission not only has broken down its membership into committees to handle major phases of its job, but is establishing a score of working panels -- composed of both Commission members and other leaders -- to study problems ranging from training opportunities for technicians to copyright and translation.

Although the meeting at Symphony Hall will be the only large public affair at Boston, four major sessions of the conference will also be open and the range of subjects will be broad. George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, will address the opening meeting of the Commission. Dr. Eisenhower and Waldo Leland, president emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies, will discuss UNESCO developments in this country; and Dr. Laves and Dr. Stoddard will report on progress abroad. William Benton, former Assistant Secretary of State, will analyze the Geneva conference on Freedom of Information. A report also will be made on Commission activities in stimulating support for observance of United Nations Day October 24.

Two general sections will be devoted to the work of National Commissions and the nature and role of future international UNESCO conferences. They will be led by James Marshall of the New York Board of Education and Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress. Section meetings, broken down according to UNESCO's six-point program, will be under the following chairmen:

Reconstruction -- rebuilding and equipping educational institutions, libraries, and museums in war-devastated countries - Thomas G. Pullen, Maryland State Superintendent of Schools

Communication -- removing barriers to a free flow of information and promoting the production and distribution of all media - Mr. Canham

Education — spreading basic skills and knowledge around the world, educating all peoples to their responsibilities for peace - George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois.

Cultural Exchange -- making great books and great objects of art available throughout the world - Archibald MacLeish.

Human and Social Relations -- removing the social and racial tensions which encourage war - Donald R. Young, Executive Director, Social Science Research Council, New York City.

Natural Sciences -- stimulating international cooperation to achieve a fuller life for all peoples - Harlow Shapley, president, American Association for Advancement of Science, Cambridge, Mass.

A basic task of the meeting will be to clarify the position of the National Commission on policies and problems which will be discussed at the Third General Conference of UNESCO, at which all 39 member nations will be represented. Scheduled as U.S. delegates for this conference are Assistant Secretary of State Allen, chairman; Dr. Eisenhower, Dr. Evans, Dr. Leland and Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times, all Commission members. Alternates are Frank Capra, film producer and director; William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands; Mrs. Kathleen N. Lardie, former Commission member and authority on education by radio; W. Albert Noyes, Jr., scientist; and George F. Zook,

Commission member and president of the American Council on Education. U. S. Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas, was named Congressional adviser, and Dr. Stoddard as special adviser.

The Boston conference will be the fifth semi-annual meeting of the National Commission. In addition to Mr. Canham, who is editor of the Christian Science Monitor, those in charge of arrangements are Dr. Leland, Dr. Shapley, Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, president of Wellesley College; George Harold Edgell, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and Robert S. Smith, National Student Association -- all members of the National Commission -- and W. Nelson Bump, president of the Pan-American Council of New England; Mrs. Arthur Rotch, president of the Joint Council for International Cooperation; and Professor I. Amdur, representative of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

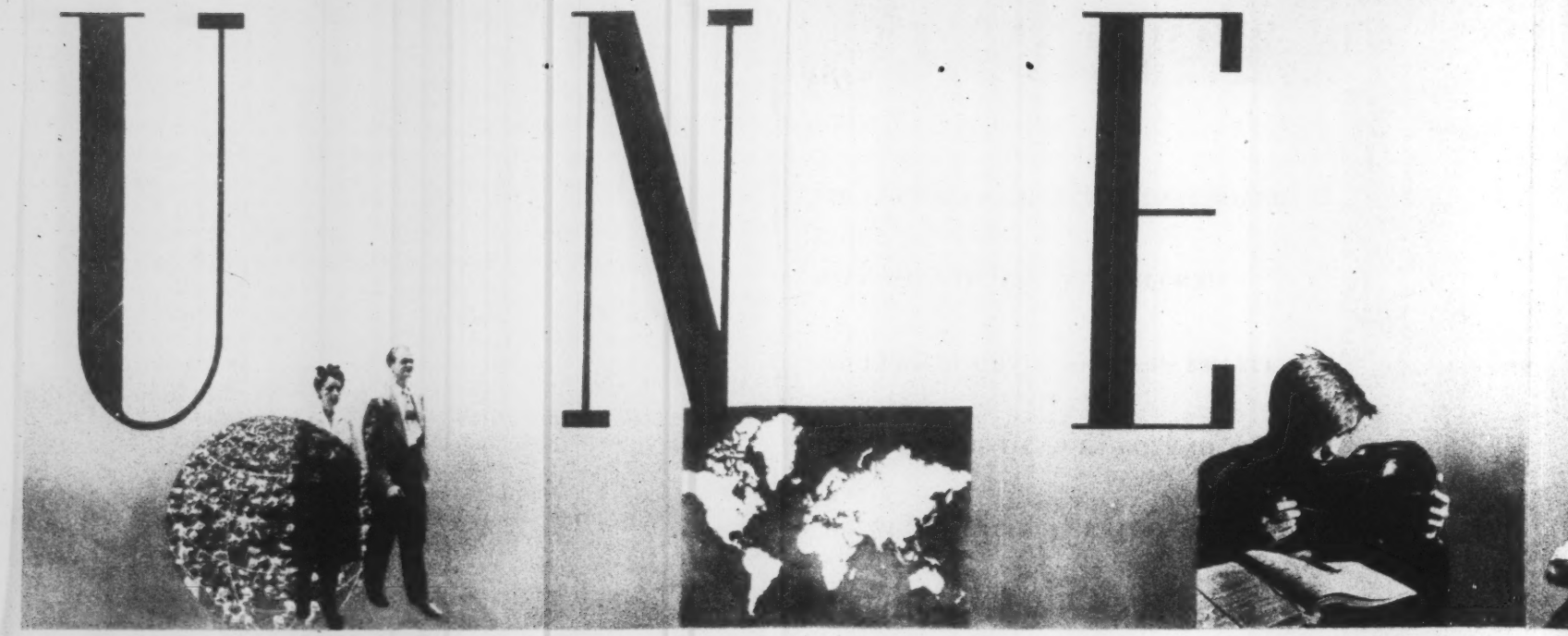
9/2/48

UNESCO

- WHAT IT IS
- WHAT IT DOES
- WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

Published for the
U. S. National Commission for UNESCO
by the
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Department of State Publication 3225

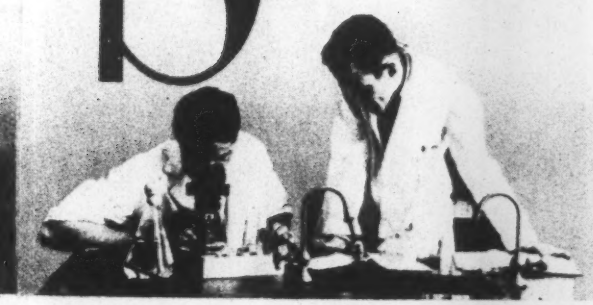


U stands for UNITED. It means YOU and all the peoples of the world joining together in a fight against the ignorance, suspicion, and poverty which breed war.

N stands for NATIONS. 40 of them including our own United States of America. In the names of their citizens they pledged a global effort.

E stands for EDUCATIONAL. It means sharing and using the world's knowledge and using all the means we have for learning to live together in peace.

S



S stands for SCIENTIFIC. It means directing the technical, industrial, and research genius of our times to overcome the inequalities that lead to national differences in living standards and eventually to war.

C

C stands for CULTURAL. It means illuminating with heart, spirit, and intellect our belief in the dignity of man and in the ideal of a friendly society of nations.

O

O stands for ORGANIZATION. It means UNESCO, a world clearing house for your efforts and all the programs, information, and materials that will lead men to tolerance, understanding, and mutual aid.

UNESCO . . . FREE MINDS

This is UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization owes much to the experience of the International Intellectual Cooperation Organization of the League of Nations. Its birth was stimulated by discussions of the Allied Ministers of Education from 1942 to 1945 and actually occurred at a conference of representatives of 43 nations in London in November 1945.

In December 1946, the First General Conference was held and UNESCO was then authorized by the United Nations as one of its specialized agencies.

UNESCO headquarters were established in Paris, in an old hotel now known as UNESCO House. The Second General Conference was held in Mexico City in the late fall of 1947 and annual conferences will be held hereafter.

UNESCO has an Executive Board of 18 members elected by UNESCO's General Conference for 3-year terms. There is a Director General and staff responsible to the Board and the Conference. Membership in UNESCO is open to all UN members and to other nations properly approved by the Board and the Conference.

TODAY

362 PHILIPPINE LIBRARIES IN RUINS

4 BELGIAN MUSEUMS DESTROYED

6300 TEACHERS DEAD IN POLAND

1500 FRENCH GRADE SCHOOLS LEVELED

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA WRECKED

1326 YUGOSLAV CHURCHES DESTROYED

but . .

WE CAN BUILD A NEW WORL
IF PEOPLE UN

DS FOR A FREE WORLD

ORLD
UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER

UNESCO *in the U. S.*

Responsibility for leadership in this country rests in the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. It is composed of approximately 100 distinguished men and women. Forty are selected as individuals, 60 from national organizations. Among them are scientists, educators, economists, editors, industrialists, and government officials.

The Commission has named committees to work on every phase of the UNESCO program. In addition, panels are being established to direct U. S. participation in the program in a score of fields—ranging from the broad problems of education and science to the specific questions of copyright and translation, from tensions affecting international understanding to the provision of technical training for students from other nations.

The Commission is provided with a small secretariat through the UNESCO Relations Staff of the State Department. Its chief channels to the people are through the national organizations active in UNESCO's fields, state and local councils, and other interested groups and individuals. Contacts are simplified through representation on the Commission of the great coordinating groups in education, scientific research, industry, and labor.

UNESCO *at work*

UNESCO has a staff of only a few hundred persons, but there was drama in what was taking place at UNESCO House in 1948. An internationally known British scientist was the Director General; a former U. S. Government official was his Deputy; the president of an American university sat on the Board of Directors, which was headed by an Australian. In one office, a former school superintendent of Poland was tabulating the destruction of educational institutions; in another, a Frenchman was inventorying technical shortages of war-devastated countries; elsewhere, another noted European was drafting means of cooperation in the natural sciences. A center for world consultation and cooperation in education, science, and culture was in the making. The characters would change—but the work would go on in the interests of world peace and security.

UNESCO's work has only begun. But it has been responsible for distribution of vast educational supplies; dramatized wartime destruction through a "Book of Needs"; issued a 200-page report on technical needs of press, radio, and films; established fellowships and stimulated scholarships and aided the exchange of students; held educational seminars and started pilot educational programs; set up field scientific stations; paved the way for international institutes for theater and music and an international pool of literature.

The UNESCO

UNESCO's great task of trying to insure peace and security through international understanding is all the more difficult, of course, because of the devastation of war. The destruction of educational institutions, the plight of teachers and students, the barriers to communication, the complications of economic exchange—all these multiply its problems. But they also dramatize the absolute necessity of its success!

UNESCO's broad objectives cannot be achieved alone by any organization, or by any combination of governments. They can be accomplished only through the enterprise and faith of the citizens of all nations. Because of the vast scope of its job, UNESCO must sponsor scores of projects; but emphasis has been placed on six broad programs—all recognizing the necessity of aid to war-devastated countries:

Educational Reconstruction—Stimulate relief enterprises to reconstruct and equip schools and universities, libraries, and museums.

Communication—Cooperate in all efforts to obtain a free flow of information and free travel; promote production and distribution of publications, films, and radio broadcasts; stimulate interchange of scientists, educators, and students.

Education—Spread knowledge throughout the world; eventually teach the illiterate half of the

as organizations - WHAT YOU

The UNESCO story is being told today on college campuses, in schools, through scores of organizations.

Organizations are urged to consider the UNESCO program and see how they best can implement it. Educational reconstruction, of course, still holds a high priority. Books, equipment, funds for rebuilding, are badly needed. Put in simple terms:

$2 will supply the notebooks and paper required by a Chinese student for one year . . .

$5 will buy one to six books for a European university whose library has been destroyed . . .

$500 will equip a student kitchen for cheap, nutritional meals.

There are kits costing $10 to $25 which will provide a teacher and many students with schoolroom supplies and a first-aid package.

Organizations can take part in the program of sending teachers and students abroad, of helping foreign students to come here—or aiding American teachers and students to take part in the seminars being held in this country.

They can enter the field of adult education. They can help overcome prejudices by a study of American history. If there is appreciation of the contribution of Spanish missionary fathers before Plymouth Rock; of the story of Swiss and Scotch-Irish in the settlement of Pennsylvania; of the French adventurers who preceded the Cavaliers and the Puritans; of the contributions of the Greeks and Slovenes and Italians and Irish of the

CO Program

world to read and write; educate peoples to live in harmony and peace; further education for health through personal and community hygiene; encourage academic, vocational and domestic skills; spur adult education and aid war-handicapped children.

Cultural Exchange—Sponsor international institutes for the theater and music and an international pool of literature; aid in the translation of the great books; compile information on the arts and sciences.

Human and Social Sciences—Help identify and remove the social, religious, and racial tensions inimical to peace; stimulate inquiries on the principles of human rights, democracy and liberty; analyze the basis of ideological conflicts which lead to wars.

Natural Sciences—Further the conservation of the world's natural resources; promote research centers throughout the world; open up hitherto uninhabitable areas; stimulate scientific developments for the benefit of all mankind.

While work on these objectives must be begun through the great educational and scientific leaders of the world, they can be achieved only when people in every part of the world contribute to their accomplishment. This pamphlet suggests some of the things *you* can do.

Action Under Way

More than $150,000,000 in money, goods, and equipment has been contributed by the American people for educational reconstruction in war-devastated countries. The major job has been done by national organizations which had their work under way before UNESCO began to function—but they are all working on the "UNESCO idea."

The interchange of teachers and students with other countries, curtailed of course during the war, has become a major project with many organizations. The passage of the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright acts by Congress will expand this program.

Cities and towns have organized to meet educational needs in communities abroad, schools have followed the same practice and several universities are planning special aid to other institutions of higher learning abroad. Correspondence between students here and abroad, and among other groups, already has become an important contribution toward UNESCO goals.

These are the parts of the UNESCO program where progress is most easily identified. Adult education, the training of youth for international understanding, the efforts to solve social tensions, the long-range educational goals, scientific contributions—these will test the UNESCO program as it moves forward.

DU CAN DO - as individuals

great immigration years—all these things help tell a new story of America and its debt to the Old World.

They can promote study of UNESCO aims through discussion groups, take up the problems of discrimination, urge tolerance in communities and in neighborhoods. They can dramatize UNESCO and its message through exhibits, pageants, and other means.

Individuals or groups can make their opinions felt for peace. Individuals can "speak out in meeting" when they hear a callous inaccuracy about peoples abroad or when they encounter emotional attitudes toward neighbors. Individuals and groups can seek better standards in press, radio, and films by criticism and praise—and they can further the use of these media in the schools for the enlightenment of children on foreign and domestic problems in UNESCO's fields.

In simplest terms, this is the UNESCO message to all citizens:

Your dollars can help rebuild and equip schools in war-devastated lands . . .

Your city or town can take a part in world affairs, can help to insure peace by a dozen practical projects of its own—among its own people . . .

You can tip the scales toward peace a dozen times a day—by a tolerant phrase, an accurate fact, a gesture of friendship across present racial, cultural, or national barriers.

THE CHALLENGE

UNESCO is the symbol of a great crusade for peace by nations, large and small, whose leaders believe that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

"Ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause throughout the history of mankind," reads the preamble to UNESCO's constitution, "of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war. . . ."

UNESCO's task, then, is to promote understanding among all these peoples . . . to help remove the tensions which lead to war . . . to foster cooperation among nations in all efforts which seek better living standards and a fuller life.

It is in the fields of education, science, and culture that UNESCO makes its effort. It must fashion a practical program in which all citizens can take an active part—not simply the leaders in education, the sciences, and the arts.

That program is in the making today. You can help carry it forward.

THE REAL UNESCO

. . . is to be found in a discussion group where friends help each other to find out what is necessary for the maintenance of peace . . .

in a classroom where a teacher helps children to understand what the people of the world were striving for in the Charter of UN when they spoke of "without distinction of race, sex, language or religion" . . .

in a university where the resources of scholarship are applied to the study of human relations . . .

in a community that applies what is known about human relationships to develop a better-integrated community and more responsible citizens . . .

in a broadcasting studio where a program of international understanding is sent out over the air . . .

around a radio in the home where that program is listened to . . .

in the editorial offices of a newspaper or magazine or book publisher which gives its readers a responsible account of current world problems or the background necessary to grasp their meaning . . .

. . . thoughts from a leader in UNESCO's program.

Any national organization to which you belong may be able to tell you best how to aid in UNESCO's program. Information on education reconstruction can be obtained from CIER, 740 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D.C. Other inquiries will be forwarded to the proper sources by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, 1778 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington 25, D.C.

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COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Cherrington:

Since Mr. Murrow is away on vacation I am replying to your letter of August 16th. I am sorry that my reply is so delayed, but I have also been on vacation and your letter has just come to my attention.

I am afraid Mr. Murrow will not be back to town before you make your report to the Chicago meeting on the subject of separating the UNESCO personnel and National Commission activities from the State Department's Information activities. If, however, you would still like to hear from Mr. Murrow for any future reference on the subject, please advise me and I will have him communicate with you when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Ben M. Cherrington
Social Science Foundation
University of Denver
Denver 10, Colorado

E. R. M.
F. 1155

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
DENVER 10, COLORADO

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August 16, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you will recall, the House passed the Mundt Bill. It was reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but was not acted upon by the Senate. Instead, the Senate passed Resolution 161 authorizing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study the Department of State's Information and Cultural Relations program and report back to the Senate not later than February 1, 1948. A Sub-Committee, of which Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey is the chairman, was appointed to make the study.

This would seem to make it appropriate for members of the National Commission at our September meeting in Chicago to consider whether we wish to advise the Secretary of State to separate the UNESCO personnel and National Commission activities in the Department of State from the Department's Information activities. At the present time, they are consolidated in the office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. The National Commission, under the law, has no responsibility for advising on the information program of the Department, and for that reason among others it has been proposed that the UNESCO Relations Staff be shifted to some other place in the Department of State. There is, of course, no implied criticism of the Officers of the Department engaged in the information program, but it is believed that information services, no matter how well conducted, may be interpreted abroad as government propaganda, and that therefore it is unwise to mix UNESCO activities with it.

As chairman of the Executive Committee's Sub-Committee on the Organization, Budget, and Personnel for UNESCO matters in the Department, I would greatly

appreciate hearing from you on this subject before the Chicago meeting, at which our Committee will be asked to make a report.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Ben M. Cherrington

Ben M. Cherrington

P.S. Between August 18 and 30 I will be attending the Brookings Institution Seminar on the Teaching of International Relations. Kindly address your reply during that time to me, c/o Brookings Institution Seminar
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 4, 1947

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Please forgive the delay in answering your several letters regarding the September 11th-13th meetings of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO in Chicago. It was due to a change in the secretarial staff and, as you know, Mr. Murrow's vacation. However, Mr. Murrow did stop in at the office for a few hours yesterday and asked me to tell you that he is sorry, but a very busy week here in New York will make it impossible for him to go to Chicago. I am returning herewith the Expense Voucher and Transportation Requests which were enclosed in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Charles A. Thomson
The United States National Commission
for UNESCO
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Enc.

COPY

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September 3, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Edward Barrett's request, I am enclosing a copy of the report of the Information Committee for the National Commission which is being included in the reference for the Plenary Sessions of the National Commission meeting in Chicago. Should you have any suggestions or criticism of this report, would you please let me know as soon as possible, in care of Mrs. Louise Wright, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Sincerely,

Julian Street Jr.

Julian Street, Jr.
Information Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York

NC/Com.Inf./2
August 28, 1947

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Third Meeting
September 11-13, 1947
Chicago, Illinois

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

The first year of work of the Committee on Information has seen important strides forward in the development of an information program for the United States National Commission.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the work done during the year by the UNESCO Relations Staff, the Office of Public Affairs and the Division of Public Liaison of the Department of State. Their diligence in bringing UNESCO's aims to the public through press, magazines, radio, as well as to 3000 national, regional and local organizations, has been instrumental in creating public interest in the growing program of UNESCO.

At the recommendation of the Committee the post of Information Officer for the Secretariat was created. At the end of May, Julian Street, Jr. was appointed to this post.

During the two summer months, the efforts of the Information Officer have been principally directed at assembling information and planning for future public relations activities, with especial emphasis on utilizing avenues of information inherent in:

(A) The Work of the National Commission
(B) National and Local Organizations
(C) Press, Radio and General Publications
(D) Educational, Scientific and Other Specialized Publications
(E) The General Conference of UNESCO in Mexico City.

A. THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

For the National Commission the information program has included:

1. The publication of two issues of the National Commission News, a newsletter devoted to UNESCO activities.

2. The collection of photographs and biographical data on members of the National Commission for release to the press in connection with the Chicago National Commission Meeting.

3. Planning the public relations, press and radio program for the Commission's meeting in Chicago. Special attention has been given suggestions for programming speakers for this meeting, and to working out a schedule of press releases compatible with the work of the meeting.

4. Interviews and correspondence with several members of the Commission regarding the present and future information program.

B. NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Documents and reports on the work of the National Commission and on the UNESCO program have been distributed to some 3000 interested organizations.

The information program has also benefited by the support given UNESCO's aims through:

1. The First National Conference at Philadelphia in March, attended by more than 500 organizations of national prominence, which dealt with all aspects of the UNESCO program.

2. The Mountain-Plains Regional Conference at Denver in May, attended by more than 1900 people from six neighboring states, featured organizational section meetings devoted to the following "grass roots" groups: youth, women's civic, men's business, educational, agricultural, labor, religious, mass media and professional. The forty-page report on this conference was promptly published and distributed to persons attending the meeting, as well as to educational journals and national organizations.

3. Leading department stores in Milwaukee and Cincinnati have sponsored UNESCO meetings. The meeting in Milwaukee was attended by 1500 civic leaders.

4. A UNESCO conference in San Francisco, attended by civic leaders, was sponsored by the San Francisco Museum of Art, on the initiative of the Trustees and Women's Board.

5. The League College of the National League of Teachers' Associations held a UNESCO seminar in which members of the UNESCO Relations Staff participated.

6. Meetings have been held in Kansas with a view to developing a state-wide UNESCO program.

(It is not, of course, possible to record all state and local UNESCO activities, since a great many have been held without any official report to the National Commission).

7. UNESCO Week. A plan for UNESCO Week has been drafted, the principle feature of which is a "Report to UNESCO".

(a) It is expected this report will stimulate many national and local organizations to report on their existing UNESCO projects, such as forums on international understanding and contributions of money or supplies for schools in war-devastated countries.

(b) It will also serve to help the National Commission determine the extent of UNESCO activities in this country.

(c) The National Commission, by acknowledging receipt of these reports will encourage organizations to continue their work.

UNESCO week is entirely flexible in concept and has the added advantage of being adaptable to the needs of the small UNESCO Relations Staff.

On July 9, the plan was presented to a special National Social Welfare Assembly UNESCO meeting in New York. The twenty-five national organizations present, representing a membership of several millions, expressed their general approval of such an undertaking after January 1, 1948.

8. Fifteen organized groups in ten cities were addressed by members of the UNESCO Relations Staff between April 14 and August 21.

C. PRESS, RADIO AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

1. The Press. In the period between March and August 18, nine press and two feature stories on National Commission activities were sent to the press.

2. Magazines.

(a) During the period of March through August 18 the members of the UNESCO Relations Staff have contributed 10 articles to magazines.

(b) Rotary International has published a bibliography of 75 articles appearing in "The Rotarian", which deal with the UNESCO program.

(c) Agenda Magazine, which serves club groups with program suggestions, is making a feature of UNESCO activities in a forthcoming issue.

(d) In the April issue of Foreign Affairs there appeared an article entitled "UNESCO Faces Two Worlds" by Byron Dexter, Assistant editor of the quarterly.

(e) The fall issue of World Affairs, published by the American Peace Society, will be devoted to UNESCO activities.

(f) "The People's Peace" by Archibald MacLeish appeared in the July Atlantic Monthly.

(g) The May issue of Platform, discussion group guide published by the Newsweek Club Bureau was devoted to UNESCO. Other publications devoted to UNESCO are planned by interested private organizations.

3. Radio

(a) Thirty-six broadcasts on UNESCO were scheduled by the Division of Public Liaison, twenty-three of which were held during the Philadelphia conference.

(b) The Social Science Foundation, University of Denver, headed by Ben Mark Cherrington, carries discussions of UN and UNESCO affairs in its weekly broadcasts of "Journeys Behind the News" on thirty-one stations.

(c) Arrangements have been made in St. Louis for a series of thirteen broadcasts on UNESCO over radio station KMOX, which may be included in the national network of CBS and perhaps extended to Canada.

4. Publications

(a) During the period following the Philadelphia Conference, four official publications have been published:

1. First General Conference of UNESCO - Report of the U. S. Delegation

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Constitution adopted by the United States of America and Other Governments

3. Address by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, National Conference on UNESCO, Philadelphia.

4. National Commission News, Vol. I and II

"UNESCO and You" will shortly be published by the Department of State. This pamphlet represents the National Commission's first effort at putting UNESCO's story in a form which relates to the individual. 100,000 copies will be distributed to civic organizations, club groups and libraries throughout the U.S. Mimeographed copies have been sent to organizations wishing to adapt this material for the use of their groups.

D. EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

1. The May, 1947 issue of International Conciliation, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Intercourse and Education, was devoted to "The Development of UNESCO," by Howard E. Wilson.

2. The National Research Council has set up a Committee on UNESCO. This Committee publishes a Bulletin which deals with scientific projects undertaken by UNESCO.

3. The April, 1947 issue of The Child, monthly publication of the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, carried an article on "Toward Peace Through Understanding" by Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau and member of the U. S. National Commission.

4. The Phi Beta Kappa Key Reporter had an article on "The United States National Commission for UNESCO" by Charles A. Thomson in the Summer, 1947 issue.

5. The American School Board Journal, May 1947, printed an article on UNESCO by Elaine Exton in the column "Word from Washington".

6. Milton S. Eisenhower's article on "The Minds of Men" appeared in the Kiwanis Magazine for April, 1947.

E. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO IN MEXICO CITY

Special discussions have been held with representatives of the American Embassy in Mexico and the Public Affairs and Press sections of the Department regarding the public information program for the U. S. Delegation to Mexico City.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Information especially recommends the need for increased personnel for the Commission's information program, and urges that the necessity for funds from private sources to expedite this work be fully investigated. As those experienced in Government information and cultural work well know, a relatively small amount of non-government funds can, by adding flexibility to the operation, often double the effectiveness of a program of this nature. Moreover, because of budget cuts in related departments, the UNESCO Relations Staff can no longer call as freely on other public relations divisions within the Department for help.

In the opinion of the Committee on Information, the minimum information staff for UNESCO should include, in addition to the Information Officer, an assistant who will edit the National Commission News, a secretary and a typist.

The Committee on Information also feels the proposed relationship between the Information Officer and the organizational program should be reviewed.

The Information policy during the coming year will be largely focussed on the Mexico City Conference and in developing suitable materials to aid national and local organizations in carrying out the regional, state, and local UNESCO meetings in this country. Efforts will be made toward increased identification of UNESCO and its aims in the public mind, always bearing in mind its relationship to the United Nations. Special attention will be given to concrete aspects of UNESCO's developing a program abroad and in this country with top priority given to the urgent need for contributions to the rebuilding of the school systems in the war devastated countries of the world.

In these troubled times, the magnitude of the effort necessary to bring the meaning of UNESCO to the people of America, can be clearly seen. In the face of a rising tide of disillusionment in the international field, our responsibility toward education for world peace becomes more than ever a challenge, and more than ever an obligation to mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

Kermit Eby
Erwin D. Canham
Reuben Gustavson
Mrs, Charles E. Heming
Charles Johnson
Eric Johnston
Archibald MacLeish
Edward R. Murrow
Mrs. W. D. Sporborg
George F. Zook
Edward W. Barrett, Chairman

Columbus, Ohio
August 25, 1948

Dear Colleague:

I enclose the report of the Unesco Sub-commission on Films. This is a part of the larger report of the entire Commission on Technical Needs in Radio, Press and Film which met in Paris August 2 - 11.

The American members of the Commission were Dr. Ralph Casey, Head of the School of Journalism of the University of Minnesota, Mr. Edmund Laport, Chief Engineer of the Foreign Division of Radio Corporation of America and myself.

I think you will be especially interested in conclusions concerning the use of audio-visual media in combating illiteracy and in the needs for training audio-visual personnel.

We were all pleased with the excellent cooperation which we received from the Unesco Staff in mass communication.

Sincerely,

Edgar Dale

ED:eb

Comm. Tech. Needs 2/5 (iv)eb
PARIS 11 August 1948.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONCLUSIONS OF THE FILM SUB-COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION

At its General Conference at Mexico in November 1947 Unesco examined the report presented by the Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio and Film, which had surveyed 12 war-devastated countries during that year. Provision was made in the budget for the examination of 17 additional countries in Europe, Latin-America and Asia where it was apparent that considerable damage had been done or considerable needs existed.

Among the countries which had suffered war damage were Austria, Hungary and Italy in Europe; Burma, Malaya and Singapore, and to a lesser extent, India and Pakistan in the Far East. The countries surveyed in Latin- America because of the special needs which they presented in the field of audio-visual education were Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Economic or budgetary problems exist in all countries reviewed, and a few special difficulties arising from currency factors are evident. In all countries important needs exist for professional training to develop the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

Generally the problem of supply of raw materials and equipment which was evident last year has now been solved, and where enough raw materials or equipment cannot be secured the problem is economic or financial.

EDUCATIONAL FILM

1. General Remarks

There is little production or use of educational films or filmstrips in most of the countries surveyed, but several have created the conditions under which production and use may be readily developed.

In the Dominican Republic, for example, the educational cinema, both in the fields of adult and school audiences, is well established. Notable work in the same fields is also done in Uruguay, Malaya and Singapore, and to a lesser extent in Peru and Burma. India and Pakistan have both set up worthwhile plans. Austria and Hungary have comparatively well-established organizations for the use of educational films in schools. Hungary has promising plans for extending their use to adult audiences as well as children.

Italy: the development of a satisfactory plan for Italy has been delayed by budgetary problems, but more particularly by the dislocations of war.

Haiti, Ecuador and Honduras: these countries present a special problem since so little has been done in the audio-visual field and little equipment and few specialists are available.

Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela: equipment and personnel are available but they have not so far been put to effective use. Even in these countries, however, the help of trained specialists from abroad is necessary.

Among the countries reviewed by the Commission the following have undertaken limited programmes in the production of educational film: Austria, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Burma and Malaya. Favourable prospects for the further development of production exist in Hungary, Burma and Malaya; and favourable prospects for starting production exist in India and Pakistan. There is little production of filmstrips and slides except in Austria and Uruguay. In Austria, films and slides are accompanied by pamphlets and models and other graphic materials. This system called "Kombinat" (combination) has given good results.

While the achievements in most of the countries under review are modest, there is a very active interest in the development of the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials. This is particularly true in these countries of Asis and Latin-America which have large problems arising from the

illiteracy of a high proportion of their populations. Audio-visual materials have an enormous contribution to make in conquering illiteracy and disseminating information in these countries. 35 mm legislation and practice has often adversely affected the different practices of the 16 mm film and have hampered the development of the 16 mm film by operating conditions which cannot be met economically by the non-theatrical industry.

It has however been observed by the Sub-Commission that the production of educational, scientific and cultural films in a number of countries, particularly the production of such films by independent producers, has been made possible by:

1. the required inclusion of educational, scientific and cultural films as part of regular feature programmes;

2. the reduction or elimination of taxes on such films;

3. the subsidizing of such films out of an entertainment tax levied on features.

II. Needs.

The needs for professional training and for developing the use of educational films and audio-visual materials may be sub-divided into: (a) needs common to all countries, and (b) regional needs.

1. Common Needs

For the countries as a whole there is an urgent need for:

(a) general information concerning the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials and an up-to-date news service is necessary. There are already many publications which should be made available, either in the language of publication or through translation;

(b) catalogues and lists of evaluated educational, scientific and cultural films and filmstrips. Sources and prices should be noted when practical;

(c) assistance in acquiring audio-visual materials on a reciprocal exchange basis to overcome currency and budgetary problems;

(d) technical information on prices, quality and use of equipment; on the possibility of reducing production costs by adopting new methods; on special problems in respect of equipment and the use of equipment arising in tropical countries, from dust, heat and humidity;

(e) securing audio-visual materials and equipment at the lowest possible cost. This involves not only economic methods of production but the elimination of taxes and import duties wherever possible. All countries surveyed in the report would profit from a "Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character".

If, because of its limited budget, this work cannot be undertaken by Unesco, the Commission may consider the desirability of recommending the establishment of an International Institute of Audio-Visual Materials, corresponding to the International Theatre Institute and the proposed International Institute of Press and Information.

2. Regional Needs.

Because of their geographical relationship, or a common historical and linguistic background, certain groups of countries among those reviewed reveal similar needs.

(a) Latin-America

All countries surveyed in Latin-America except the Dominican Republic, have the following needs:

(i) professional training of technicians;
(ii) expert help in developing the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials.

The Dominican Republic has not developed the production of educational films but it has in recent years greatly extended their use for educational purposes. This has resulted from an agreement which was entered into in October 1945 between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Education Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. The service established as a result of this agreement is known as "Servicio Cooperative Inter-Americano de Educacion". This agreement may well provide a useful pattern for similar agreements which may be entered into by other Governments of Latin-America, either with neighbouring countries, or with one or other of the International Organizations. The reports show that one of the principal difficulties in most Latin-American countries is securing adequate funds and that a cooperative solution would make possible a more rapid development in the production,

distribution and use of audio-visual materials. This cooperative solution might be reached not only through such an agreement as has already been described in the case of the Dominican Republic, but by the formation of Regional Film Boards on a cooperative basis among groups of neighbouring countries so that the costs involved might be more widely shared. There are several countries which are already equipped for the production of audio-visual materials, notably Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Peru, and Uruguay. There are others, however, with no similar advantages, particularly Haiti, Honduras and Ecuador. By entering into cooperative agreements with their neighbours Haiti, Honduras and Ecuador might be greatly assisted.

Unesco could be a useful channel for negotiation and guidance, and could help to prepare a draft constitution for such cooperative bodies as might be found possible.

There is a high proportion of illiteracy in all the countries reviewed in Latin-America. Audio-visual materials not only provide a means for communicating important ideas to illiterate people but they also provide an excellent method for eliminating illiteracy itself. It is important, therefore, that the work fundamental education should be closely coordinated with the work of experts in of the experts in/mass communication, so that the quickest possible results might be achieved. The report of the experts in fundamental education, which met at Unesco from the 26th April to the 1st May 1948, contains helpful suggestions for the preparation and use of audio-visual materials such as: careful attention to the cultural and experiential background of the population, and the formation of teams of audio-visual specialists whose services would be sought by Governments of the countries concerned.

The close cooperation between the experts in fundamental education and in mass communication offers an excellent opportunity for the study of the special advantages to be gained from the use of each type of audio-visual material, for example, the relative benefits from films, filmstrips and other pictorial aids.

The use of mobile units equipped with 16 mm film projectors, filmstrip projectors, record players, radio receiving sets, microphones and amplifiers, should prove very effective, particularly in those countries where there is a high proportion of illiteracy and a high density of population.

(b) Asia
Regional problems in Asia are in many respects the same as in Latin-America. This is true of the countries under survey in 1948 as well as of China and the Philippines surveyed in 1947. There are, however, differences in historical development and in the variety of languages written and spoken in Asia.

In India the problem is vastly larger because of the density of population, the linguistic and religious differences and the high proportion of illiteracy. A cooperative plan might be developed between the Government of India and Unesco for the extension of the work which it is proposed to have done by the Committee of Visual Education and the Department of Audio-Visual Education of the Central Institute of Education; and also for the extension of the work which it was proposed to have done by the Film Council and Film Institute projected in 1946. The experience of experts in Fundamental education could be linked with great advantage to the work of the experts in mass communication.

In all the Far Eastern countries surveyed, expert guidance would contribute to the development of the production and use of audio-visual materials. The scholarships established by the Government of India and the scholarships available from sources in other countries might well be directed towards training in the audio-visual field. As is true in Latin-America certain countries in the Far East have developed the production and use of audio-visual materials beyond other countries surveyed. This is particularly true of the Federation of Malaya. As a consequence, the Malayan Film Unit could be of real assistance to all neighbouring countries, if the activities of the MFU were maintained at their present level or extended.

(c) Europe
Some of the needs revealed in the countries of Latin-America and Asia are evident also in the reports on the European countries surveyed. This is parti-

cularly true of the exchange of audio-visual materials and the exchange of technicians. Apart from these, the needs in Europe arise mainly from currency difficulties and the dislocations of war.

In Italy the process of coordinating services to secure effective production and distribution of audio-visual materials has been slow. Italy has also suffered from the fact that the import of raw materials for producing equipment is affected by currency problems.

In all European countries reviewed, there has already been a considerable development in film production and distribution of audio-visual materials. They would, therefore, all profit from an increased exchange of technicians, information and experience in the field of visual education.

COMMERCIAL FILM

It is the Sub-Commission's conviction that entertainment films have a cultural mission especially in bringing about mutual understanding between peoples. The production and distribution of entertainment films raises many problems in the international field which are not normally recognized in national production circles.

The enquiry has revealed, in particular, the following problems:

1. A number of Latin-American countries in a desire to widen the variety of films available for distribution, want to obtain more European-produced films. For countries such as the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Houduras, where Spanish and French are more commonly spoken than English, this applies in particular to French films. It would appear that the distribution of European films is not always adequately organized in these areas. In Asia also there is, generally speaking, not a sufficient variety of European films available. This problem deserves the full attention of European producers and distributors.

2. It has been observed that a negative effect is frequently produced by films which do not present a faithful picture of manners, morals and modes of behaviour in the region with which they deal.

While recognizing that the problem of the misunderstanding between peoples which may be caused by films is a very real one and is not confined to particular countries, the Sub-Commission does not think that it can be solved by censorship.

3. An additional aspect of the above problem is the scarcity of good entertainment films for children. In most countries surveyed there is a growing demand for such films. Distribution of children's entertainment films has started in Austria, Hungary, Uruguay and Singapore, while Venezuela has specific plans in this connection. This important matter should be brought to the direct notice of producers.

Unesco should ask each feature film producing country to produce in 1949 one feature length children's entertainment film to be based on a nationally accepted children's story. Unesco should facilitate the international distribution of such films.

4. Austria, with its small population, finds it difficult to amortize its film production on the home market. It would, therefore, like to enter into joint productions, in two versions, with other countries, especially on international subjects. Austrian producers have asked whether Unesco could facilitate such joint productions.

5. In Italy, the directors who, in the "New Realism" movement, led the auspicious post-war recovery of the Italian cinema are finding increasing difficulty in maintaining their production and securing adequate funds. So the question has consistently arisen among Italiam film critics, film associations, and film technicians as to what help Unesco might be able to give to maintain the high standard of the first Italian post-war productions.

RAW MATERIALS

The chief problem encountered in many of the countries surveyed, in securing enough raw materials, is one of currency.

Austria is the only one which has a definite and urgent need for black and white rawstock. This is illustrated by the fact that the Austrian Institute for Educational Films wants to exchange its films against 16mm. rawstock because it

gets no allocation of such material. The Institute needs 250,000 metres of 16mm. positive filmstock and 16,000 metres of 16mm. negative stock a year. Total imports which would be required to satisfy all demands are given to the value of 165,000 U.S. dollars a year: one-third to be imported from Europe and two-thirds from overseas. Assuming that between 40 and 50 per cent of the total requirements would be unsatisfied, this would mean that Austria has a need for rawstock equivalent to a value of approximately 75,000 U.S. dollars a year. The possibility of meeting this need through the European Reconstruction Plan is being studied.

There are no serious problems in regard to chemicals.

Of the countries surveyed only Italy produces rawstock, turning out about 35,000,000 metres of filmstock a year which is slightly less than the country's annual consumption.

In India plans have been discussed to establish a rawstock factory. If India could become a supplier for other parts of the Far East then it is possible that the scheme could be put on a firm basis.

EQUIPMENT

Except in the case of Austria and possibly also of Hungary and Pakistan (where currency constitutes the special problem), there is no great need for equipment to bring production facilities in the various producing countries up to an adequate level.

Some countries, other than the three just mentioned, do want to purchase more equipment but this is to perfect existing production facilities rather than to meet urgent basic needs. Moreover, these countries do not, on the whole, encounter major difficulties in procuring for themselves what they want, apart from the difficulties which arise, particularly in smaller countries, because of unstable conditions in feature film production. These unstable conditions arise in turn from the fact that it is hard in a small country to produce films which pay their way.

Austria has an urgent need for sound equipment and reflectors. In total it wants to acquire 11 sound channels (3 transportable) worth 122,000 U.S. dollars and 950 reflectors (200 arc reflectors) worth 160,300 U.S. dollars. If it is assumed that approximately 50 to 60 per cent of the above needs fall within the "emergency class," the total urgent need would be equivalent to about 100,000 U.S. dollars. The possibility of meeting this need through the European Reconstruction Plan is being studied.

In Hungary and Pakistan currency difficulties may prevent these countries from renewing their studio and laboratory equipment and from purchasing 16mm. projectors for use in schools and villages.

In Italy, the National Research Council needs some equipment for scientific research by means of film which it does not have the funds to buy.

All other countries can provide through normal channels for the equipment they want, without serious difficulty.

When these needs are compared with those revealed by the enquiry on Technical Needs undertaken in 1947, they prove to be less urgent. The conclusions formulated by the Film Sub-Commission of the Commission on Technical Needs (See report 20/8, page 37, of the English text - or page 39 of the French text, para. 2) apply in general also to the equipment needs of the countries surveyed in 1948.

Among the countries surveyed Italy alone manufactures and exports to an important extent products required by the cinema industry in other countries. Among the items produced are cameras, lenses, reflectors, moviolas, printing and developing machine, 35 mm and 16 mm projectors, sound heads and amplifiers. The production of 35mm and 16mm projection equipment is especially important since it may help to satisfy the requirements of other nations. India could assume a similar position in the Far East.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Practically all countries have a need for professional training in feature and educational film production.

1. Europe

The most important need was revealed in Hungary which wants facilities for the training of documentary technicians and is willing to exchange such technicians with other countries.

There is no lack of feature film technicians in Austria, Hungary and Italy and in all these countries the number of technicians is in excess of actual production possibilities. Moreover, professional training is well established in Hungary by the High School for Theatrical Art, which has a film branch, and in Italy by the Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia. Austria which has two institutes for the training of actors is interested in receiving information on institutes existing in other countries for the training of film technicians.

In all these countries there is a strong desire among technicians to work abroad and get into close contact with their colleagues in other countries from whom they have been cut off by the war. Austria and Hungary would like to pursue this aim on an exchange basis, in view of their currency difficulties. The High School for Theatrical Art in Hungary is asking for an exchange of advanced students with similar institutes in other countries.

2. Latin-America

There is a need for the training of technicians of all kinds in Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In the latter three countries conditions for feature film production are far from stable.

Laboratory workers are particularly required in Peru where there is an urgent need for improving standards in laboratories.

Mexico with its important feature production has a considerable need for the training of feature film technicians of practically all categories. A system for training abroad would be valuable, especially for scenario-writers, sound engineers and cutters. Guest experts could equally help to raise standards in feature film production and in the reorganization of the Academia Cinematografica, the Mexican institute for the training of film technicians, which was established in 1942 but ceased its activities in December 1947.

3. Asia

A need for the training of technicians of all kinds exists in Burma, India, Malaya, Pakistan and Singapore.

In India there is need for a continuous scheme extending over a number of years to give further training to already experienced technicians; there should also be a scheme for foreign technicians to go to India and train people there. There is in particular a need for training script-writers and laboratory workers. Another idea envisaged the making of a certain number of foreign films in India. Knowledge of foreign technical and artistic developments could be promoted by making available in India, through film societies and other channels, good films from as many countries as possible.

Pakistan is likely to have an increasing need for trained technicians.

In Singapore the need for training technicians is confined to feature film technicians but feature film production there is still on a very small scale.

India has three institutes which while not specializing in film training, do train cameramen and sound engineers. India also awards scholarships for the training of Indian technicians abroad. The total budget for this purpose for 1948-9 is estimated to be Rs. 55,000. (16,500 U.S. dollars)

In Pakistan the Government hopes to undertake a scholarship scheme at a later date. Pakistan has also asked that Unesco recommend a documentary producer to go to Pakistan for a year.

Needs for professional training as revealed by the 1948 enquiry on Technical Needs are in general of the same character as those which resulted from the enquiry carried out in 1947. Thus the recommendations of the 1947 meeting of the Film Sub-Commission of the Commission on Technical Needs also apply to the present needs. (See Report 2C/8 page 38 of the English text, page 40 of the French text, para. 3).

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Recommendations of the Film Sub-Commission

Consideration of Reports

The Film Sub-Commission, in most cases assisted by the presence of a representative from the country concerned, examined the reports prepared by the Secretariat, and accepted the reports with certain minor amendments.

The general conclusions at which the Film Sub-Commission arrived are laid down in its report, "Conclusions of the Film Sub-Commission" which is given as an appendix to these recommendations.

Recommendations

The Film Sub-Commission recommends to Unesco:

a) that the reciprocal exchange of audio-visual materials among all member countries of Unesco be actively undertaken, and that to this end the Governments of all member countries be urged to accept a Convention to facilitate the exchange of such materials especially through the elimination of taxes and import duties.

b) 1. The establishment of an up-to-date international information and news service concerning the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

2. That Unesco bring to the attention of all its member governments the necessity of establishing national information services to make possible the operation of the international information centre, and that Unesco provide the information required to assist in the establishment of such local centres.

c) That arrangements be made to make available to all member countries catalogues and lists of evaluated educational, scientific and cultural films and filmstrips with sources and prices where possible.

d) That the proposal made by the Film Sub-Commission in 1947 to the effect that Unesco should itself maintain a reference film library of selected films from all countries as a kind of "shop window" in order to facilitate the choice of suitable films by different countries, and avoid unnecessary traveling, be further pursued. The Sub-Commission is not proposing that Unesco should distribute films from this library.

e) That Unesco

1. make funds available for an enlarged scheme of scholarships, either through its own funds or from funds obtained elsewhere to permit film technicians and students of other audio-visual media to study and work abroad;

2. take steps to induce all governments having urgent technical needs to institute schemes of scholarships for study abroad;

3. undertake a comprehensive study of the activities of film institutes and persons who are occupied in film research, and place the results of the study at the disposal of all member countries.

f) That Unesco draw up:
1. a list of countries which need the assistance of experts, with detailed information on the type of assistance required;

2. a list of countries from which such experts might be secured, and a list of coordinating bodies in such countries through whom they might be obtained.

g) That Unesco create Seminars for audio-visual educators on a regional basis during the year 1949.

h) That Unesco bring to the attention of producers of equipment the desirability of:
1. (i) furnishing all possible technical information on prices, characteristics and use of such equipment;
(ii) undertaking studies in respect of the use of all equipment under extraordinary conditions such as those arising from dust, heat or humidity in tropical countries.

2. studying means whereby the production and distribution costs of audio-visual materials might be reduced through the adoption of new methods, for example, the production of silent projectors adaptable to sound use by adding a sound head.

i) 1. That Unesco promote by all possible means the use of mobile units equipped with 16 mm film projectors, filmstrip projectors, and if possible record players and recording instruments, radio receiving sets, microphones and amplifiers, in countries with a high proportion of illiteracy.

2. That Unesco produce a film or stills to describe the work of the mobile units in such countries as employ them.

j) That Unesco in cooperation with the Governments concerned, and especially with Latin-American Governments, secure the establishment of Regional Film Boards so that the costs involved in the production, distribution and use of audio-visual materials for educational, scientific and cultural purposes might be more widely shared.

k) That an approach be made to the Government of India to develop a cooperative plan between the Government of India and Unesco in order to extend the work which it is proposed to have done by the Committee of Visual Education and the proposed Department of Audio-Visual Education of the Central Institute of Education; and possibly also to extend the work which it was proposed to have done by the Film Council and Film Institute projected in 1946.

l) That Unesco discuss with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya the problems confronting the Malayan Film Unit, in view of the fact that the Malayan Film Unit could be of real assistance to all neighbouring countries if its activities were maintained or extended.

m) That in order to secure the greatest benefit from the distribution of news of international importance the following be actively promoted:
1. Facilitating the entry, residence, movement and travel of accredited newsreel staff;

2. Providing for international professional cards for newsreel personnel;
3. Protecting them against arbitrary expulsion;
4. Promoting the widest possible access to news sources, private and official, without discrimination between nationals and accredited foreign newsreel photographers.

n) That Unesco should ask each feature film producing country to produce in 1949, for international circulation, one feature length children's entertainment film based on a nationally accepted children's story.

o) That joint production particularly on subjects of an international character in two or more languages by two or more countries be encouraged.

p) That the proposals made regarding raw materials and equipment by the Commission on Technical Needs in 1947 be further implemented.

q) That a further study be made of the project for the establishment of a system of service credits to facilitate exchange.

r) That the operation of the book coupon exchange system established to help overcome currency difficulties be studied with a view to extending it to the field of audio-visual materials.

s) That Unesco seek the cooperation in funds or services of all appropriate voluntary agencies in order that the recommendations made might be fully implemented.

t) That Unesco study the establishment of a special fund through which the international exchange of audio-visual materials might be facilitated and currency difficulties overcome, and that the assistance of international financial agencies be sought.

u) That Unesco investigate the possibility of raising funds or finding means for providing local language versions of films and other audio-visual materials.

v) That the needs in the educational re-construction field both in war-devastated and in otherwise needy countries be re-interpreted to the end that a greater recognition may be accorded to audio-visual materials.

Public Information Report from Julian Street, Jr.

MONTH END REPORT, JULY 1947

1. Conducted preliminary survey "UNESCO Week" with Msgr. Hochwalt, National Catholic Welfare Council, Hendric Marshall, Chief International Division Office of Education, Livingston Blair, American Junior Red Cross, Harry Seaman of PL, Vernon Clark, National Director U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury Dept.

2. Drew up and presented "UNESCO Week" Plan to National Social Welfare Assembly at which Charles Thomson made the principle talk on UNESCO to representatives of variousagencies such as YMCA, YWCA, International Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, etc. (July 9). Mrs. Austin of CIER also spoke.

3. Worked with PL in getting statements from Milton Eisenhower, Arthur Compton and Julian Huxley for a UNESCO issue of "Agenda" Magazine.

4. Arranged with Franklin Dunham, Executive Secretary of American Peace Society for fall issue their quarterly "World Affairs" to be devoted to UNESCO. The Society will devote its program in 1947-48 to UNESCO. Mr. Dunham who is also Executive Director of the Interparliamentary Union also plans to make UNESCO one of the four major subjects of discussion at the Interparliamentary Union's international conference scheduled for next year in either Ottawa or Mexico City.

5. Worked with James Flanagan, Herbert Abraham, Margaret Carter on "You and UNESCO" pamphlets. Had distribution increased from 5 to 100 thousand and arranged to have it put on last year's budget.

6. Sent out release on delegates to Paris Summer Seminar.

7. Supervised preparation material second issue U.S. National Commission News. Planning third issue.

8. Arranged publicity for receipt 500,000 pencils from Girl Scouts of San Francisco to go to devastated schools. Flown to La Guardia by Slick Airlines.

9. Drew up publicity schedule for Chicago Conference and suggested speakers for programs.

10. Arranged interview with Dr. Harold Snyder CIER and with Paul Harrison of UP.

11. Drew up preliminary publicity plan for Mexico City meeting with Barclay Acheson of Digest & National Commission arranged for cover essays all foreign editions Readers Digest timed for Mexico City Conference.

13. Asked all members of National Commission for glossy photos for publicity in connection with Chicago Conference.

14. Had photographs taken all UNESCO staff members who will speak.

Julian Street, Jr.
Information Officer
U.S. National Commission for UNESCO

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Dean of Students
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interview

Educational Travel, Inc.
Director,
C. EDWIN LACKS
48 W. 48th St.
New York, New York

March 2, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The officers of the National Student Association would like to arrange an appointment with you at your earliest convenience. They would like to discuss with you some of the problems of the Association such as were discussed by last year's officers.

Because we would like as many of the officers to speak with you as possible, I would suggest a date about three weeks from now which should give us time to arrange the schedules of the officers around this meeting.

Thank you for your interest in the Association and for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Victor H. Hampton

Victor H. Hampton
Executive Secretary

phoned regets

ASSOCIATED WITH

American Council on Education • International Student Conference • United States Commission for UNESCO • World University Service
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U. S. Nat'l Student Assoc.

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JOHN ROTHSCHILD

239P

5-5633

U.S. Natl Student Assoc.

August 5, 1954

Dear Mr. Edwards:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 3rd.

I am afraid Mr. Murrow will not be able to confer with you since he is on vacation and will not be back until the beginning of September.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. James M. Edward, President
United States National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

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Director,
Commission on Education of Women
American Council on Education

Clifford Houston
Dean of Students
University of Colorado

A. Blair Knapp
President
Denison University

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

George N. Shuster
President
Hunter College

Harold E. Stassen
Director,
Foreign Operations Administration

Rev. Celestin J. Steiner, S.J.
President
University of Detroit

Robert M. Strozier
Dean of Students
University of Chicago

Hurford E. Stone
Dean of Students
University of California

E. G. Williamson
Dean of Students
University of Minnesota

Educational Travel, Inc.
48 W. 48th St.
New York, N.Y.

International Office
52 Boylston St.
Cambridge, Mass.

August 3, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With this letter and its enclosures, we of the U.S. National Student Association will furnish you and your staff background information on our seventh annual National Student Congress. We hope you may find this information of sufficient interest to warrant coverage of the event by CBS.

We believe you may be especially interested in the Congress because of your past work with the National Student Federation, an organization closely paralleled by USNSA, and because of your present position on our International Activities Control Board.

The Congress will be held at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, August 22-31. Its theme will be: "The Responsibilities of Freedom," covering such topics as the effect pf the school segregation ruling on our colleges, the importance of academic freedom to students, means of improving student self-government here and methods of strengthening non-communist student movements abroad.

Resolutions on these and other matters may be expected to develop during the last three days of the Congress. In general, the meeting will review and set basic policies governing USNSA, the world's largest non-communist student federation.

Approximately 800 student representatives from more than 250 colleges are expected to attend the Congress, making it the largest representative assembly of college students in the country.

Seventh National Student Congress

August 22 — August 31

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA

Voting delegates at the Congress are selected by the student governing body or by campus vote at each USNSA member school. They are certified to the Congress by the student body president and the dean of students for each college.

Among the guests will be non-member school observers, student newspaper editors, faculty and administrative personnel, and representatives from private and governmental organizations concerned with student affairs. Observers from 30 other national student organizations throughout the free world will also attend.

Descriptive literature on the Congress and the Association is enclosed.

If you believe these facts justify further consideration on Congress coverage by CBS, we would be most happy to confer with you or other CBS staff representatives in New York.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Edwards
President

enclosures

JME/rwb

United States
National Student Association

Announces the

Seventh National Student Congress

August 22 to August 31
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
Ames, Iowa

"The most thought-provoking experience of my entire college career". . .

. . ."An unending source of ideas on campus student problems and programs". . .

. . ."It really opened my eyes to student responsibilities on the campus and beyond the campus". . .

. . ."Provides a tremendous opportunity to meet top student leaders from all over the world". . .

. . ."The most genuine demonstration of democracy in action I've ever seen". . .

These things, and many more, are what students were saying about the Sixth National Student Congress —a meeting which brought over 600 student leaders from every part of this country and 36 student leaders from different countries of the free world to Ohio State University last summer.

These things, and many more, are what students will be saying about the Seventh National Student Congress, which will open at Iowa State College on the night of August 22, 1954. There is a real need for America's student leaders to assemble and discuss the problems which all have in common, to assess in true perspective the responsibilities which fall to each in this complex society, and to determine the requirements for national and international student cooperation during the year ahead. The United States National Student Association is therefore proud, on behalf of its member student bodies, to present the Seventh National Student Congress—a meeting which it believes will meaningfully fulfill this need.

The theme of the Congress this year, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF FREEDOM, is a fitting one. Students in American colleges and universities have been favored with unique opportunities. In a world blighted with suppression, fear, and poverty, it is essential that those who enjoy free institutions commit themselves to earnest consideration of the responsibilities on the campus, in the nation, and throughout the world, which, like it or not, they must assume. It is vital that those in positions of leadership on college campuses join with their counterparts from across the country in searching out the true nature of these responsibilities.

THE RESPONSIBILIT

CONGRESS PROCEDURE

The National Student Congress serves two fundamental purposes: (1) it is a comprehensive workshop for the exchange of ideas, techniques, and programs on student government problems, and (2) it is the ultimate authority for all policy and program for the United States National Student Association. The Steering Committee of the Congress, which is composed of elected representatives for each USNSA region, proposes a tentative agenda and rules of procedure which are amended and adopted by the Congress at its opening session. The Congress delegates thus set up their own agenda and establish their own rules of procedure.

The ten days of the Congress are about equally divided into three phases: subcommission sessions of no more than 25 persons each, commission sessions, and plenary sessions. Proposals brought forward first in subcommission sessions and discussed in commission sessions are given final consideration by the entire Congress assembled in plenary session. The subcommission and commission structure of the Congress is outlined below.

CONGRESS STRUCTURE:

I. STUDENT GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. **Systems of Representation, Election, and Nominations**—representatives at large vs. organizational representatives vs. class representatives, campus political parties, proportional representation, ballotting procedures, nominating methods.

b. **Internal Organization and Administration**—operation and organization of the committee system, secretarial and administrative staffs, role of an NSA coordinator, or committee, administrative techniques, conduct of meetings.

c. **Financial and Budgetary Systems**—maintenance of financial records, sources of funds, budgetary problems, allocation of funds, student taxes, activity fees.

d. **Public Relations and Publications**—means of overcoming student apathy, enhancing faculty and administration cooperation, speakers bureaus, newsletters, handbooks, mass mailings, means of interesting commuter students.

e. **Relationships to Other Campus Organizations**—means of achieving coordination and cooperation, calendar committees, channels of communication; relationships with panhellenic and interfraternity organizations, student unions, student newspaper, independent stu-

TIES OF FREEDOM

dent organizations, religious organizations, clubs, political organizations.

II. THE ROLE OF STUDENTS IN THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

a. **Student-Faculty-Administration Relationships**—the concept of community government, the "Associated Students," joint committees, the proper jurisdiction of student government.

b. **The Student and the Curriculum**—student-faculty curriculum committees, course and faculty evaluation programs, student participation in curriculum guidance, presentation of student views on curriculum.

c. **The Student's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof**—(in observance of the Columbia University Bicentennial)—concepts of freedom in education, the role of students in preserving this freedom, present-day problems in academic freedom, publications in the field.

d. **Students and Intercollegiate Athletics**—student participation in the formulation of athletic policy, athletics and academic standards, problems of recruitment and athletic scholarships, relationship of the athletic program to the college, student ticket procurement, USNSA-NCAA relationship.

e. **Role of the Student Press**—relationship of the college paper to college administrations and student governments, censorship of the student press, methods of selecting and dismissing editors, publications boards, the role of the editorial board, the significance of the position of the college press as the major channel of mass campus communication.

f. **Student Self-Discipline**—role of students in disciplining students, honor systems, student court and judicial systems, authority and jurisdiction, penalties, methods of procedure and appeal.

g. **Student Rights and Responsibilities**—consideration of the relationship between the student and the college or university, differences among church-related, private, and public institutions, formulation of a Student Bill of Responsibilities.

III. STUDENT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMING

a. **Programs for Student Economic Welfare**—Promoting scholarships and providing scholarship information, student loan funds, employment opportunities and employment bureaus, student discount programs, student-run book exchanges and book stores, housing and food cooperatives.

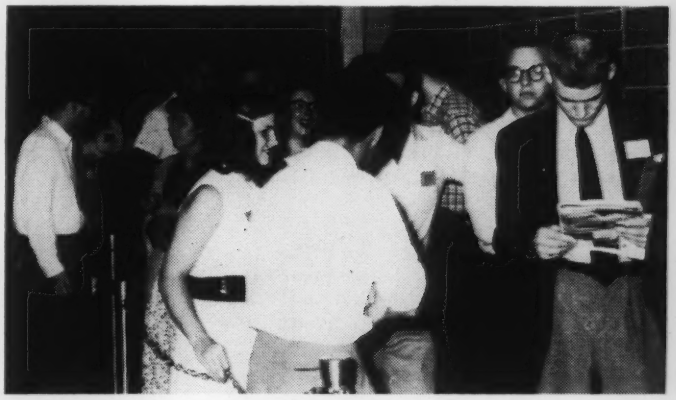
b. **Student Service Programs**—health facilities and health insurance programs, counselling and vocational guidance services, campus chests and campus fund-raising, intramural and recreational programs, cultural and entertainment services.

c. **Programs for Training Student Leaders**—activity leaders workshops, leadership camps, academic courses in leadership—credit or non-credit, content and organization of leadership programs, USNSA regional leadership training clinics.

d. **Campus International Programs**—the role of student government in campus international programs, foreign student hospitality and integration of foreign students; creating awareness of broad international problems, international student problems, and the USNSA international program; promotion of international student travel, campus travel committees.

e. **Orientation Programs**—purposes and organization, types of programs, freshman camps, big brother and sister programs, compulsory vs. voluntary participation, academic courses in orientation.

f. **Human Relations Programs**—means of achieving better human relations on the campus, particular problems of discrimination—in campus restaurants and other private enterprises, in campus organizations, in student housing, and in entrance requirements.



IV. THE ROLE OF STUDENTS BEYOND THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

a. **Relationship of the Student in Higher Education to the State and Federal Governments**—military manpower policies affecting students, income tax deductions for college student expenses, international travel regulations affecting student life.

b. **Relationship of the Student In Higher Education to Other National and International Organizations**—American Association of University Professors, American Council on Education, Institute of International Education, National Education Association, National Panhellenic and Interfraternity Conferences, national associations of college administrators, NSSFNS, UNESCO, World University Service, Young Adult Council.

c. **International Exchange Programs**—technical assistance to students in growth potential areas, exchange of students, exchange of information, the USNSA travel program.

d. **Relationships with National Student Organizations Abroad**—the proper bases for International student cooperation, the International Student Conferences, the Coordinating Secretariat.

CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS

All delegations must be certified as having been duly selected to represent their respective institutions by the student government and the administration of the school which they represent.

Voting Delegates—Each USNSA member school is entitled to from one to seven voting delegates, determined on a sliding scale based upon enrollment.

Alternates—Each USNSA member school is entitled to a number of alternates equal to the number of its delegates, provided its full allotment of delegates has been filled. Alternates may assume full privileges on behalf of delegates and have speaking privileges in subcommission and commission sessions.

USNSA Regional Officers—Regional officers who do not hold delegate status have the full speaking privileges accorded to delegates.

Official Observers—Special invitations are extended to all schools not members of USNSA to send official observers to the Congress. Observers have speaking privileges in subcommission sessions.

Guests—Faculty and administration representatives from all schools, representatives of the collegiate and public press, representatives of a number of organizations with concerns in the student field, and representatives from national student organization abroad are especially invited to attend and observe the Congress.

CONGRESS INFORMATION

Site—Iowa State College is located on a beautiful, spacious campus site adjacent to Ames, Iowa, about 30 miles north of Des Moines. Registration will take place in the lobby of the Student Union Building beginning at noon on Saturday, August 21.

Transportation—Ames is served frequently from Chicago and Omaha by streamlined trains on the Chicago-Northwestern Railroad. The time from Chicago is six hours, and the fare is $10 for the 330 mile trip. The time from Omaha is three hours. The Rock Island "Rockets" serve Des Moines from Kansas City on a three hour schedule. United Air Lines has flights of four hours from Denver to Des Moines and flights of two or three hours from Chicago. Braniff Air Lines has a one hour flight from Kansas City.

Accommodations—All Congress participants desiring accommodations will be housed in Friley-Hughes Hall, a new dormitory which houses over 1200 persons. Meals will be served in the Student Union Building. Rooms will be assigned and meal tickets issued upon registration and payment of the accommodations fee of $5 per day per person. There will be no refunds unless a person must leave the Congress for more than seven days for emergency purposes. Rooms or meals cannot be provided separately. Plenary sessions will be held in the air-conditioned ballroom of the Union Building.

Congress Address—The address of Congress participants will be: Mr. John Doe, National Student Congress, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Rules—All persons participating in any activities pertaining to the Congress must have previously registered and agreed to abide by seating arrangements, speaking and voting privileges, and other regulations as provided in the Congress rules. There will be no hours restrictions for Congress participants, and the only rules will be strict liquor prohibition on college grounds and adherence to the normal demands of decency.

Duration—the opening session of the Congress will be at 7:30 p.m. on the night of Sunday, August 22, and the Congress will close about mid-afternoon on Tuesday, August 31.

CONGRESS APPLICATION

Application requires payment of the following fees, which are necessary to cover costs of administration: Voting delegates: $15.00; Alternates: $10.00; Regional Officers: $10.00; and Official Observers: $20.00.

For Delegations from member schools and official observer delegations from non-member schools:

1. Appoint a delegation chairman—normally the Student Body President or the USNSA coordinator—who should in turn:

2. Insure that each member of the delegation has a copy of this brochure and has read it thoroughly.

3. Select and have each delegate fill out completely the proper colored registration card: blue for delegates, white for alternates, and yellow for official observers.

4. Insure that the members of the delegation have registered so they are distributed as equally as possible among the four commissions.

5. Fill out completely the "Credentials Form" for the delegation.

6. Make out a check or money order payable to the United States National Student Association for the amount of registration fees.

7. Place registration cards, checks, and Credentials Form in a single envelope and mail to USNSA, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., no later than June 15, 1954.

8. Await notice of the requirements of the Congress **Travel Pool**. The Travel Pool, which equalizes the costs of transportation for delegations from all geographical areas, is administered for the benefit of the delegates and alternates from member schools. Information

on the Travel Pool will be mailed separately, but the regulations of the Travel Pool must be fully complied with by all member school delegations in order to be accorded delegate status.

For Guests and Non-Delegate Regional Officers:

1. Read this brochure carefully.

2. Select and fill out completely the proper colored registration card: pink for guests, and white for regional officers.

3. Make out a check in the amount of the registration, if any, and mail registration card and check to USNSA, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

The Student Body Presidents Conference

The United States National Student Association annually sponsors a conference for student body presidents during the three days prior to the National Student Congress. The Conference this year will be from August 19 through August 22 at Iowa State College. The Conference is a concentrated workshop, with a number of outside speakers and resource personnel, on subjects of particular concern to student body presidents. The Student Body Presidents Conference is open to all student body presidents, or their representatives, from non-member schools as well as member USNSA schools. Conference participants will have the same accommodations as Congress participants at the same cost. The conference registration fee will be $10.00 except that persons also registered as Congress participants will be exempted from this fee. Additional information and application forms for this conference may be obtained by writing: USNSA, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

All member student governments and student bodies are invited to display materials published by, or concerning their student governments at the Seventh National Student Congress. Adequate space will be provided for bulletin board and table exhibits, and other facilities will be provided if possible, upon request. The United States National Student Association cannot be responsible for the return of either displays or materials.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

☆

CITIZENSHIP

☆

SCHOLARSHIP

☆

FELLOWSHIP

— SERVING THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUN

Purpose

Why a national student organization?

In a democratic society there is much that the individual can do to make that democracy meaningful, but it requires an organization of individuals to render effective their collective energies and resources for the achievement of major goals.

• In the student community the lack of organization has long been a problem. Most student bodies are organized under some form of student government and have urgent and varied problems in common. Some student bodies have no self government and in others their governing bodies are weak and struggling.

• **There is needed a clearing house for information, services and research directed towards the establishment, strengthening and improvement of student government.**

• Students have long sought to achieve certain immediate and long-range educational goals. In many instances their aspirations went unheard or were belittled.

• **There is need for an association to represent maturely and intelligently the needs and opinions of a vast body of college students to the public, state and federal agencies, and the professional educational organizations, many of whose acts directly affect student material and educational welfare.**

• If students are to become concerned with the direction of higher education—and it seems likely that they should since they are being directed—it is a desirable and wholesome thing that the best thought and discussion be encouraged by and among the students themselves.

• **A national student organization is a valuable catalyst in the process of creating a community consciousness on the part of students which will help permeate the university atmosphere with the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation among faculty, students, and administration.**

• Throughout the world there exists an organized community of students, playing a vital role in many nations. These students seek exchange of information and the development of international understanding among their nations.

What is NSA?

The United States National Student Association (NSA) is a confederation of student governments which represents college student bodies through their own democratically elected student governments. It was created to serve the long-existing need for a representative intercollegiate organization designed to serve the American student community, and to promote students' interests and welfare.

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What are NSA's aims and purposes?

NSA's aims and purposes are outlined in the preamble to its constitution in which the association is dedicated to:

maintain academic freedom, stimulate and improve democratic student governments, develop better educational standards, improve student welfare, promote international understanding, guarantee to all people equal rights and possibilities for education and foster the recognition of the rights and responsibilities of students to the school, the community, humanity and God, and to preserve the interests and integrity of the government and constitution of the United States of America.

How was NSA formed?

Twenty-five American students returning from the World Student Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1946, conceived the idea of forming a United States National Student Association. At that congress they became aware of the fact the United States stood almost alone without a representative national student group.

In December 1946, the Chicago Student Conference was called by these 25 students to consider the formation of such an organization. For three days representatives of some 300 colleges and 25 student organizations prepared recommendations on its organization and character. A continuations committee, elected at Chicago, prepared a draft constitution and organized the Constitutional Convention of NSA, held at the University of Wisconsin in September 1947. At that time students representing over 350 colleges established the constitution and mapped a program for the newly-formed United States National Student Association.

Organization

Who belongs to NSA?

Any college, university, junior college, normal school or technical school can join the National Student Association upon ratification of its Constitution and payment of annual dues. NSA's membership is more than 300 institutions.

How is NSA financed?

NSA is financed in three ways. Member colleges of the association pay an annual assessment based upon the size of the student body. Projects of the association and its publications are a second source of revenue through direct services and sales. Special grants from outside the student community are a further source of financial support. NSA has established Educational Projects, Inc. to receive donations and to afford them a tax deductable status. All records of the association are audited regularly, and its financial officers are bonded.

What is NSA policy?

NSA policy consists of resolutions which are developed and passed by delegates of the member student governments at the annual Congresses. Policy stands are normally reviewed each year and are subject to change at any time by the will of the Congresses. Emergency decisions during the year are made at meetings of the National Executive Committee.

Programs and policies are promoted for the benefit of the entire association and represent the membership. Individual members, however, are not bound by all programs nor must each institution feel legally bound by all policies. These policies are the goals which NSA is striving for but are always subject to the modifications necessitated by individual circumstances.

What is the National Student Congress?

The National Student Congress is composed of representatives of all the member colleges in NSA. The size of each school's delegation, ranging from one to seven members, is determined by the size of the student body. The Congress meets annually for more than a week and combines practical training sessions for student government and NSA leaders together with deliberative sessions at which NSA policy and program for the coming year is determined.

What is the National Executive Committee (NEC) of NSA?

This group is composed of one or two (depending upon student population) representatives of each of the twenty regions in the organization. It meets between Congresses to review the program, advise the Staff, consider new policies of immediate importance and prepare the program for the Congress. The NEC also maintains regular contact with the Staff between sessions to advise it on the execution of national programs.

What are the regional organizations of the NSA?

Each member of the NSA also belongs to one of its twenty geographical regions. Regional organizations are largely autonomous, having individual constitutions, executive officers and regional commissions. Regional assemblies, meeting several times during the year, determine programs for their area and appoint individual members to supervise their execution. The regional organization is the agency primarily responsible for supervising the intercollegiate activities of NSA and maintaining direct contact with each of the member schools.

Who are the national officers of NSA (STAFF)?

All of the national officers of NSA are elected by the National Student Congress from among its delegates. They form the Staff and several serve full time at the national office. These officers must have been students at the time of their election by the Congress.

How does NSA maintain continuity?

An important source of continuity in NSA is the National Advisory Council. This body consists of prominent educators serving staggered three year terms. Through its chairman it maintains direct contact with the Staff and National Executive Committee of NSA in an advisory capacity. International and Travel activities achieve considerable continuity through advisory boards composed of persons of experience in these fields and former student leaders. Continuity is also assured through the development of leaders in the regional organizations who generally, by virtue of experience and ability, rise to positions on the national staff. Campus groups usually provide for some form of internship as well as representation of lower classmen on their NSA delegations.

How does a member college participate in NSA?

NSA is a confederation of student governments. It does not and cannot lead an existence independent of these student governments. **NSA operates on the campus only insofar as the local democratically elected student government wishes to implement policies and programs made available to it as a result of its NSA affiliation.** The individual student is represented in NSA through his student government. Most student governments designate one member or a committee of their members with the specific responsibility for disseminating information mailed from the national office of NSA and for carrying out other student government activities relative to NSA affiliation.

Program

How does NSA carry out its program?

There are three levels of NSA activity: national, regional and campus. Nationally, NSA program is implemented through its national commissions. On the regional level the commissions of the region, analogous to the national commissions, implement intercollegiate programs. The student government is the instrument of NSA activity on each campus.

What is a national commission?

A National Commission is an administrative agency created to implement programs delegated to it by the Congress, the NEC or, in some cases, the Staff. These commissions are headed by national vice-presidents who have under their jurisdiction various subcom-

missions throughout the nation. These subcommissions are established on member campuses, usually fitting into the extracurricular pattern of the institution. Through a specifically appointed committee they carry on various projects for the national organizations. The four commissions are Student Affairs, Educational Affairs, International Affairs, and Student Government.

What is the Student Affairs program?

The Student Affairs program is concerned primarily with the extracurricular life of the student body. The Commission distributes information on cultural projects such as the symphony forum, exchange shows, speakers bureaus, social calendars, and campus film programs. Academic freedom and the Student Bill of Rights are the subjects of numerous publications ana conferences in this area. Orientation and the many phases of intercollegiate athletics are other fields of activity.

What is the Educational Affairs program?

Subjects pertaining to the educational community as a whole are the responsibility of the Educational Affairs Commission. Course evaluation, student-faculty relations, and curriculum development form an important part of this Commission's work. Economic welfare embraces such projects as the book-exchange program, the Student Discount Service, relief efforts, and campus chest programs. Information and programs are provided by the Scholarship, and Human Relations Subcommissions. The Legislative Activity Subcommission seeks to foster effective student particpation in the consideration of such laws as the 18 year old vote, Universal Military Training, Federal Aid to Education, and other legislation directly involving students.

What is the International Affairs program?

With its primary aim one of promoting international student understanding and cultural exchange this commission operates a number of specific projects and informational services.

In this country it sponsors a foreign student Hospitality program, is working to increase the number of scholarships available for study abroad for student leaders both of this and other countries, and through the International Student Information Service Bulletin has made possible an international exchange of information on student problems.

The commission maintains relations with student organizations in most other nations of the world and is working to establish contacts where none at present exist. It participates in the Student Mutual Assistance Program, and other practical programs of the national unions of sudents participating in the annual International Student Conferences.

It cooperates with the Coordinating Secretariat of the national unions of students, participates in foreign relief drives, represents students of the U. S. at international meetings, e.g. the Inter-American Student Congress, the International Student Seminar in Germany, and sponsors visits by U. S. student teams to other countries.

NSA's Travel Department administers programs of summer study and work abroad which, in the year 1952-53 sent more than 800 students abroad to almost all of Europe and to portions of Central America. Complete travel information is contained in **Work, Study, Travel Abroad,** which is published yearly.

What is the Student Government Commission?

Information essential to the smooth operation and progressive improvement of student governments' administration is supplied by the Student Government program. Files containing valuable resource material make available to member schools on request to the Student Government Information Service, information concerning finance, constitutional structure, elections, handbooks, student courts, etc. The Leadership Training Program provides information and materials for establishing clinics and conferences designed to equip the student with an understanding of the philosophy and techniques of leadership and though these to become a more effective leader in the campus and civic communities.

What are the other NSA services?

In addition to the broad programs of the Commissions NSA also operates the nation-wide Student Discount Service which established discount contracts with some 200 merchants in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, Jersey City and other cities. The NSA purchase card entitles student holders to list price discounts of from 10 to 30 percent at merchants in any of these cities.

NSA publishes each month the **Student Government Bulletin and Report,** which includes reports, articles, project outlines, and studies in administration and technique for the use of student governments throughout the nation.

Policy

What is NSA's policy towards student government?

NSA believes that democratic student government is an important factor in the training of students for their ultimate responsibilities as citizens in the community. NSA does not set itself up above student governments on the campus, but rather seeks to "stimulate and improve" democratic student government.

What does NSA mean by Student Rights and Academic Freedom?

NSA believes that certain conditions and guarantees should exist on the college campus to insure the freedom of inquiry, research and opinion essential to the educational process in a democracy. **These guarantees, outlined in the association's by-laws, are not presented as absolute standards required of each of NSA's members but as goals to be striven for and as criteria to be followed in the judgment of individual appeals brought before NSA. NSA believes that the ability of a man to teach and the qualification of a student to learn, should be based primarily upon the character and qualities of the individual.**

Does NSA engage in political activity?

NSA is prohibited by its constitution from participating in "partisan political activity" in all levels of the association. NSA adheres strictly to that principle. Some activities of the association, however, such as its legislative program and academic freedom program, may be construed as "political." Such programs are based upon the broad aims of the association and are not geared to the support of a particular political party or doctrine. **NSA does stand opposed to any political doctrine which would stifle free and democratic education in the United States.**

What is NSA's policy on discrimination?

NSA's goal is "the eventual elimination of all forms of discriminatory educational systems anywhere in the United States." The association's program is geared along educational lines, seeks to influence the attitudes of communities concerned rather than to coerce them, and provides for the development of programs on the local and regional level "to implement its stated principles with regard to the legal limitations involved."

How does NSA represent the students of the United States?

NSA serves American students on many educational and international agencies. It speaks for students before professional educational agencies, state and federal agencies and private organizations operating in fields affecting students.

It represents them at international student conferences. NSA is a sponsoring agency of the World University Service. It is a member of the Young Adult Council, of the National Commission for UNESCO, and a member of the Supervision Committee of the Coordinating Secretariat of the National Unions of Students.

It is the only student member of the National Education Association and American Council on Education. It has participated in the national meetings of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, Association of Deans and Advisors of Men, American Association of Junior Colleges and many other national education conferences. It has spoken for American students informally and formally with the State Department and U. S. Office of Education on many matters affecting them.

What are NSA's relations with other student organizations?

NSA has no organizational ties with any of the many religious, political, social and professional student groups throughout the country. It does, however, consult with them informally on projects of mutual concern. NSA has greeted many of these groups on the occasion of their national conferences and provided speakers and observers on several occasions in behalf of the association. On the campus level it has encouraged its NSA groups to cooperate with all student organizations on NSA projects of interest to their various local chapters.

What are NSA's relations with international student groups?

It has been the policy of the association to seek cooperation with international student groups and student unions of other nations in the implementation of its exchange of persons and information programs. **NSA has never been a member, and has found it impossible, because of their partisan political activity, to cooperate with the International Union of Students. NSA does send delegates to meetings of representative national student organizations (the Inter-American Student Congress, and the annual International Student Conferences).**

What Others Say About NSA . . .

By making possible ever greater opportunity for the exercise of democratic responsibility on the campus, and by enabling American students and students of other lands to work together toward the solution of their common problems, the United States National Student Association is rendering a significant service to the people of this country and to the world.—**Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States.**

* * * *

As students you are aware of the serious problems this nation is facing. The course we must all pursue is to remain alert, informed, and ready to practice our faith in democracy by striving for peace and welfare of all nations throughout the world.—**Harry S. Truman, Former President of the United States.**

* * * *

On the student level the good will and desire to cooperate shown by American students through the work of your Association is an invaluable means of furthering democratic thinking within this country and abroad. It also strengthens the ties between young people throughout the free world.

May I express the hope that the United States National Student Association will continue making its significant contribution to international peace and understanding with ever increasing effectiveness.—**Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration.**

* * * *

The NSA is the most representative national student organization in the United States . . . NSA, more than any other student group, symbolizes the youth of the free world to the students of those critical areas where the battle of ideas has not yet been resolved.—

NSA Liaison Committees of National Association of Deans of Women, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and American College Personnel Association.

U. S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Gimbel Building
Ninth and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

NATIONAL STAFF

President
James M. Edwards
University of Illinois

Vice-President, National Affairs
Eugene H. Keating
College of St. Thomas

Vice-President, International Affairs
Leonard N. Bebchick
Cornell University

Vice-President, Student Affairs
Lois MacPherson
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Vice-President, Educational Affairs
Cynthia Courtney
Dunbarton College

Vice-President, Student Government
Amy Botsaris
Penn. College for Women

Director, Travel Department
C. Edwin Lacks

Executive Secretary
Janet C. Cooper
University of Detroit

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairman
William Birenbaum
Director of Student Activities
University of Chicago

Dr. William Craig
Dean of Students
Kansas State College

Very Rev. Vincent J. Flynn
President
College of St. Thomas

Dr. Frank P. Graham
Special U.N. Mediator
for India and Pakistan

Kenneth Holland
President, Institute of
International Education

Mrs. Althea Kratz Hottel
Dean of Women
University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Philip Jacob
Professor of Political Science
University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
President
Fisk University

Dr. Gordon Klopf
Dean of Students
Buffalo State College

Dr. A. Blair Knapp
President
Denison University

Mrs. Carl W. Meinecke
Dean
Colby Junior College

Richard J. Murphy
President, 1952-53
U.S. National Student Assn.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Dr. George Shuster
President
Hunter College

Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Director, Foreign Operations
Administration

Rev. Celestin Steiner, S.J.
President
University of Detroit

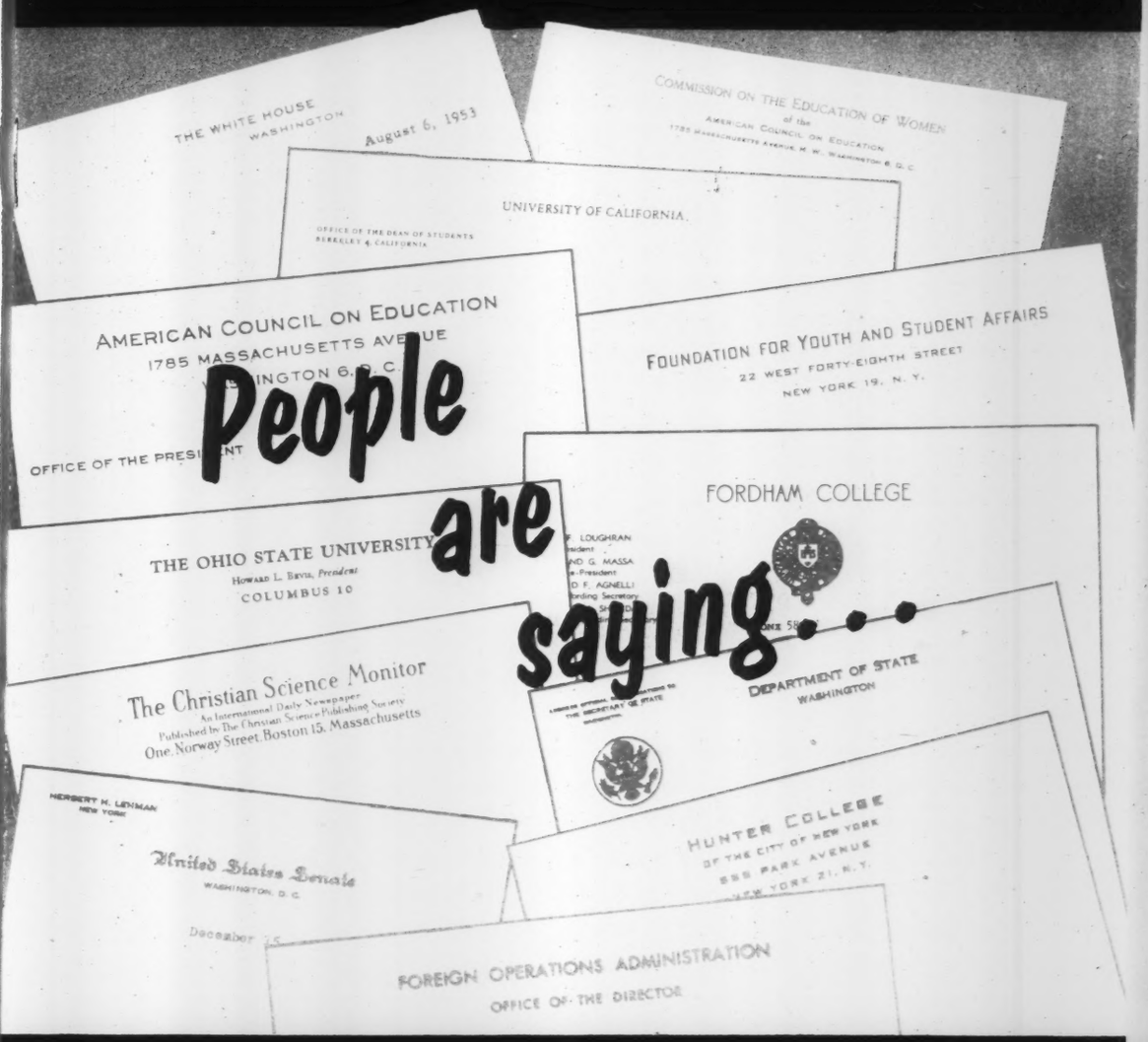
Dr. Harold Taylor
President
Sarah Lawrence College

Dr. Dennis L. Trueblood
Student Activities Counselor
Indiana University

ASSOCIATED WITH

American Association of University Professors ● American Civil Liberties Union ● American Council on Education ● Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students ● Inter-American Student Bureau ● National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day ● National Education Association ● National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students ● United States National Commission for UNESCO ● World University Service ● Young Adult Council

USNSA



People are saying...

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
Founded 1947
USNSA

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION *is a confederation of college student bodies in every part of the country which are associated together to give consideration to questions of mutual concern. Each student body is represented in the Association by its own democratically elected student government and its foremost student leaders. The United States National Student Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit, student-run, educational association.*

DOMESTICALLY, *the United States National Student Association carries on continuing research, collection of data, and dissemination of information on campus student problems. It holds national and regional meetings of student leaders to provide for the exchange of ideas on common problems, answers hundreds of requests for information from students all over the country, and publishes the only series of publications on student and student government problems. The United States National Student Association is the only student constituent organization of the American Council on Education, the only student organization affiliated with the National Education Association, and is the only student organization with a representative on the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.*

INTERNATIONALLY, *the United States National Student Association carries on relations with the national student organizations of more than forty countries of the free world. It has played a leading role in the development of the International Student Conferences and the Coordinating Secretariat in concert with the other national student organizations which have found it impossible to cooperate with the Communist-dominated International Union of Students. It operates a student travel program which offers the lowest cost tours to Europe which can be obtained by American students.*

PREAMBLE

"We, the students of the United States of America, desiring . . .

THE WHITE HOUSE

August 6, 1953

TO YOU, THE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF AMERICA, is given the great privilege of studying in free democratic universities where the opportunity is open to all to seek the truth in a chosen field of learning, free from the chains of totalitarian doctrine. Upon you, therefore, as custodians of democratic thought, falls the responsibility of making your belief in the values of a free and open society into a living and vital reality both at home and abroad. Those of us who today are elected to public office take comfort in the knowledge that you are preparing yourselves intellectually and spiritually to shoulder this burden.

By making possible ever greater opportunity for the exercise of democratic responsibility on the campus, and by enabling American students and students of other lands to work together toward the solution of their common

to stimulate and improve democratic student governments . . .

problems, the United States National Student Association is rendering a significant service to the people of this country and to the world.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

"Those of us who work with the students on the campuses have become increasingly aware of the importance of the National Student Association in student life. Since the War, beginning with few resources, NSA has built itself into a solid, responsible, and representative student voice. As such it is unique in our student life, and its existence has given a unique emphasis to the educational potential of the self-government of students in American colleges and universities."

ROBERT M. STROZIER, ***Dean of Students, University of Chicago and President, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators***

"I have long been familiar with the U. S. National Student Association, and a great admirer of its work."

ERWIN D. CANHAM, ***Editor, Christian Science Monitor***

"I am glad to see the students of our American colleges and universities banded together to promote their mutual interests and to study their mutual problems.

"I have watched the development of NSA almost from its beginning, and have been greatly impressed by the enthusiasm and intelligence of its members."

VERY REVEREND VINCENT J. FLYNN, ***President, College of St. Thomas and Former President, Association of American Colleges***

"You are helping to build citizens for the coming generation who will be able to carry the heavy responsibilities which will fall on you and do so in a way worthy of the great American tradition."

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, ***Secretary of State.***

improve student cultural, social, and physical welfare . . .

"The United States National Student Association, in my estimation, has provided an excellent opportunity for American students to cooperatively examine the major issues which confront the students of this country. It has likewise given them a means for taking appropriate action based on study. Its concern with student, educational, national and international affairs involves its members in a breadth of interests which Americans need to have to successfully carry their responsibilities for the welfare of our nation. I am impressed with the competency with which USNSA has met the challenge of young America."

ALTHEA KRATZ HOTTEL, ***Director, Commission on the Education of Women and Former President, American Association of University Women and Dean of Women, University of Pennsylvania***

"In many of the Council projects which have to do with higher education, it is essential that the point of view of the student be represented. I have observed delegates from the United States National Student Association in action at a number of our conferences and committee meetings with unfailing admiration. They have been intelligent, articulate and constructive, and hence have played what we have come to consider an indispensable role in the operations of the American Council on Education."

ARTHUR S. ADAMS, ***President, American Council on Education***

"I think the United States National Student Association has done more for the University of Missouri campus in the last two years than any other single thing. The Association not only helps the colleges and universities here in the United States, but it also helps spread the principles of democracy throughout the world. There are few greater organizations to be found anywhere."

BUD BRADSHAW, ***President, Student Government Association, University of Missouri***

"USNSA has, since its inception, steadily developed large numbers of socially responsible young people from among our college and young student population. In so doing, it has served our country as well as the students in our institutions of higher learning. The Association merits the support of all college and university students and the general population as well."

JOHN J. SIMONS, ***Director for Student Affairs, Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs***

promote international understanding and fellowship . . .

"Because of the fact that the problems of student officials on many campuses are similar, I think it desirable that there be a national organization through which student leaders can 'compare notes.' Because of the job of being a real campus leader is a big one, I think it desirable that students attend a national convention where they may get oral and written ideas and suggestions which will be helpful to them.

"The NSA has done much in recent years to give the American student a feeling of world citizenship. Through student tours and contacts with student groups in other countries, NSA is encouraging the growth of a healthy feeling of cooperation among students throughout the world. The NSA is helping widen the horizons of our students."

CLIFFORD HOUSTON, ***Dean of Students, University of Colorado***

"As a Dean of Students in 1946 on a campus whose leaders were from the beginning enthusiastic workers for NSA, I was compelled to be vitally concerned. As each year went by my confidence in the student leadership of NSA continued to grow. In each of the annual congresses they have beaten down all the attempts to subvert the purposes of NSA to questionable ends."

"Its (NSA's) publications on student activities of all kinds have been by and large the most readable and best publications available anywhere in this field. Despite their youth and lack of experience, the top leadership year after year has been composed of young men and young women of whom American colleges can well be proud. National meetings of educational groups of all kinds have profited from their participation in the programs. They have helped, more than we are able presently to assess, to create a leadership for the youth of the free world along lines wholly consistent with our great American democratic tradition."

A. BLAIR KNAPP, ***President, Denison University and Former President, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators***

"The work of fostering among students the awareness of their duty as citizens and as Americans is an outstanding contribution which is being made to the American student community by the National Student Association."

DAVID P. McWHIRTER, ***President, National Federation of Catholic College Students***

"The National Student YMCA and YWCA welcome the activity of the National Student Association, agree with much of its program, and cooperate with it in the World Student Service Fund and the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly. Many local YMCA's and YWCA's cooperate heartily. It has taken a vigorous stand against Communism through such activities as the Students Mutual Assistance Program."

EDWIN ESPY, ***Executive Secretary, National Council, YMCA***

foster the recognition of the rights and responsibilities of

"USNSA is a truly enriching experience in dynamic American democracy, as is demonstrated in many regional meetings, and especially at the National Student Congress. It provides students the invaluable experience of exchanging ideas with student leaders from the entire nation, and, in fact, from the entire world. Through its dual purposes of service and representation, it is admirably filling a long neglected but vital need in the educational community: the need of arousing American students to an awareness of their responsibilities and capabilities."

JOHN LOUGHRAN, ***President, Student Council, Fordham University***

"The United States National Student Association is to be congratulated on its efforts to better the conditions of education in the world. The freedom to engage in honest inquiry is the freedom perhaps most basic to the liberation of all mankind. The Association has an important contribution to make in this area. It is heartening to note the extent to which students are taking responsibility in our colleges and universities and that increasingly they are interesting themselves in matters that make a difference in national and international affairs."

S. M. BROWNELL, ***Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare***

"You who participate in the work of this organization are meeting the challenge which faces all citizens living in a democratic society. You are training yourselves in those traits of courage, hard work, honesty, and enterprise which has enabled our nation to provide positive leadership in world affairs. The people of our country can look to the future with confidence as long as so many of you are actively engaged in such endeavors as sponsored by the National Student Association."

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, ***Governor of Michigan***

"The experience of exchanging ideas, concepts of the student world, and programs in the magnitude permissable by NSA, has been invaluable."

PETER WESTON, ***Student Body President, State College of Washington***

"It (NSA) is making a serious and honest attempt to promote interest in and understanding of the democratic process. By its exercise in the practice of self-government, it promotes an interest in the principles of self-government, which is the basis of democracy."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, ***United States Senator***

students to the school, the community, humanity, and God . . .

"Colleges and Universities of today emphasize training for citizenship as the most important role. In the total experience student government is one of the most important means of experiencing citizenship that you can find on our campus. The affiliation with NSA gives the students the opportunity to see problems not only on their own campus but on other campuses as well as in schools in other countries. The extent to which it broadens the concept is a real experience for the college student of today."

CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY, ***Dean of Women, Ohio State University and President, National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies***

"The Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors welcomes the developing program of the National Student Association for making an informed student opinion effective in American higher education and for extending the influence of free education to the other parts of the world."

American Association of University Professors, Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

"As Chairman of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, I should like to express my admiration for the earnest and constructive work which the National Student Association is doing for the present and future of our country. The more opportunity I have to see something of the Association's activities, the more thoroughly persuaded I am of their value and vitality."

GEORGE N. SHUSTER, ***President, Hunter College and Chairman, United States National Commission for UNESCO***

"The NSA is the most representative national student organization in the United States.

"NSA has spearheaded and led the mobilization of the unions of students of the free world in combating the propaganda and distortion of truth fostered by the communist International Union of Students. NSA more than any other group, symbolizes the youth of the free world to the students of those critical areas where the battle of ideas has not yet been resolved.

"It is the opinion of this committee, after careful review, that the purposes and program of the NSA are indigenous to and parallel with the student personnel point of view, and, therefore, deserve the support and counsel of student personnel workers in the colleges and universities of this country."

NSA LIAISON COMMITTEES ***of the National Association of Deans of Women, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators and American College Personnel Association***

and to preserve the interests and integrity of the government

"I have followed with interest the material you have sent me during the year and I am especially impressed with the latest summary. Your international affairs office should indeed be proud of this record of achievement. The students you represent can feel that you have done your work well. It is particularly heartening for me to know that American students are playing their full role in international affairs."

"The good will and desire to cooperate shown by American students through the work of your Association is an invaluable means of furthering democratic thinking within this country and abroad. It also strengthens the ties between young people throughout the free world."

HAROLD E. STASSEN, ***Director, Foreign Operations Administration and Former President, University of Pennsylvania***

and Constitution of the United States of America . . ."

CONSTITUTION
USNSA

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Anti-Communist Bulwark

NSA Recruits World's Stude

By Mary Handy
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Mass.

The Communists and the free world are playing a desperately earnest game of chess for the allegiance of university students all over the world.

Although the Communists have won little or nothing in the schools of the United States, they have been markedly successful in southeast Asia, South America, and among students in many underdeveloped parts of the world.

The Communist controlled International Union of Students, with annual conferences, attractive magazines, and European radio broadcasts in seven languages is drawing students to its "peace offensive."

Meanwhile, a grouping of free-world students, representing national student unions in 44 countries is working—on a much smaller budget—to spread democracy. Its primary aim is to help students all over the world to work together without political bias.

Democracy on Student Level

This is the picture described by Leonard Bebchick, vice-president of the National Student Association in the United States, and director of the association's international headquarters in Cambridge.

This is what Mr. Bebchick, who is taking a year off from Cornell where he was a junior last year, is concerned with every day. On a student level he works to spread democracy among all the foreign student groups the NSA is associated with.

Mr. Bebchick and his associates spend their days poking into student activities in all parts of the globe. And they're convinced that its on the student level that one of the most vital battles between communism and democracy is going on today.

"Student life in the United States is not typical," they point out. "Twenty per cent of this nation's young people go to college. They are largely engaged in getting an education and only mildly active in political movements."

But in many Asian and South American countries only a minute fraction of the young people attain university education. Those who do are almost certain to develop into important leaders in their countries. Many are political forces while at school. Today's student leaders may be tomorrow's cabinet ministers.

The NSA has recently sent several graduate student teams to South America and Asia to survey student movements there.

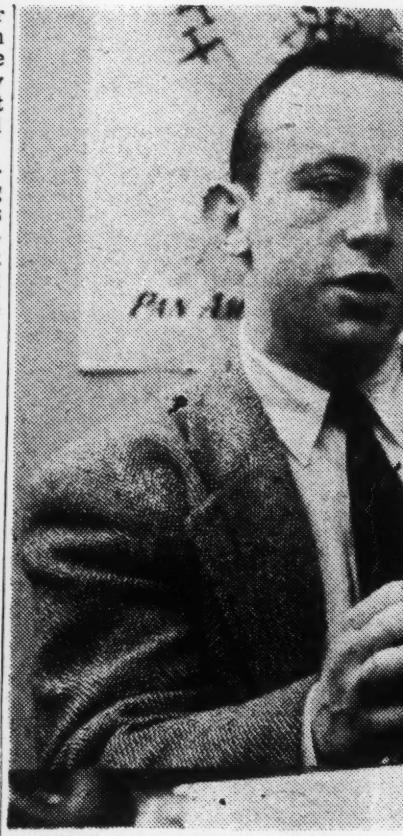
While at Harvard James Grant, now an assistant to Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Director, was sent to southeast Asia for the NSA. He came back with this report:

The total population in six countries there he likened to that of the United States—but the university population he found comparable in size to the student body at one American university—the University of California.

Student affairs in Burma are of vital importance to the nation, he said. While he was in Burma the inauguration of a student body president was attended by several Cabinet representatives, a group of members of Parliament, and two envoys from foreign embassies.

The need for trained personnel is so acute in Indochina that he found that every young lawyer who had graduated from law school the spring before already had become a judge.

Communists have rightly been considering student movements of equal or greater importance than labor movements in southeast Asia, this graduate student reported. They have been deluging them with propaganda.



By a Staff Photographer

Leonard B

To back up these convictions the NSA headquarters on the second floor of an old building near Harvard Square here has thousands of letters from student groups all over the world.

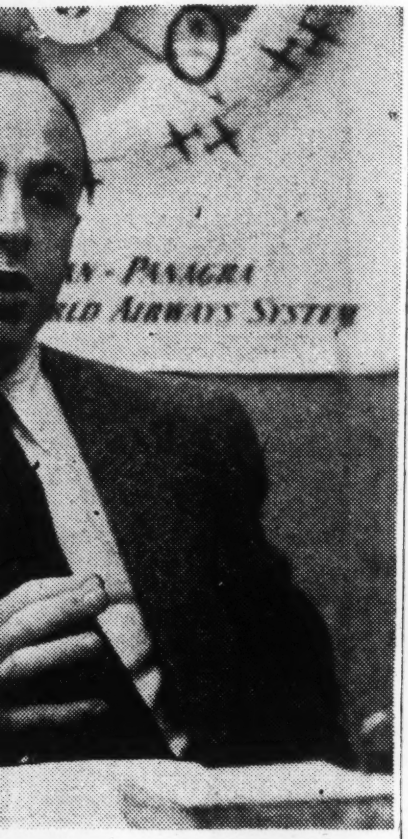
They are filed in cases from floor to ceiling. Writing and answering them keeps Mr. Bebchick, Leonard Radlo (a Dartmouth graduate), two secretaries, and seven parttime graduate and undergraduate students busy.

There are also shelves of reports like James Grant's, made by graduate students in foreign countries. By thumbing through these letters and reports one can visualize the situation of student groups in Venezuela or Sweden or Indonesia. One can find what scholarships are available, what kinds of student gov-

Mary Sachs and the 212 Man's Shop
208-214 North Street
Harrisburg, Pa.
138 East King Street,
Lancaster, Pa.

Ratcliff & Swartz
Presents

dents to Spread Democracy



l Bebchick

ernment are prevalant, the possibilities for student travel and hosteling—and the strength of the Communist student movements.

Mr. Bebchick explains that world alignment of national student movements started in 1946. As a by-product of youth's idealism for peace following World War II, the International Union of Students (IUS) was formed.

To its headquarters in Prague came student groups from many countries including the United States. They talked about athletics, hosteling, student travel—everything that concerns students.

But by 1949 it became apparent that the International Union of Students was Communist-controlled.

So 16 national student groups broke away and held their own meeting in Stockholm. The National Unions of Students, they called themselves. They set up a Coordinating Secretariat in Leiden, Holland. They denounced the IUS as "partisan political." They attempted to steer clear of politics themselves and work toward bettering the lot of students in many countries.

Gradually this free-world convocation of students has grown. In January, 1954, several hundred student leaders representing national unions of students in 44 countries attended its conference in Istanbul.

Accomplishment Seen

"It was a wonderful meeting even though it was so cold we had to wear our overcoats all the time," explains Mr. Bebchick. "The magnificent palace in which we met was unheated."

"It's a tremendous accomplishment that students from such a wide number of diverse cultures can meet for the purposes of common cooperation. It's a real step toward world cooperation. We considered plans for scholarships, student travel, study abroad, student influence on university administrators—even an international student identity card."

And most important, student groups from the democratic countries were working to show the value of democratic methods.

Students from all over the non-Communist world attended the Istanbul conference except those from Japan, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Panama. The national student unions in these countries belong to the IUS.

Student unions in Indonesia and Finland sent representatives to both groups.

For the first time this January an IUS Communist student leader attended the free-world meeting. "But," says Mr. Bebchick, "everyone was so interested in what they were doing they paid little attention to him."

The rest of the time, between conferences, student leaders in Leiden at the Coordinating Secretariat are working to develop free-world student cooperation.

Scholarships Arranged

Br. Bebchick and his coworkers at the NSA international headquarters in Cambridge are arranging for scholarships in the United States, inviting student leaders to the United States, and working to improve conditions in many countries.

With students in other democratic countries, they are opposing a government move in South Africa that would impose segregation in universities in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The NSA international work is largely financed by gifts from foundations. But its mission is too little known among Americans, Mr. Bebchick insists.

"The Communist youth group have gotten the most publicity—even in the United States," he remarks ruefully.

He will show you attractive magazines with colored photos the Communists put out calling for peace and filled with articles about everything from Ralph Waldo Emerson to a story by a young British youth about "My Soviet Visit."

The only publication the free world student group has put out, so far, is a rather amateurish information bulletin.

"It's vitally important what we are doing," says Mr. Bebchick. "We need to let people know about it. We need more support. Today's student leaders can be tomorrow's world leaders."

Fund Drive Launched For Educational Video

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Public drive to raise $1,053,000 for educational television on Boston's Channel 2 zoomed off to a start rich in possibilities last night.

"Television is going to have

Dr. Pusey said he was hopeful that Channel 2 will provide the kind of programs people will want to see and help in the "age-old battle to provide material for human minds to help them grow in subtlety and pene-

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Meeting of Seventh National Student Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 15, 1954

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased to hear from Mr. James M. Edwards, president of the United States Student Association, with regard to the forthcoming seventh annual student congress, to be held on the campus of Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, from August 22–31, 1954.

The congress will bring together some 800 elected student leaders from every corner of America, as well as some 30 representatives of national student organizations of the free world. The theme of the 9-day session will be the Responsibilities of Freedom.

I welcome this conference as another splendid bulwark of sound thinking on the part of the student body of the United States and of students of the free world—the young men and young women who tomorrow, figuratively speaking, will take over the world.

For too long, international communism had almost preempted the field of mass organizing of young university people. That is why I am so delighted that youngsters dedicated to the free way of life have banded together. It is really remarkable, Mr. President. They are discussing in the free way the ideas that are challenging them.

I send to the desk the text of an article carried in the March 17, 1954, issue of the Christian Science Monitor, and ask unanimous consent that its text be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, to be preceded by a list of the officers and members of the advisory council of the USNSA. The tile of the article is "Anti-Communist Bulwark: NSA Recruits World's Students To Spread Democracy." I think all of us can well take time to think about the significance of that gathering.

U.S. Nat'l Student Assoc.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
of the
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD
July 18, 1954

Present at the meeting, in addition to Leonard Bebchick, the International Vice-President, were William Ellis, Helen Jean Rogers and Paul Sigmund.

1. Review of Problem of Conflicts between the International Vice-President and the IACB. The IACB was referred to the decisions made at the meeting of February 22, 1951 on the problem of solution of differences between the International Activities Control Board and the International Vice-President. Leonard Bebchick read the decision reached then, the most important features of which included:

1) That in the event of a difference between the International Vice-President and the IACB over a financial matter which also involved policy, the IACB would have a suspensive veto until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee.

2) If the difference arose over an already budgeted matter which did not involve policy, it was necessary for the International Activities Control Board to appeal to the NEC.

Discussion ensued, and the general consensus seemed to be that it was necessary for the NEC to define more clearly what the responsibility was, if any, of the IACB as to finance and as to program, and what was the extent of its powers.

2. Expenditures: The IACB reviewed the budget through March 1, 1954. It referred to the problem of the budget deficit which resulted from the International Commission's being forced to rely upon emergency month-to-month grants, rather than upon the overall budget which was submitted early last autumn. The IACB engaged upon a detailed comparison of last year's budget with that of this year. The International Vice-President was questioned as to the size of the budgeted items on office equipment, telephone and telegrams, and on travel. The comparison with last year indicated that the item of expenditure for telephone was larger than last year, while that for office equipment was considerably smaller.

The IACB suggested that the International Vice-President try to raise money from wealthy individuals in various parts of the country, which would be undesignated as to purpose, and would diversify to a greater extent the sources of income of the International Commission. The intention of the suggestion was that the International Vice-President should build up a reserve which can be used at his discretion rather than for specifically allocated purposes, as is the case at present. In every case the expenditures, of course, would be subject to the approval of the NEC and of the IACB. The general feeling was that the attitude toward NSA on the part of individuals would be considerably more sympathetic than it was in the period of the last extensive private fund-raising campaign undertaken in 1948-49. It was also felt that contact with interested individuals should be made through friends of the Association.

3. Grants: The International Commission was not able to raise funds for the Japanese Seminar, for the San Remo Seminar, for the World University Service Assembly, and for the World Assembly of Youth Meeting in Singapore. The Ford Foundation also turned down the application of the Commission for the Campus Administrator Project. However, the International Commission was able to get money from the Foundation for Youth for the Campus Administrator and for a full-time employee during the summer to write a history of NSA-IUS relations. The International Vice-President indicated that there was a prospectus on eleven overseas projects which had been submitted to the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs. This foundation seemed to be the one which would be interested in the

projects submitted by the International Vice-President. The IACB agreed that the International Vice-President and the President should be commended on working out their agreement on the sharing of administrative expenses. Henceforth, all mailings and publicity are to go out from the national office in Philadelphia.

4. Personnel: The personnel problem was discussed by the IACB, and the difficulties were pointed out of trying to combine stenographic skills with others in the personnel in the office. The International Vice-President indicated that the personnel problem was a very serious one, and that it was necessary to interest more people in working with the Commission. The IACB discussed the difficulty which it had experienced during the past year in arranging staff meetings at which everyone could be present.

5. The SMAP Library and the International Student Information Service. The SMAP Program Library and ISIS were discussed and the general consensus of the group seemed to be that the ISIS subcommission at HIACOM should be dissolved, and the ISIS Bulletin should be published here in the International Commission. There was a suggestion that the SMAP Program Library be sent to Leiden, but it did not receive considerable support.

6. Publications: The International Vice-President indicated that the following publications were forthcoming from the Commission:

1) The IUS History
2) The pamphlet on Campus International Programs
3) The pamphlet on Foreign Student Programs
4) A general brochure on the International Commission
5) The IACB then discussed the possibility of a campus international newsletter and decided that it would be wiser to expand the Student Government Bulletin to contain a section devoted to international affairs.

7. The Wayne Subcommission: The International Activities Control Board approved the abolition of the Correspondence Exchange Subcommission at Wayne University and its possible transference to some other location in the forthcoming year.

8. The International Student Relations Seminar: The publicity for the ISRS was discussed by the IACB and it was indicated that the Christian Science Monitor, Mademoiselle and Life Magazine might be interested.

9. The International Vice-President's Proboems. The IACB then discussed two problems raised by the International Vice-President:

a) The problem of the time which had been spent on financial relations with the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, and the difficulty of arranging financial reports and accounting to their satisfaction.

b) The problem of the impact, or lack of impact, of the USNSA abroad and the need for an expanded publication program and increased correspondence with all areas.

The meeting was adjourned at 11 P. M.

S.P.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

52 BOYLSTON STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS • TRowbridge 6-4448 • CABLE, NATSTUD-CAMBRIDGEMASS

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LEONARD N. BEBCHICK
Cornell University

National Office
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Educational Travel, Inc.
48 W. 48th St.
New York, New York

Nat Bd meeting
Governors' Conf

No

18 June 1954

He called 6/29 dm.
Invitation
July 14 (head

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you because I know of your interest in the National Student Association, and of your own background in the National Student Federation of America, its predecessor.

Often on your programs you have underscored the crucial role played by the young intellectual leaders in every part of the world and, in particular, in the underdeveloped areas. You have spoken of the need to appeal to these groups with something more positive than McCarthyism and military alliances.

The National Student Association in its international program is attempting to fill that need. It has been active in the formation of the Coordinating Secretariat and the International Student Conferences, set up to provide an avenue of international student cooperation outside of the Communist-dominated International Union of Students, (a development similar to that which gave rise to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, after the character of the World Federation of Trade Unions became clear). Teams have been sent to assist in the development of democratic student unions in areas where students are the most politically-conscious part of the population. Under the auspices of NSA, student leaders have been brought to this country and have become acquainted with American democracy at work on the college campus.

The international program of NSA involves attendance at numerous meetings, despatching of information and assistance teams to many parts of the world, and maintenance of contact with more than fifty national student unions and with NSA's overseas representatives. It requires a continuing stream

Seventh National Student Congress

August 22 — August 31

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA

Edward R. Murrow 18 June 1954

of trained leaders who know the student situation in each country, and can explain and support the international program.

It is for this purpose, to strengthen the international program of NSA by imparting the required specialized knowledge of student international relations, that the International Commission of NSA is holding its second annual International Student Relations Seminar in Cambridge, during the months of July and August. Fifteen student leaders, chosen from the three hundred institutions of higher learning which are members of the Association, will study the international program of NSA for a period of seven weeks.

The Seminar will discuss the various international student organizations, both Communist and non-Communist, and will review NSA policy towards them. Then it will study the international programs of crucial national unions in various parts of the world. Some time will also be devoted to campus international programming. The Seminar will conclude with attendance at the National Congress in Ames, Iowa.

In order to see the problems of the student world in relation to the wider picture, the Seminar will commence with a discussion of the general framework of world politics within which student organizations are situated. We would be very grateful if you would act as keynote speaker for the Seminar, discussing the topic, "The Framework of World Politics".

Since the Seminar will spend considerable time on the East-West problem, we would be interested in an assessment of the political questions involved in the current struggle for power, and a discussion of the range of United States commitments and the alternatives available to U.S. policy-makers.

We have tentatively scheduled your talk for the morning of July 14th, from 9:30 until 11:30. If any other time would be more convenient for you, either on the 13th or the 14th, we would be happy to adjust our schedule to suit your convenience. Meetings will be informal, and will be held in the Harvard Yard.

We will, of course, defray all expenses involved in coming to speak to the Seminar, including that of a hotel room if you desire it. In addition, our budget provides for a small honorarium.

I am enclosing some information on the National Student Association along with a brief folder on last year's program. I hope that these arrangements will be satisfactory to you, and that you will be able to come and speak to our group.

Yours truly,

Paul E. Sigmund Jr.

Paul E. Sigmund Jr.
Director
International Student Relations
Seminar

8 P

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

52 BOYLSTON STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS • TRowbridge 6-4448 • CABLE, NATSTUD - CAMBRIDGEMASS

17 June 1954

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University of Illinois

Vice-President, National Affairs
EUGENE H. KEATING
College of St. Thomas

Vice-President, Student Affairs
LOIS MacPHERSON
Upsala College

Vice-President, Educational Affairs
CYNTHIA COURTNEY
Dunbarton College

Vice-President, Student Government
AMY BOTSARIS
Penn. College for Women

Director, Educational Travel, Inc.
C. EDWIN LACKS

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Hurford E. Stone
Dean of Students
University of California

E. G. Williamson
Dean of Students
University of Minnesota

Vice-President, International Affairs
LEONARD N. BEBCHICK
Cornell University

National Office
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Educational Travel, Inc.
48 W. 48th St.
New York, New York

Dear Friends:

This is just a short note to let you know that we have finally succeeded in obtaining a Campus Administrator. Funds for this position became available in late March, and considerable attention has been devoted since that time to finding a highly qualified individual.

We have been extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Harry Lunn, who has just graduated with honors from the University of Michigan. Harry served this year as editor of the Michigan Daily, one of the nation's finest collegiate newspapers. He has had considerable experience in NSA, is acquainted with all aspects of the Association, and has demonstrated considerable interest in activities with foreign students and international problems in general. Harry has been extremely active in student affairs at the University of Michigan and has considerable knowledge and insight into student government activities. In addition to his excellent writing abilities he possesses considerable skill in public speaking.

Harry will arrive in Cambridge on the 21st of June and will spend the summer preparing a campus international program for your consideration at the Congress.

In addition to the Campus Administrator, we have been fortunate in obtaining a small grant enabling us to employ Miss Lynda Simmons, a senior at Women's College of the University of North Carolina and a graduate of last year's International Leadership Training Program. Lynda possesses considerable writing talent and will devote this summer to preparation of booklets and other descriptive materials on the activities of the International Commission. It is hoped that we will be able to fulfill Congress mandates on publications and to prepare a number of other items.

Final selections have been made for this summer's International Student Relations Seminar. The Selection Committee was composed of Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute for International Education, William Craig, Dean of Students at Kansas State, and Jim Edwards.

We were very fortunate in receiving over eighty

applications from extremely well-qualified individuals. The competition was exceedingly keen and it was impossible to limit the Seminar to twelve participants. Consequently, we were successful in our request for additional funds and the Seminar group has been enlarged to fifteen. A listing of the participants and their college is included.

Best of luck this summer. I look forward to meeting with all of you at the Congress.

Sincerely,

Leonard N. Bebchick

Leonard N. Bebchick
Vice-president
International Affairs

ISRS

Adams, Nancy	St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, Minn.
Bell, James	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clemens, Walter	Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana
Bolton, Robert	CCNY, New York, N. Y.
Della Cava, Ralph	Fordham, New York, N. Y.
Edwards, Jack	Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.
Epstein, Norman	UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.
Gray, Clive	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Greifer, Judith	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Hunt, Andrew	Arkansas A M & N, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jones, Peter	Yale, American University (Wash.,D.C.), Harvard Law School
Liebman, Charles	University of Miami, Miami, Fla.
Oldham, Charles	University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
Welter, Barbara	Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.
Winegar, Elizabeth	University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

National Student Assoc.

REVISED PROPOSED BUDGET INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION USNSA

MARCH 1,1954-September 30,1954

1. PERSONNEL

A2 Part Time Senior Personnel (500 hours @$1 per hour)	$ 500.00
A3 Office Manager ($300 per month x 7 months)	2,100.00
B. Stenographic Assistance (2 full time)	3,500.00
C. Translation (@$2 per hour)	145.83
D. Auditing	204.16
E. Legal Fees	400.00
F. Bookkeeping	175.00
H. Office Social Security	145.25
H1 Hospitalization and Workmen's Compensation	375.00
	7,545.24

2. OFFICE OPERATIONS

A. Office Expenses

1. Telephone & Telegraph	933.33
2. Postage	
a. Routine	350.00
b. Mass Mailings	670.00
4. Stationery	145.92
5. Mimeo & Office Equipment	875.00
6. Repair of Office Equipment	58.33
7. Miscellaneous	145.83
8. Rent of Office Equipment	43.75
	3,222.16

B. Office Rent

1. Rent for Office Space	980.00

COPY

2. Electricity	54.58
3. Janitor Service	111.25
	1,165.83
3. PURCHASE OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	466.66
4. TRAVEL EXPENSES	
A. Vice President	1,353.33
B. Others for International Office	583.33
	1,936.66
5. HOSPITALITY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS	583.33
6. CONTINGENCY	430.50
7. PUBLICATIONS	
A. Editor—part time (@ $ 2 per hour)	250.00
C. Library & subscriptions	100.00
E. Printing & Binding	1,000.00
	1,350.00
8. PHILADELPHIA OPERATIONS	2,916.66
Total	19,616.64

COPY

U. S. National Student Association

February 11, 1954

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Many thanks for your kind letter of February 8th inviting me to serve on the National Advisory Council of the United States National Student Association. I am indeed honored; but I regret to have to tell you that I will not be able to accept since the pressure of my radio and television schedule this season makes it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities whatsoever.

Thank you again for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James M. Edwards
President
United States National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Ninth and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

1234 GIMBEL BUILDING • NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. • MArket 7-7357 • CABLE, NATSTUD

Vice-President, National Affairs
EUGENE H. KEATING
College of St. Thomas

President
JAMES M. EDWARDS
University of Illinois

Executive Secretary
JANET C. COOPER
University of Detroit

Vice-President, International Affairs
LEONARD N. BEBCHICK
Cornell University
52 Boylston St.
Cambridge, Mass.
TRowbridge 6-4448

Vice-President, Student Affairs
LOIS MacPHERSON
Upsala College
495 Watchung Avenue
Bloomfield, N.J.

Vice-President, Educational Affairs
CYNTHIA COURTNEY
Dumbarton College
4433 14th St.
Washington 17, D.C.

Vice-President, Student Government
AMY BOTSARIS
Penn. College for Women
24 Risley Hall
Ithaca, N.Y.

Director Travel Department
C. EDWIN LACKS
48 W. 48th St.
New York, N.Y.
JUdson 6-2247

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Director of Student Activities
University of Chicago

William Craig
Dean of Students
Kansas State College

Very Rev. Vincent J. Flynn
President
College of St. Thomas

Dr. Frank P. Graham
Special U.N. Mediator
for India and Pakistan

Kenneth Holland
President, Institute of
International Education

Mrs. Althea Kratz Hottel
Dean of Women
University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Philip Jacob
Professor of Political Science
University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
President
Fisk University

Gordon Klopf
Dean of Students
Buffalo State College

Dr. A. Blair Knapp
President
Denison University

Mrs. Carl W. Meinecke
Dean
Colby Junior College

Richard J. Murphy
USNSA President, 1952-53

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Dr. George Shuster
President
Hunter College

Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Director, Foreign Operations
Administration

Rev. Celestin J. Steiner, S.J.
President
University of Detroit

Dr. Harold Taylor
President
Sarah Lawrence College

Dr. Dennis L. Trueblood
Student Activities Counselor
Indiana University

February 8, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you, upon the unanimous vote of the National Executive Committee, to serve on the National Advisory Council of the United States National Student Association.

The Advisory Council, which includes Harold E. Stassen, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Kenneth Holland, several college presidents, and student personnel administrators, is kept fully informed of all activities and policies of the Association so that its members may make suggestions and give advice to the officers of USNSA.

Your experience with the NSFA in this country and the ISS abroad certainly give you great insights into problems in the student field, which insights will be invaluable to the Association and its officers.

We sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to accept this position and look forward to working with you during the coming year.

Very sincerely yours,

James M. Edwards

James M. Edwards
President

JME:md

cc/Leonard Bebchick

ASSOCIATED WITH

American Association of University Professors • American Civil Liberties Union • American Council on Education • Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students • Inter-American Student Bureau • National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day • National Education Association • National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students • United States National Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Young Adult Council

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

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Vice-President, National Affairs
EUGENE H. KEATING
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Ithaca, N.Y.

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Richard J. Murphy
USNSA President, 1952-53

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President
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Dr. Dennis L. Trueblood
Student Activities Counselor
Indiana University

Director
Travel Department
C. EDWIN LACKS
48 W. 48th St.
New York, N.Y.
JUdson 6-2247

December 21, 1953

12/31
will do best
Good luck

Ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Chief
CBS News Staff
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find the statements in support of the work of the United States National Student Association by the President, Mr. Dulles, and Mr. Stassen. These are three of the many statements we hope to print about January 15 in booklet form as part of our efforts to increase the effectiveness of the USNSA on the campus, in the nation, and throughout the world.

We would very much like to have a brief statement from you giving your observations as to the role of the National Student Association and the effectiveness with which it is pursuing this role. We will be very appreciative if you will find time in your busy schedule to make this statement for us.

We will be leaving in two weeks for the International Student Conference in Istanbul which will bring together representatives of over 40 national unions of students in every part of the globe, the most representative meeting of its kind ever held. Leonard Bebchick will be sending you a full report of this very important meeting.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Edwards

James M. Edwards
President

Enclosure

ASSOCIATED WITH

American Association of University Professors • American Civil Liberties Union • American Council on Education • Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students • Inter-American Student Bureau • National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day • National Education Association • National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students • United States National Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Young Adult Council

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

"To you, the college students of America, is given the great privilege of studying in free democratic universities where the opportunity is open to all to seek the truth in a chosen field of learning, free from the chains of totalitarian doctrine. Upon you, therefore, as custodians of democratic thought, falls the responsibility of making your belief in the values of a free and open society into a living and vital reality both at home and abroad. Those of us who today are elected to public office take comfort in the knowledge that you are preparing yourselves intellectually and spiritually to shoulder this burden.

"By making possible ever greater opportunity for the exercise of democratic responsibility on the campus, and by enabling American students and students of other lands to work together toward the solution of their common problems, the United States National Student Association is rendering a significant service to the people of this country and to the world."

August 6, 1953

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES:

"I greatly regret that other engagements prevent my accepting your kind invitation to meet with you Tuesday, September 1. I should have liked personally to commend your interest and efforts. You are helping to build citizens for the coming generation who will be able to carry the heavy responsibilities which will fall on you and do so in a way worthy of the great American tradition. I extend my best wishes."

August 28, 1953

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATOR HAROLD E. STASSEN:

"I have followed with interest the material you have sent me during the year and I am especially impressed with this latest summary. You International Affairs office should indeed be proud of this record of achievement. The students you represent can feel that you have done your work well. It is particularly heartening for me to know that American students are playing their full role in international affairs. In our relationships with other countries we can be successful only in proportion to the effort that the American people are willing to put into our role as a great world power. On the student level the good will and desire to cooperate shown by American students through the work of your Association is an invaluable means of furthering democratic thinking within this country and abroad. It also streng thens the ties between young people throughout the free world.

August 8, 1953

U S National Student Assoc.

December 18, 1953

Dear Mr. Bebchick:

Your letter of December 14 has arrived just as Mr. Murrow is leaving for 10 days in Korea.

I am sorry that he will not be here to see you next week and shall bring your material to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Leonard Bebchick
U. S. National Student Association
52 Boylston Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
U. S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

52 BOYLSTON STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE: TROWBRIDGE 6-4448
CABLE: NATSTUD, CAMBRIDGEMASS.

President
JAMES M. EDWARDS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Vice Presidents:
National Affairs
EUGENE H. KEATING, JR.
COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS

International Affairs
LEONARD N. BEBCHICK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Vice Presidents for Program:
Student Affairs
LOIS MCPHERSON
UPSALA COLLEGE

Educational Affairs
CYNTHIA COURTNEY
DUNBARTON COLLEGE OF HOLY CROSS

Student Government
AMELIA BOTSARIS
PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Executive Secretary
JANET COOPER

Advisory Council
WILLIAM BIRENBAUM
DIRECTOR OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

VERY REV. VINCENT J. FLYNN
PRESIDENT
COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS

FRANK P. GRAHAM
SPECIAL U. N. MEDIATOR

KENNETH HOLLAND
DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ALTHEA KRATZ HOTTEL
DEAN OF WOMEN
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILIP JACOB
PROFESSOR POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
PRESIDENT
FISK UNIVERSITY

GORDON KLOPF
STUDENT ACTIVITIES COUNSELLOR
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

A. BLAIR KNAPP
PRESIDENT
DENISON UNIVERSITY

MRS. CARL MEINEKE
DEAN
COLBY JUNIOR COLLEGE

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

GEORGE SHUSTER
PRESIDENT
HUNTER COLLEGE

HAROLD STASSEN
DIRECTOR
FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

REV. CELESTINE STEINER, S. J.
PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT

HAROLD TAYLOR
PRESIDENT
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

DENNIS L. TRUEBLOOD
STUDENT ACTIVITIES COUNSELLOR
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14 December 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c)o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the opportunity of enclosing with this letter a copy of the report which we are presenting to the Fourth International Student Conference, which meets in Istanbul next month, on the feasibility of dispatching a technical assistance team to Asia. This report is a result of a responsibility delegated to USNSA at last year's Conference in Copenhagen. I believe the report is self-explanatory.

As you can surmise, we are recommending that this team be an international one, under the auspices of the Coordinating Secretariat of the National Unions of Students, rather than a solely American project under the supervision of USNSA. We feel the former procedure to be more desirable in view of our objectives.

I trust that the Ford Foundation will be hearing from the Coordinating Secretariat sometime after the close of the Istanbul Conference in reference to the financing of this team. I thought that you might be interested in gaining some idea of what is to come about concern- this project, which we feel to be extremely important and valuable.

I hope to dispatch to you, some time in the coming week, a memorandun concerning an exchange of persons project which the USNSA would like to undertake, and for which it will request assistance from the Ford Foundation.

After you have had the opportunity to study both of these statements, I would greatly appreciate being given the opportunity to meet with you for a more complete discussion of both projects. As I shall be leaving this country shortly, it appears that the latter part of next week would be the most appropriate. time

Ack'd

Thank you very much for your continued interest and assistance, and I look forward to meeting with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Leonard Bebchick

Leonard Bebchick
Vice-president
International Affairs

LB:pl

Marrow

BACKGROUND

The Third International Student Conference that met in Copenhagen in 1953 delegated to the USNSA the responsibility of preparing a technical team which would be sent to Asia. The resolution in question read in part as follows:

> "The Conference recommends that at least one International Team of advanced students in technical fields be prepared and sent to Asia."

As a preliminary step in implementing this delegated responsibility, the USNSA dispatched a representative, Mr. William Ellis, to Southeast Asian countries in order to investigate the feasibility of sending such a team, and of determining the type of team which would be most desirable in terms of existing needs and projected goals.

TYPE OF PROJECT

This team, as originally conceived by many at Copenhagen, was to be composed primarily of advanced students in the truly technical fields of agriculture, engineering, medicine, etc. It was anticipated that such persons would participate directly in appropriate field projects, e.g. a graduate student in hydraulics would assist in the construction of a power dam.

Upon the careful consideration of the entire matter, USNSA would like to recommend that this conception be abandoned for reasons both of theory and practice.

It would seem appropriate that projects undertaken by the national unions who participate in the International Student Conference and in COSEC should aim to develop the educational facilities and the student organizations in the growth-potential areas.

Thus it would appear that technical assistance whould refer primarily to the exchange of knowledge and information directly related to student activity, vis. student organizational technique, problems of housing, publications, cooperatives, etc. While the need for assistance in the truly technical fields of agriculture and engineering is well recognized, it is nevertheless felt that the fulfillment of these wants rests with other groups who employ professional experts, or who are organized specifically for the purpose of such technical betterment. The student should recognize the unique and valuable contribution that he can make in his particular sphere, an area with which he is most acquainted and in which he is most competent.

It is to be admitted that properly qualified technical students may have a definite role to play in the implementation of programs which directly relate to the educational community. The student, organized in national unions, has a primary function to perform in the area of student skills, and he should venture forth only as a secondary activity when the primary needs have been met.

Turning from theory to practice, a most difficult and specific problem arises when the attempt is made to procure funds for sending technical students abroad. It is a proven fact that few foundations or individuals are willing to grant money for students who are only partically trained technicians, when this same money can be utilized to dispatch fully trained groups of experts.

THE TEAMS

Having thus determined that any team which is sent to Southeast Asia should be restricted to technical assistance in the student sense of the term, and to projects integrally related with the educational community, let us now turn to specific recommendations concerning the function, composition and itinerary of such a team.

There are two types of teams which the International Student Conference might dispatch to Southeast Asia. If the primary objective is the encouragement of student programs, such a team whould then consist of students well-versed in student government; national union organization, student cooperatives, student newspapers, student sports, student welfare programs, student-faculty relations, etc. If on the other hand the team has as its major objective the encouraging of students to participate in rural construction, and thus strengthen concepts of self-help and community consciousness, the qualifications of the team members would, of course, be different. The latter type of group would concern itself with the work undertaken by students in such activities as weekend village projects and vacation workcamps, and would be composed of experts in the organization and conduct of student camps, medical technicians, sanitary engineers, veterinarians, agricultural students, etc.
USNSA feels that both of these objectives are most worthwhile, and therefore is recommending that the Coordinating Secretariat undertake the responsibility of sending to Southeast Asia a team which would be composed of both of the aforementioned groups. Each would tend to specialize in its own particular area.

It is strongly urged that the composition of this team be international, with as broad a representation from all areas of the globe as is possible. In this manner, each area will be able to contribute in the specialty in which it is most competent, and thus the most effective team will result.

The country which lends itself most to the project as it is presently envisioned is India. At present there is a definite need in the field of student organization, and there exists an intense interest in all circles to do something constructive in reference to such a program. Particularly among the students one senses a great desire to engage in constructive projects, both in the college and in the village. In addition, an extensive series of work-camps exists, and some headway has been made in the matter of village projects. Furthermore, there is a national union of students which is in the process of great growth, and is capable of undertaking the responsibility for such a team. Therefore, USNSA feels that India would be the best country to consider at present, although some attention should be paid to the possibility of having the team visit Pakistan for a period.

COMPOSITION
It is suggested that the team be composed of the following experts:
Student cooperatives: two
Student publications: one
Student government: one
National unions: one
Student-faculty relations: one
Student welfare: one
General student program: ~~one~~ eight

Engineering: one
Public health: one
Work-brigade: one
Youth-camp organization: ~~one~~ four

In addition, the team should include two host members of the Indian NUS, one of whom would act as co-leader of the group. Further, at least two members of the team whould be females. For the sake of lending substance to the idea, let us tentatively suggest the following procedure.

ITINERARY
It is planned that the team would arrive in India on 1 June, after a period of orientation, and will proceed directly to the work-camps then in session. That section of the team,

composed of truly technical experts, will be of primary assistance in suggesting specific techniques for bettering and expanding the operation of these work-camps, bot both groups will utilize this period primarily for orientation.

Following the close of the camps and the commencement of the academic year, the team would then proceed to a number of university centers, spending about one month in each locale. It is planned that the team would first visit Southeest India, thus giving the technical portion of the group time to study first-hand village projects which already have been undertaken in that area. Upon arrival of the team in a particular university center, it is recommended that a conference of three to four days be held under the sponsorship of the national union of students. At that time the function of the team could be explained, and general problems could be discussed.

Upon completion of the conference each member of the group would proceed to a particular university or faculty which desires his particular services. An attempt would be made to coordinate the work of all members and to make their services available to more than one particular school. It must be recognized, of course, that a certain amount of cross-breeding would be encouraged within the team, thus making its members competent in more than their particular specialty.

At the same time, the technical portion of the team will attempt to initiate village projects among the students, utilizing both the experiences which have been gained in India in such activity, and their own technical skills. It is recommended that this group work closely with other organizations already in the field. Perhaps it might be wise to hold another conference at the end of the month's activity, but this, at present, is a moot question.

The entire team will go back to the work-camps for a month on the 15th of October, and following this period of vacation, will proceed to continue its tour from college to college, again spending about a month at each locale. It is suggested that a national conference be held in India upon completion of the year's work, and that if possible a similar conference be held in Europe upon the return of the team. If it is at all possible, and if the member campus can undertake responsibility for organization, it is suggested that the itinerary of the team include a visit to several of the university centers in Pakistan.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURE

All general authority and responsibility for the organization and conduct of this team is to be vested in the Coordinating Secretariat. All responsibility for the planning and operation of the program in India is to be left to the Indian National Union of Students. It is suggested that Cosec delegate to member unions specific tasks as the need arises.

1. Cosec should begin immediately to attempt to raise money for this team. It is suggested that foundations be first approached as the most likely source of funds.

2. All selection of personnel should rest with Cosec, which should attempt as wide a representation as possible.

3. A program of intensive orientation should be established. This is a task which well might be delegated to a national union. Appropriate materials on the history and culture of India should be assembled. This orientation should also include general background on the world student community, and the present situation in Southeast Asia.

APPENDIX

The following time schedule is suggested:
March 15: Receipt of all applications.
April 1: Final selection of team.
May 20: Commencement of orientation.
June 1: Arrival in Bombay.
June 1 - July 15: In work-camps.
July 15 - October 1: Universities.
October 1 - November 15: Work-camps.
November 15 - May 15: Universities.

It is suggested that the team travel by air coach both ways, and that each participant be given one week's vacation every two or three months.

The following expenses should be included when requests are submitted to foundations.
Transportation.
Shipment of orientation material.
Living expenses per diem during orientation, European rate.
Railway fare within India.

Hospitality will be provided for at the university visited. It is further suggested, however, that each participant be granted $15.00 weekly to cover incidental expenses. Furthermore, this allowance should be raised to $35.00 during each vacation period.

The itinerary should include at least some of the following university centers in India: Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, [redacted], Delhi, Mysore, Benares, Lucknow, Allahabad, Alligarh; Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad in Pakistan.

As concerns the geographical composition of the team, the following may be useful as a basis for further consideration:
North America 2; South America 2; Scandinavia 1; British Isles and Commonwealth 1; Continental Europe 3; Middle East 1; Africa 1; Asia 1. It is suggested that one of the Indian NUS team members be experienced in the Mysore work-camp village projects.

Attention to the staff members of the Coordinating Secretariat; This report may be re-edited or re-written as you see fit, as long as the intent and meaning are not changed.

U.S. National Student Association -

December 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Gable:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you he is sorry that he is unable to come to Boston for the IACB meeting this weekend. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Edward Gable
U.S.National Student Association
52 Boylston Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
U. S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

52 BOYLSTON STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
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CABLE: NATSTUD, CAMBRIDGEMASS.

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PHILIP JACOB
PROFESSOR POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
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FISK UNIVERSITY

GORDON KLOPF
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HAROLD TAYLOR
PRESIDENT
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

DENNIS L. TRUEBLOOD
STUDENT ACTIVITIES COUNSELLOR
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3 December 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Member of the IACB:

Enclosed please find the agenda for the second IACB meeting to be held in this office Sunday, 12 December at 2 p.m.

Len has asked me to invite you to attend this meeting if it is at all possible for you to do so. Should you find that you are unable to participate in the meeting, Len would appreciate your comments on any item of the agenda in writing.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Gable

Edward Gable
Administrative Assistant
to the Vice President

EG:mc

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR IACB MEETING, December 12, 1953

I. The Campus International Program

II. Review of prospects and programs

a. By area, i.e., S.E. Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East

III. 4th International Student Conference at Istanbul

a. Finances
b. Itinerary
c. Reports

IV. Fund Raising Plans

V. Expenditure Review

VI. Budget Approval

VII. Review of Coordinated Activities with the National Office

VIII. Plans for report to December NEC meeting, i.e., IACB approval of V.P. report for that body

IX. Subcommissions

a. Their success
b. Continuity
c. More or less delegation of authority

X. Office personnel and operation

a. Administrative Assistant
b. Staff
c. Trainees

Bebchick, L.

October 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Bebchick:

Thank you for your letter. I am glad that I was able to meet with you and Mr. Edwards and certainly enjoyed our discussion. These tax matters are always somewhat complicated. Let me know when the matter is straightened out, and we will see what we can do.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard N. Bebchick
Vice President
International Affairs
U. S. National Student Association
52 Boylston Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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U. S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
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A. BLAIR KNAPP
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PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT

HAROLD TAYLOR
PRESIDENT
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

DENNIS L. TRUEBLOOD
STUDENT ACTIVITIES COUNSELLOR
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

28 October 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to thank you very much for giving Mr. Edwards and myself the opportunity to speak with you recently. It is my hope that relations between the Association and yourself will continue to be as cordial and fruitful.

During our discussions you inquired as to the procedure employed in contributing gifts to the National Student Association. At that time I informed you of the existence of Educational Projects, Inc., a body created for the sole purpose of handling contributions to activities of the Association. In answer to your queries on the tax status of this corporation, I submit the following.

Application has been made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue to qualify EPI under Section 101 (6) which would permit donors to deduct contributions to the EPI from their federal income tax. Action upon this application has not been forthcoming as yet, but we expect a decision in the near future.

NSA itself does not qualify under this provision as some of its activities are intended to influence legislation. But since EPI is a financial device for handling certain strictly "educational" functions of NSA which have no relation to political activity, there seems to be no reason to suppose that it will not be granted such status.

I hope that this sufficiently answers any question you had in mind. Of course, any assistance that you might give or might obtain for the Association would be more than greatly appreciated. Our national program, in particular, is in need of such aid.

Thanking you very much for you interest, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Leonard N. Bebchick

Leonard N. Bebchick
Vice President
International Affairs

LNB:mc

U.S. National Student Assoc.
SP

October 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Bebchick:

In answer to your letter of September 24, Mr. Murrow will be happy to see you while you are in New York next week. He suggests ~~3:00, Monday, October~~ 12.

4:00
Wed. 10/14

I would appreciate it if you would call me to confirm the appointment when you arrive here. Our telephone number is PLaza 1-2345.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Leonard Bebchick
U.S.National Student Association
52 Boylston Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

UNITED STATES
NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
International Affairs Commission
52 BOYLSTON STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
CABLE: NATSTUD, CAMBRIDGEMASS.

see Griffin

September 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I plan to be in New York city on the 12th and 13th of October and would like if possible, to meet with you. I could at that time inform you of the activities and future plans of the International Commission, and discuss with you your reappointment by the National Executive Committee to the International Activities Control Board. ?

If convenient, would you kindly make an appointment for me on either of these two days. Looking forward to meeting with you in the near future, and to a continued and fruitful relationship during the coming year.

Sincerely,

Leonard Bebchick

Leonard Bebchick
Vice-president
International Affairs

LB:pl

~~Eng Dec~~:
U.S. National Student Assoc.

JUNE 30, 1953

8 p

MR. RICHARD ROSECRANCE
U.S.NATIOANL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
52 BOYLSTON STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

REGRET MR. MURROW'S ABSENCE IN EUROPE WILL PREVENT HIM FROM BEING WITH YOU JULY 21.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

1-43-7

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
U. S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: TRowbridge 6-4448
CABLE: NATSTUD, CAMBRIDGEMASS.

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RICHARD MURPHY
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Vice Presidents:
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STUDENT ACTIVITIES COUNSELLOR
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DENISON UNIVERSITY
ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN
PRESIDENT, 1950 - 51
U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSN.
MRS. CARL MEINEKE
DEAN
COLBY JUNIOR COLLEGE
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE
U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HAROLD STASSEN
PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
REV. CELESTINE STEINER, S. J.
PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
HAROLD TAYLOR
PRESIDENT
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

June 12, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The International Commission of the United States National Student Association is holding an International Leadership Project in Cambridge this summer for the purpose of training outstanding student leaders from all over the country in international student relations and in international affairs. It is hoped that the results of the project will enable NSA to stimulate interest and participation in its international program to an extent that has hitherto not been possible through more intelligent campus support and a better informed body of potential overseas project members. The project will also serve, in however minor a fashion, to increase the awareness and intelligence of the American student body of problems in international affairs.

As our program is tentatively planned, we hope to be able to secure the services of prominent men in public affairs and of university faculties to speak to our group in areas where they have particular competence. These sessions will in some cases serve as an indispensable background and context in which student movements and relations will be considered and in others they will provide direct information on such movements to project participants. It would be a great honor to the project and to its members if you would consent to address them on the topic: "Recent History of Student Movements in the United States." The meeting at which this topic would be considered would be on Tuesday, July 21 at 2:00 P. M. Your experiences with the National Student Federation and in the U. S. student movement would be of great interest to our group. If you would be willing to come to speak to us, but this particular time conflicts with your committments elsewhere, we would be only too willing to adjust our program to conform with your plans.

If your schedule will allow you to consider such an engagement, I hope that I may write you a little more specifically about the topic and its relation to the other subjects we hope to consider during the project.

I am including a tentative program outline of the Leaderhips project.

We will, of course, defray any expenses that might be incurred by your participation in our program.

I earnestly hope that these arrangements will be satisfactory to your and that you will be able to speak before our group. May I add the greetings of Avrea Ingram, International Vice-President.

Sincerely yours,

Richard N. Rosecrance

Richard N. Rosecrance
International Leadership
Project Administrator

TENTATIVE TOPIC OUTLINE FOR

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP PROJECT

I. General Introduction to the Project
   A. Purpose of the Project
      1. For the National Student Association
      2. For the Project Member.
   B. Specific Arrangements
      1. Academic Arrangements
         a. Student Preparation of Reports--Reading and Research
         b. Reading for Daily Sessions
         c. Making a Workbook
      2. Recreational Plans
         a. Cultural opportunities in Cambridge and the Surrounding Area.
         b. Setting up a Social Committee.

II. The National Student Association
   A. An History of Student Movements in the United States and of NSA
   B. The Organization of NSA
      1. Its Purposes
      2. Its Structure and Functions
      3. Its Process of Decision
      4. Campus International Programs

III. The Context of International Student Relations: the Contemporary World
   A. The Major Political Forces Conditioning International Relations: The World Scene since 1945
   B. The Major Cultural Areas and Their Salient Characteristics
   C. International Governmental Organizations and Their Impact
   D. The Role of Youth in the Soviet Union

IV. Introduction to the Role of Student National or International Organizations
   A. How Non-Governmental Organizations Can Help Shape the Role of a Nation in World Affairs.
   B. The Context of Student Organizational Operation: World University Systems
   C. The Significance of Student Movements in the Present-Day World

V. A Consideration of Student International Cooperation
   A. Student Organizational Cooperation
      1. International Union of Students
      2. International Student Conferences and the Coordinating Secretariat
   B. Youth Organizations
      1. World Federation of Democratic Youth
      2. World Assembly of Youth and the Young Adult Council
      3. UNESCO's Youth Program
   C. Student Relief Organizations
      1. International Student Relief
      2. World University Service and the World Student Service Fund

VI. The National Unions and Their Setting
- A. Latin America
  1. The Politics of Dictatorship
  2. The Historical Development of Modern Latin America
  3. The National Unions Considered by Area
- B. Europe
  1. Europe as the Fount of Western Civilization
  2. Contemporary Europe: A Survey
  3. The National Unions Considered by Area
- C. Middle East and Africa
  1. Moslem Civilization and the Contemporary Middle East
  2. Contemporary Africa
  3. The National Unions and Student Movements Considered by Area
- D. Asia
  1. Contemporary Continental Asia and Its Philosophy
  2. Contemporary Japan and South East Asia
  3. The National Unions and Student Movements Considered by Area

VII. Summary and Conclusions: Evaluation of NSA Policy

VIII. Attendance at NSA Congress

United States
National Student Association

Address all correspondence to:

National Office
MEMORIAL STUDENT UNION
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO
Cable: NATSTUD

International Affairs Commission
PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Phone KIrkland 7-7600 Ext 2179
Cable HIACOM

President
WILLIAM T. DENTZER
Muskingum College

Vice President, Student Affairs
SYLVIA BACON
Vassar College

Vice President Educational Affairs
ROLLO O'HARE
Wayne University

Vice President International Affairs
AVREA INGRAM
Harvard University

Vice President Student Government
JOHN HALEY
Emory University

Executive Secretary
MARION ANDERT

Advisory Council
DENNIS L. TRUEBLOOD, *Chmm.*
Student Activities Counsellor
Indiana University
WILLIAM BIRENBAUM
Director of Student Activities
University of Chicago
VERY REV. VINCENT J. FLYNN
President
College of St. Thomas
FRANK P. GRAHAM
Defense Manpower Director
Department of Labor
KENNETH HOLLAND
Director, Institute of
International Education
ALTHEA KRATZ HOTTEL
Dean of Women
University of Pennsylvania
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
President
Fisk University
GORDON KLOPF
Student Activities Counsellor
University of Wisconsin
A. BLAIR KNAPP
President
Denison University
ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN
President, 1950-51
U.S. National Student Assn.
MRS. CARL MEINEKE
Dean
Colby Junior College
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
U. S. Representative
U. N. General Assembly
HAROLD STASSEN
President
University of Pennsylvania
REV. CELESTINE STEINER, S.J.
President
University of Detroit
HAROLD TAYLOR
President
Sarah Lawrence College

May 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a proposal we are making to the Board on Overseas Training and Research to establish a fellowship which will make possible the training of specialists in international student affairs. So far this has been neglected in the United States. Merely to read reports or to see the films on the Berlin World Youth Festival is to s ee the importance attached to youth movements by some groups. We can ignore this area only at our peril.

I regret that the time element has so limited our action pursuant to the larger plans I had the opportunity of discussing with you. I am leaving for Europe this Saturday, but when I return I shall contact you again. We should have gone much further on our planning by then in the general direction of a secretariat as you suggested, and I hope I shall bring back some interesting information in Europe, especially among the youths.

Thank you very much for your very kind help. I regret the the imposition caused by getting this to you so late.

Very sincerely,

Avrea Ingram

Avrea Ingram, Jr.
Vice-president,
International Affairs

STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

The United States is today in a position of leadership in the free world. This leadership extends not only to the military and economic spheres, but to the social, psychological, intellectual, and other spheres as well. American industry, labor, the academic, medical, and legal professions, agricultural organizations, etc., all are giving real international leadership in their own fields.

The past few years have shown the emergence of the American student community as a major force in the internatioal student field. The work of organized students in America has turned increasingly to international work, and this work has become significant in the total picture of private American participation in international affairs. For example, the U.S. National Student Association has been instrumental in directing the energies of the national unions of students of the free world toward the Student Mutual Assistance program - a program designed to give direction to, and degelop democratic leadership in the student organizations in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The ability of any group to provide effective leadership depends on the people who are directing the programs, and the availability of qualified individuals to carry on the work. In this area, the National Student Association has found personnel to be an acute problem, and one which is magnified by

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the lack of finances to support the qualified people who are available. The problem is added to by the lack of time and finances to train experts in international student affairs, who will later be available to the NSA and other organizations. The educational community does not provide the type of experience which would enable their students to take on international responsibility, with the result that only the few who can financially support themselves outside of working for organizations are the only ones who become acquainted with the problems, and they soon have too much to do to be effective. If American students are to provide the type of international leadership that is so essential today, then this problem must be solved.

In addition to the difficulties that are encountered by NSA in finding adequate personnel, there is the obvious gap in the programs of private and governmental organizations caused by the same factor. There are few, in any programs designed to deal specifically with this problem, and they do not provide the practical experience which comes from actually being responsible for the conduct of the program, rather than a textbook problem.

For this reason, NSA recommends the establishment of scholarships which will provide the means whereby qualified students can gain experience in administrative and policy work on the international student level. It is proposed that the Board

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on Overseas Training and Research of the Ford Foundation give sympathetic consideration to at least one, but preferably two fellowships for individuals to work in the International Commission of the NSA, which will give them the experience needed. It is recognized that this is an additional request to the Student Leader Fellowships for specific areas of the world, and it should be noted that the additional fellowships can solve the very difficult problem which NSA faces, in maintaining and following up the work done by the representatives in the field. He would lend his overall experience and outlook to the commission in its preparation of a comprehensive survey of the student life in certain critical areas of the world.

It is to be understood that NSA feels that this whole area of personnel training for work in the international field has been neglected and that there is a great deal to be done.

We have suggested that the individual student work as an integral part of the NSA International Commission for two reasons. First, because NSA is a unique center of activity and information on the worlds' students and thus we feel that the International Commission offers opportunities of development and experience which are not available in other places. Second, in training student leaders who will be able to take on additional responsibility in international work on leaving

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the student community. A person working with NSA can gain the experience of working with a truly democratic national student organization, of participating in the development and planning stages of an International program, of dealing with daily problems arising in the international student community, of developing skills in international contacts, and of participating in national and international conferences.

While the individual should write out his program in detail for presentation to the Board, there are some further advantages that he can and should be aware of in working for the International Commission of NSA. As part of the fellowship, the individual should be able to attend national and international conferences on a student level. He should plan to do research and study on the student movements and on the general situation relating to particular areas of concern. He will be able to utilize the materials which are being sent in to the Commission offices from the representatives in the field, and the documents and papers which have already been gathered throughout the years. In addition, he would have at his disposal the various large libraries in the locality and the many people in all walks of life who have voluntarily given so much time and advice to NSA.

The NSA makes this proposal to the Board at this time because it is felt that the Board would be directly concerned with the development of such leaders, and because the Board

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is interested in the primary areas of concern for the international student community - the Middle East and Southeast Asia. It is in these areas of the world that the student organizations are the most articulate, and powerful in terms of political and popular influence. It is also in these areas that the student leader steps almost immediately into governmental and public positions of great responsibility. Democratic student groups in these areas need maximum international contact and support from democratic student groups of the world.

Although there is room for much improvement in this field, NSA hesitates to recommend more than two fellowships at this time. It is recognized that the need is great, but until a start is made, there would not be enough available experienced personnel to justify more than two scholarships. There will have to be a larger number of experienced student leaders before training can expand, and unless there is some start made, the American student community will not be able to fulfill its task of international student leadership on the scale it should. Because of the lack of experienced student leaders in international affairs, most government and private agencies try to deal with youth and students in other countries by the use and sponsorship of older persons who may be unable to conceive of the attitudes of contemporary youth, with generally poor results.

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With the addition of people trained to deal with youth and student groups, and with a wide knowledge of contemporary student movements, the gap now existing in this field will be partially filled, and there will be no need to neglect this area of international affairs as has been done for so long. Fellowships are a good beginning towards overcoming this situation.

United States
National Student Association

Address all correspondence to:

National Office
MEMORIAL STUDENT UNION
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO
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Sarah Lawrence College

May 19, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I attach for your perusal a copy of our ideas on the student leader scholarship program on which we have been working for some time. As you suggested, I submitted the original to Mr. Weiss and have been by to discuss the matter with him.

This is not yet a complete proposal. We have been considering as a part of the Ford Fellowship program the possibility of doing a fairly exhaustive study of the international student movement in the underdeveloped areas. This has never been done, and as a consequence, very little is known by anyone about them. This ties in very well with our proposed work, in that we shall already have students who are well trained in these matters and who are already abraad. This proposal will be sent you tomorrow.

Finally, in regard to the proposal for the secretariat which would enable NSA to carry on its international work, a great deal of planning has been done since I last saw you. It will require the very substantial support which we discussed, and a great deâ more planning than we have yet been able to devote to it. For both these reasons we feel unable to make a request to the Board at their Thursday meeting. We shall be working on this in the next two weeks, and would like to be able to turn to you for advice as our plans are developed.

Thank you very sincerely for your help. I shall look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Avrea Ingram

Avrea Ingram, Jr.

"to serve the student community"

PROSPECTUS OF

STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS

presented to:

Ford Foundation
Board of Overseas Training and Research
575 Madison Avenue, Room 534
New York 22, N. Y.

May 14, 1952

International Commission
U. S. National Student Assoc.
Phillips Brooks House
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.

STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS

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STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY ABROAD

Introduction

Through student exchange, Americans have the possibility of widening understanding about democratic principles. By bringing foreign students to the United States and by sending Americans abroad, young people who are still forming their political beliefs can come into personal contact with the mechanism and ideas of democracy. In the international crisis of today it is especially important that the students of Asia, the Middle East, South America and Africa as well as Europe gain an understanding of what freedom means.

Student exchanges, however, will not automatically have a healthy political effect; the selection of students and the type of study provided must be planned with some attention to political considerations. It is the conclusion of NSA that student exchange programs currently in operation fail in the job of training democratic leadership.

Existing programs for student exchange concentrate on the academic experience of foreign study. The criteria of selection for most exchange programs emphasize the amount of knowledge which a scholar can gain from study abroad and his ability on return to impart to others what he has learned. The students selected are those of high academic standing who have advanced far in their studies. Leadership ability and position in student organizations are considered, if at all, as secondary factors. The emphasis on academic standing and on graduate students operates in many cases to exclude the leaders who have spent time in organizational work rather than studying and who are likely to leave school before reaching the graduate level of instruction.

Western schools educated China in technical matters but somehow missed

training leaders who could lead the country in social reforms. It is not enough that ideas be made available, they must be absorbed by those energetic people who are going to lead events, people who will be in a position not just to teach what they have learned, but who will be in positions of leadership where they can act with the democratic methods they have learned.

The selection of advanced scholars of proven ability for foreign exchange programs frequently results in the foreign student learning remarkably little about methods of democratic organization. Graduate students from abroad find themselves isolated in their laboratories or library nooks, quite apart from the center of democratic student organization. American scholars going abroad are too often of such a character as to contribute little to foreign student organization technique or program.

A fact often overlooked in exchange projects is that student leaders become national leaders and that it is in student organizations that you look for student leaders. It is also in student organizations in the United States that foreign students have their best chance to experience the democratic process. The responsibility of integrating foreign students into American campus life is one which must be assumed by American students.

The United States National Student Association is currently considering its responsibilities in regard to programs of student exchange. Obviously the largest sphere for NSA activity lies in the program of bringing foreign students to the United States. NSA is actively engaged in discussions with the Department of State and the Institute of International Education on this matter and is in addition operating on an experimental basis a limited exchange program of its own. It is hoped that a coordinated plan of action in which the roles of these three organizations are

made clear will be developed in 1952.

The NSA has also considered the desirability of a special program for sending American student leaders abroad for study and work with foreign student organizations. This program, much more limited than any role which NSA must play in bringing foreign students to the United States, is nevertheless of enormous importance in strengthening the democratic character of foreign student organizations and foreign student leaders. The contribution such a program could make is especially great in the underdeveloped areas of the world where students are least familiar with the ideas and techniques of Western democracy and most need help in planning a constructive student program.

AMERICAN STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY ABROAD

The Program in Brief

The National Student Association plans a program of sending abroad carefully selected American student leaders thoroughly familiar with democratic student organizational techniques. These student leaders, after careful briefing, will go to a key foreign center of student activity, and engage in a program of study. At the same time, the American student will work closely with foreign student groups, will report back to the National Student Association, and will serve as a vehicle for the NSA's international program.

Selection

The American student leaders selected for this work will be s tudents who have an academic background in studies concerning the areas to which they will be sent. Where possible they will be expected to have facility in the language of instruction at the foreign university they will attend. In addition to these language and area skills, the students selected will be experienced student leaders with proven ability in organizational techniques and experience in carrying out practical projects, such as student housing cooperatives, the organization of student workcamps, and student participation in and training for com-

munity welfare projects. The American students must be in excellent health and of a temperament suitable to the climate and traditions of the area to which they will be sent.

Briefing

After he is selected, the student leader will spend about two months at the executive offices of the NSA International Commission, working in the international program. He will learn about the international program of the NSA, he will come to understand just what backing he can expect when he is in the field, he will learn about the existing relations NSA has with student groups in the area to which he is going, and about NSA's connections with international student and educational groups and other organizations.

Emphasis on Underdeveloped Areas

At the present time the key need for student representation abroad is in the underdeveloped areas of the world. It is in these areas that NSA is poorly informed about student activities. Experience shows that in these areas correspondence can not be relied on as a means of communication. Student groups in these areas are immensely important and student leaders move rapidly to positions of national significance. In Asia and the Middle East, student groups which developed as part of the national struggle for independence exist today in a vacuum, lacking the

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practical program through which student energies and skills could find constructive outlet. American student leaders must be sent to these areas to secure information about what is happening in the student movement, to act as a channel of ideas concerning practical programs which can be undertaken by student organizations, and to explain America, free of the suspicion which in these areas is attached to government spokesmen. Relations with European student groups, while also demanding personal contact, are presently adequately handled by the large number of conferences held in Europe and the frequent travel in Europe of NSA officers.

Program of Study

The program of study at the foreign university will be of personal value to the student leaders, selected as they will be, partly because of their academic interest in the area, but the program of study will also be important in giving the representative a raison d'etre and an easy answer to the question: What are you doing here? A representative student from the United States who spent full time on student activities would not be as effective as one who was a student at a foreign university.

The student will submit a comprehensive program of study, indicating the institutions or individuals with whom he would study. The period suggested would be from one to two years.

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Reporting Information about Foreign Student Activities

The most important part of a program of cooperation is the supplying of information. Information is the principal method of developing a program of constructive student activity and strengthening democratic student leadership. The most serious need of the NSA is information about students and student groups abroad. NSA needs to know the names and addresses of various leaders and of student organizations; it needs to know the political nature of the organizations, which ones are representative, which are not, how well they are organized, and an accurate estimate of the trends of political development.

The NSA needs informationabout constructive activity undertaken by student groups abroad. The central idea behind the Student Mutual Assistance Program, set up by the student unions of twenty-three democratic nations, is that students everywhere should know the success of students anywhere in dealing with student problems by and through democratic organization. It is for this reason that NSA publishes the International Student Information Bulletin ten times a year. Ten months of actively writing Southeast Asian students leaders previously contacted personally by Melvin Conant, NSA representative, has produced few letters in reply and little material

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for Bulletin publication. Someone with efficient ideas about letter-answering and who knows exactly what information is valuable, must be abroad, constantly reporting back.

Besides information with which NSA can discharge the responsibilities it has for the Student Mutual Assistance Program, and on which it can base its own program, NSA needs information on which it can determine which policies it should advocate for the groups in which it is represented, such as policies concerning the distribution of material relief to students abroad through World University Service, the policies of UNESCO and those of the United States government which concern students.

As yet there has been no comprehensive study of student life and organizations in these areas. While initial contacts have been made, they have, by the very nature of the visits, been merely cursory glances at the student situation. The presence of students, in each area, who can study student movements over a long period of time, can provide information which can be the basis of a more exhaustive study of this important faction of national life. A study such as this would be of great value, not only to NSA, but also to the many other groups who are interested in the overall national problems of these areas.

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Working with Foreign Student Groups

In addition to obtaining information about foreign student leaders and organizations, the American student will be able to supply valuable know-how in the techniques of democratic organization and ideas for student program. The extent to which he will be relied upon for information and organizational assistance will be different in various student centers, but the student leader selected will be someone qualified in terms of background and experience to take full advantage of the opportunities available. From the reports of the NSA representatives who have briefly surveyed conditions in the student communities of Southeast Asia, it appears that there is in that area a welcome reception for the suggestions of program from experienced student leaders.

The American student leader will be especially valuable to the foreign student group in the matter of communications with groups outside that country. The American student leader will also be able to help interpret communications from groups with which he is more familiar than the students of that area. He will also be able to explain NSA's international program free from the misunderstandings which often arise in dealing at great distances.

While the American student's primary responsibility, as far as his activity for NSA is concerned, will be in terms

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of student activity, it must be recognized that any American who finds himself among a group of foreign students must spend a good deal of time explaining America. The American students selected for these fellowships must know the answers to the questions about America which he will be asked. The information dispensed in this way will affect future leaders of these countries in their understanding and appreciation of the United States.

Assistance in Arranging Student Participation in National Development Projects

Assistance to foreign student groups in projects of national development deserve special mention. Student participation in programs designed to improve conditions of health, illiteracy and agriculture can provide a constructive outlet for the extreme interest of students in nationalism and national problems. While the initiative for requesting such participation must come from the students themselves, an American student can make valuable suggestions if he understands the ways in which students can be effectively used in such programs. He can also help in explaining the matter to development project authorities, particularly to American and international technical assistance missions - preparing them for receptive action when approached by the student groups.

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Backing up the American Student Leader

The organizational connection between the American student leader on fellowship and the NSA is the central strength of the plan. An American student who went on his own would do good work. But the fact that he goes, familiar with the NSA program and representing the American students, makes a great difference. The NSA provides the student with an entree to the student movements. Even in universities where NSA does not already have contact, the representative of a national student association is more readily accepted into student organizational circles, can gain more information, and be of greater assistance than a student arriving on his own.

The NSA International Commission office will keep in constant touch with each American student leader. This office will provide him with all pertinent information as it arrives, and he, in turn, will send in a detailed report of his observations and activities every three weeks. In the International Commission office these reports from the several student leaders on fellowship will be studied, information transmitted to where it will be of use, and reports prepared for publication and circulation. When a total picture is formed of the student movement and of its relationship to the national scene, the NSA plans to prepare on the basis of these reports, an exhaustive study of the student situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

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Travel in the Foreign Area

Since the program planned involves American students studying at so few foreign universities, it is important that these students be provided with the means of traveling to other student centers in the area. In this way the student can provide much additional information while maintaining one center at which he is a student and where his work is concentrated.

At the present time the NSA loses many opportunities of being represented at important conferences and other meetings because a trip from the United States could not be justified for the one event. A student already in the area, selected with the qualifications possessed by the student leaders in this program, could represent American students well and would have to travel much shorter distances to attend.

Non-Governmental Financial Support

The funds to operate such a program can not come from the United States government. The strength of the direct student - student approach would be lost if there were any official sponsorship or support. It is impossible to convince foreign students in the underdeveloped areas of the world that a student traveling on a Fulbright fellowship of other government supported study grant

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is not in some way an agent of the U.S. government. Any such official connection, while it might not decrease the study possibilities, would make impossible the job of obtaining needed information and would close off the possibilities of actively working with foreign student groups. The program must depend on private and foundation support.

American Student Leader Fellowships for the Middle East

In General

Three student leader fellowships are needed for the Middle East for a student in each of the following three countries: Egypt, Lebanon, and Syria. The relations between American students and students abroad are less well developed in the Middle East than in any other part of the world except Africa. Students in the Middle East are a potent force and student organizations there need badly a program organized along constructive lines.

Selection

Besides the usual leadership qualifications, students applying for these fellowships must possess a grounding in Arabic and some knowledge of Muslim institutions. American students will probably only be found in United States institutions which teach Arabic.

Criteria of Selecting the Universities to be Attended

1) The university must be one where the American student can continue his study of Arabic. Thus it is necessary to select universities which have the facilities for giving language instruction to foreigners, where this is possible.

2) The university should be one of those less susceptable to frequent closure.

3) The university should be recognized, important centers of student activity, preferably located in important urban centers.

Recommended Institutions

Egypt: The American University at Cairo is equipped to train Americans in modern colloquial and literary Arabic by means of a sys-

tem of tutorial instruction. Secondly it is located in the most important city of Egypt and thirdly it holds great prestige in the Middle East and is not subject to frequent closure. If the student leader selected has a grounding in modern Arabic, it would not be necessary for him to receive the tutorial instruction given at the American University. In this case, he could probably better pursue a specific course of study at Fu'ad I University in Ciaro. There are fewer foreign elements at Fu'ad and hence it might be a more suitable selection. At fu'ad, the American could enter more immediately into the student activities in Ciaro.

Lebanon: The American University at Beirut. This university is not subject to frequent closure and is highly respected throughout the Middle East. It provides facilites for Arabic language instruction for the foreigner. It is the center of the major nationalist student organizations in Lebanon, and is also the location of the recently-formed Student Council which is seeking to promote student self-help, non-political activities. At the American University, the fellowship holder could undoubtedly give much direction to these activities.

Syria: The Syrian University, Damascus. This is a center of much student activity. This university would require an American with an adequate knowledge of Arabic.

AMERICAN STUDENT LEADER FELLOWSHIPS IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

Background:

Four student leader fellowships in South and Southeast Asia are desirable to continue effectively the NSA program in that area. The fellows would probably be placed in what appear to be the centers of student activity: Djakarta, Indonesia; Rangoon, Burma; Manila, the Phillipines; and Delhi, India. The initial steps have been taken toward establishing relationships between American students and those of this highly important area, but considerable intelligent personal contact is now needed to secure both the understanding and information necessary for a successful program. In Southeast Asia students are especially important in the national scene because they often step directly into leading positions in the government and in the political and social life of the nation. As these students are often already embroiled in vigorous political activity, they must be encouraged to consider, in addition to their immediate problems of student life which they have largely neglected, their possible role in national development. The projected Student Leader Program, in addition to being indispensable to the general aims of Asian-American student cooperation, can be of great service in aiding and advising the Asian organizations of constructive approaches to these matters.

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Selection:

Attention will be paid chiefly to those applicants who have pursued a thorough university program within some of the fields of Far Eastern international relations, government, languages, history, institutions, etc. General intelligence and proven qualities of leadership will be carefully judged, and candidates will be fully informed of the responsibilities they will be expected to meet as far as the NSA program is concerned. This opportunity for NSA to assure that its fellowship

leaders will be well versed in the aims and practices of its program is one of the chief advantages that such a course has over that of using American students already in the area.

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The Sites Chosen:

Each of the four cities prospectively chosen satisfies the requirement of having a leading university at which the selected students can continue their studies with great profit. They are, in addition, the respective nations' focal points of organized student activity.

1) Djakarta, Indonesia is the home of the Indonesian National Union of Students (PPMI), with which NSA has had the most satisfying contact in the area. PPMI has served as a distributing point in Southeast Asia for the International Students Information Bulletin, printed in America by NSA, and is a good possibility as a sponsor for a valuable discussion seminar of Southeast Asian students. Some fruitful personal contact between officers of PPMI and NSA already achieved points to the unquestionable value that increased contact can bring in the future.

2) Rangoon, Burma has a number of its student leaders already cooperating with NSA's international program both there and in Cambridge, Massachusetts. These have been mostly officers in the Rangoon University Student Union, an active and powerful group, with extensive influence in the area.

3) Manila, the Phillipines, with the student councils of two leading universities and numbrous national organizations (Conference Delegates Association, College Editors' Guild, Student Councils' Association of the Phillipines, etc.), is the center of student organizational and scholastic activity in the islands. An NSA delegate has been invited

to the annual SCAP conference late in April, and there is unusual promise of highly developed cooperation and understanding in the future between the two countries.

4) Delhi, India is the headquarters of the young Indian National Union of Students and as such is one of the most crucial spots in Asia. The Indian organization can benefit very greatly from the experience of a person from the U.S. who has a sound background in student activities. Relations with this organization are at the present time cordial, but permanent contact may very well enable NSA to make a real contribution to the development of a vigorous democratic student movement in India.

PROPOSED RELATION TO FORD FELLOWSHIPS

The Ford Foreign Study and Research Fellowships were established partly to aid young college graduates to deepen their general understanding of Asia, the Near and Middle East. The National Student Association is seeking to provide fellowships for highly qualified young college graduates to study further in the area of their interest, and in addition to do several things for the Association which can best be done by students. NSA can consider recommending individuals for fellowships when the projected study will enable the individual to contribute in some degree to the NSA International program.

The persons whom NSA seeks to send abroad will be individuals who have a good academic background in the area concerned, and who are eager to do advanced study. They will have outstanding qualities of leadership as will be shown in their extra-curricula activities, and will be by nature good with people. However, they will be selected only if they are basically sympathetic towards individuals different from themselves, and if in their friendliness they will not cause foreigners to misunderstand them or to suspect their motives. Such individuals would be a credit to the Ford Foundation.

It is felt, therefore, that the individuals whom NSA would recommend would qualify under the terms of the Ford grants, and, in addition, in their work in the student community they would contribute directly to the overall objectives of the Foundation: the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

It is, therefore, respectfully requested that the Board of Overseas Training and Research give sympathetic consideration to individuals whom NSA recommends. These will be applicants whose plans fit into the requirements of the Ford program, who have outstanding personal qualifications in addition to purely academic ones, and who will do a vital job for the National Student Association.

Funds for NSA Applicants

Grants could be made directly to the individuals, thereby necessitating no departure from regular Ford procedure.

Procedure for NSA Applicants

NSA applicants should apply directly to the Board of Overseas Training and Research. Accompanying the application will be a statement from NSA that the project of the individual has been carefully studied by NSA, and that it fits into the overall NSA program.

Preparation and Orientation of Grantees

It is particularly important for the individual going abroad to know as much as possible about the situation in which he will find himself. Not only is it important that he know of the history and culture of the area, it is also important that he know as much as is known about the student situation in the country. It is recommended that the individual spend about two months in the International Office of NSA, located at Harvard University, to read all the material possible on

the subject, and to be briefed by individuals who have had direct contact with the student movement in the area. At the same time he may take advantage of the individuals and the research facilities of the University.

Time Element

Due to the limited time this year, NSA has discovered only a very few individuals who are as highly qualified as is necessary for our purposes. Undoubtedly there is in the United States quite a number of persons who would meet these requirements. A much more thorough search can be made during this coming year to provide more excellent people for application for the Ford program in future years.

In the meanwhile, if it is possible that a small additional number of similarly qualified individuals, if they are located in the near future, might be considered for fellowships, NSA will continue to seek such individuals. This would be a great help to the NSA program, and it is felt that this would be within the spirit of the Ford Foundation's grants.

United States
National Student Association

Address all correspondence to:

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President
University of Pennsylvania
REV. CELESTINE STEINER, S.J.
President
University of Detroit
HAROLD TAYLOR
President
Sarah Lawrence College

May 9,1952

Schoolsetc
SD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached are a summary of the National Student Association's international program and an article on it foreign policy. I hope that these will prove to be of interest to you.

I hope I shall be able to see Mr. Dickey as you suggested: I plan to go up to Dartmouth for this purpose. Also, we are looking forward to discussing especially the Latin American program with Mr. Perkins.

In the next few days we shall have completed the presentation of our plans on the scholarships and will forward it to Mr. Weiss.

Again thank you very much for your help and advice.

Sincerely,

Avrea Ingram
Avrea Ingram
Vice President
International Affairs

Attachments

"to serve the student community"

AN ARTICLE ON N.S.A. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

The Communist-inspired World Youth Festival held in East Berlin last summer gave many Americans a rude shock. The uniformed columns of blue-shirted youth, marching with enthusiasm under Communist slogans demonstrated forcibly the importance of youth in the world today. Thoughtful Americnas immediately asked why the U.S. did not have a foreign policy for youth.

What Americans do not know is that American youth, at least an extremely important part of youth, the American students, have had for several years a carefully thought out foreign policy and foreign program, more effective perhaps than any American government program could be, but which is limited in its effectiveness by the refusal of Americans to take youth seriously.

As part of thier foreign program, American students have arranged summer travel programs in Europe for 2,000 students, have sent student ambassadors to such places as Nigeria and Indonesia, have received money from the Rockefeller Foundation to hold a student seminar in Germany, and with the Brazilian National Union of Students sponsored a Pan-American student conference this January. Yet this ambitious program receives little support in the United States. If the Berlin Festival shocks America into supporting this foreign program of American students, the blue-shirted columns in Berlin may well have marched in a good cause.

It is particularly simportant that Americans learn about what our students are doing abroad because only American youth groups can develop an American foreign policy for youth. The reaction of the West to the Communist youth movement must not be an effort

directed into forming a counter-movement of similar structure. To the Communists, youth organizations are tools of foreign policy, to be controlled by government bosses through regimented disciples. America's foreign youth program must not be government-controlled and must be democratic in character.

Too many people in this country, when they consider foreign activity, think of the State Department as the outfit to do the job. This narrow view endangers the basic interests of this country in democracy. This is not because the State Department is doing a bad job, but it is the duty of our officials representatives abroad to deal with the officials of foreign governments. When these governments are not representative of the people it is hard for our officials to deal directly with the popular groups. The limitations of official action abroad are especially evident in the case of f foreign stduent groups; not only would official Americans find it awkward to approach students, but many foreign students have, as the result of clever propaganda, been led to suspect the motives of official American foreign policy.

While it is essential that a foreign youth program be non-governmental, that is not enough. The aim of strengthening free, democratic groups can best be accomplished by a free, democratic group. It is, therefore, to the representative groups of American youth that we must look for effective international youth leadership. The United States National Student Association represents the college student governments of this country and its foreign program deserves national consideration and support.

The foreign program of American students has been developed carefully over the last five years, since December 1956 when rep-

resentatives of over 300 colleges and universities decided to form a United States National Student Association (NSA) to represent American students nationally and internationally. Since then, through its elected student officers, the NSA has quietly initiated a broad program in the United States and abroad, which has earned the respect of educators and government agencies, but which still suffers from popular disinterest in student activities.

NSA, because it represents the broad mass of American students, cannot take partisan stands, but its programs are still the result of much debate at the annual Congresses. The foreign policy of NSA does not consist of such political matters as resolutions on Franco Spain, but consists instead of practical programs which NSA through its student staff, undertakes abroad, alone or in cooperation with foreign student groups.

Over the past five years, by means of these resolutions there has evolved a foreign policy for the American student in which the following general principles are evident.

1. Democratic student organizations thoughout the world should be strengthened.

American students deeply believe in democratic student government as a way of getting things done. On most American campuses student governments are firmly established as the regulator of student life and are increasingly recognized by school officials as being proper partners in reaching administrative decisions.

In cooperating with foregin students, therefore, American students naturally search out those groups which are democratically organized. The NSA has close relations with the firmly established student unions of Western Europe. But in order to determine which

are the representative groups of foreign students in other parts of the world, the National Student Association has had to send special representatives to Yugoslavia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and South America. These surveys have indicated that the leading student groups in most foreign countries are democratic in character. While many are highly political and some are politically radical, most outside the Soviet sphere are democratically organized.

It may seem strange that American students plan to strengthen foreign student groups when those groups tend to have more influence in their communities than do American students. But although many foreign student groups are strong, this strength has often been developed as part of antional political movements rather than in answer to student problems. Thus the student groups in Africa, the Middle East and Asia have grown strong in the period of national liberation movements. With independence achieved, many of these strong student movements have found themselves in a temporary vacuum, without a program oriented to student problems. In this condition they often fall prey to national political parties which use the students for partisan purposes. Many such student organizations do not realize the potential betterment of student life of which they are, in fact, capable.

It is the policy of the National Student Association, therefore, to promote an exchange of information on practical problem-solving activities of student governments, such as the operation of student housing bureaus and the different systems of part-time student employment. By such an exchange, foreign students gain ideas of practical programs providing new areas in which the effectiveness of democratic government can be tested. American students gain ideas

for their own progrm and also foreign partners for a cooperative international program.

2. Efforts should be made to improve housing, health, library facitlites and other material conditions of students abroad particularly of the students in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

The physical destruction of universities during the last war aggravated the perennial student problems of housing, book and equipment shortages, but the ability of students to meet these problems was lessened as well because only under stable conditions can a society provide the resources and support on which students, like research scientists, are so dependent.

Since the war, American students have given almost $2,000,000 for the relief of students abroad. NSA has combined with the various religious student groups to form the World Student Service Fund which collects the contributions from over 1000 Americna campuses.

This program of foreign student and university assistance has been changing in two important aspects, the form of aid and the area in which the aid is distributed. The form of aid has shifted from handouts of food and clothing to equipment which will make it possible for students to help themselves. A good example of a "self-help" project is the mimeograph text-book center at the University of Salonika in Greece. The program of world student relief provided the mimeograph machine and the paper and students at the Center produce badly needed copies of professor's notes.

The area where students are aided ahs shifted from Europe to Asia and the Middle East. While some material assistance has always been given Asian universities, there has been an increasing emphasis of aid to the students in the underdeveloped countries. The National

Student Association met in Sweden in December 1950 with the national student organizations of 20 other "metropolitan" countries to discuss their special responsibility to the students in the underdeveloped areas. A students Mutual Assistance Program was adopted with the student unions of the different countries assuming specific jobs. It is as part of this SMAP program that the U.S. National Student Association is now publishing a bulletin for the students of Southeast Asia on student solutions to housing, health, and other material problems.

3. Point IV type projects should provide for student participation.

Students in the Underdeveloped countries, as NSA has discovered by its surveys, are actively concerned with national problems. If students can participate in development projects this concern can be given effective expression in a way much more beneficial than street riots.

The universities in many of the underdeveloped countries have been given their pattern by colonial powers. Universities so patterned find themselves ill-equipped to play their proper role in solving national problems. The curriculum imported from Europe had little relevance to the great problems of disease, hunger, and illiteracy. The University of Rangoon graduated hundreds of unneeded lawyers and there are today scarcely more than a hundred Indonesian engineers. The European concept of a student elite, moreover, mixed with Asian caste notions and left many students convinced that physical work was undiginified.

As America lends its support to projects of national development, American students mean to make sure that places are left open for student participation. A good example of what can be achieved along this line is the splendid relationship between the work of the

Rockefeller Foundation in Mexican agriculture and the students at the faculties of agriculture in Mexico. Students work during the summer vacation on the Foundation's projects, and the best ones have chances of permanent positions in agricultural development work.

4. <u>There should be a large and unchecked flow of ideas among students of the world and a large program of student exchange.</u>

Students, whose occupation is the search for truth, have special concern with the free flow of ideas. The NSA has promoted the exchange of student newspapers and letters. The NSA once took several thousand letters from German youth off the hands of the United States Office of Education after some over-zealous Voice of America announcer had erroneously suggested it could supply student correspondents.

Personal contact, however, is the emphasis of the NSA in its exchange program. Since 1948 the NSA has arragned a non-profit summer travel program for American students in Europe and has been able to provide something more than the usual rubber necked tourist's view of a foreign country. American students are offered a variety of "study tours", which by concentrating on some one subject provide a good general understanding of the countries visited. These tours are planned and managed jointly with the European national student organizations. American students live in student dormitories or student homes and see much of European students.

On the special student ships to Europe, the NSA provides an orientation program complete with expert staff and extbook store. It is amazing to the American college professor who joins the staff of this floating university to find his students, who only a few days previously fled from their last class, hard at work on conversational German and filling a lecture on the English renaissance.

In addition to their travel program, American students have held several seminars abroad. These international gatherings are not convened for the purpose of passing resolutions but are gatherings for the purpose of exchanging information and ideas. An international student survey of German universities in the summer of 1949 came up with the conclusion that the isolation of German students during the war and the pre-war period would make most valuable a meeting of German student leaders with those of the other Western countries. In 1950, the National Student Association arranged such a seminar at which a variety of subjects were discussed such as the pros and cons of American fratermities and German student duelling societies, the French student-wage program, and the participation of students in university administration. The effect of this seminar was far-reaching. Individual students left with greatly increased enthusiasm for tackling the problems discussed. One student returned to the University of Marburg and led a reform movement which succeeded in reorganizing the student government along more democratic lines. The full report of the discussions was printed in English and German and received wide distribution. The seminar was repeated in 1951.

American student organizations have a special role to play in student exchange. A foreign student's visit to this country is successful only if he is accepted into the social groups and activities of American students. This is something which the U.S. government and the school administration cannot accomplish; it is the of the students themselves.

Foreign exchange students have been selected almost entirely on their scholastic record and preference has been given to those doing advanced graduate work. The National Student Association, however,

feels that leadership ability should also be given consideration in selection and that younger students should be included, students who will return to positions of responsibility in their influential student organizations.

When American students have so much to offer the student exchange program it is regrettable that there is no student member of the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships. The Fulbright Act which establishes this advisory body expressly provided for student participation but as yet President Truman has denied the Board the valuable contributions which students can make.

The most serious obstacle which American students face in any international exchange program is the McCarran Act. American students have gone on record as vigorously opposing this block to student exchange as a measure which damages our national interests.

6. <u>The door should be kept open for cooperation in non-political activities with student organizations in Soviet dominated countries.</u>

Years ago American student organizations had to be scrutinized carefully to determine their political "reliability." The National Student Association, based as it is on representative governments cannot be suspected of Communist leanings. In fact, its leadership has been remarkably for its politcal maturity and awareness of the issues in the present world struggle. This is well illustrated in the NSA policy towards student organizations in Soviet dominated countries.

American students are firmly pledged to the free flow of information and ideas and are confident that such exchange will benefit the cause of freedom. In spite of a scare atmosphere on some campuses, the National Student Association has a splendid record of clear thinking in the matter of dealing with soviet satellites.

When in 1946 an international student union was established at Prague, the American students sent a first class delegation which put the American position forcibly and which succeeded in winning many points in the debate. Shortly before the Czech coup of 1948, the Communist party line changed and an all-out effort was made to stifle the expression of the Western point of view. At the time of the coup itself, Communist students praised the shooting of protesting Czech students. American students then along with most of those in Western Europe withdrew protesting the transformation of the organization into a strict Soviet propaganda machine. The NSA published a list of the ways in which International Union of Students lacked the character of an international organization such as American students could join.

Recognizing, however, the importance to America of penetrating the Iron Curtain, the National Student Association tried to develop specific projects of a non-political nature with the satellite countries. It was important that it be clear to all the world to whom the Curtain belonged. An attempt to arrange for Americans to participate in the Eastern European student workcamps in the summers of 1948 and 1949 failed when at the last moment those countries were "unable" to make the arrangements. In the summer of 1950 the triennial World Student Congress was to be held in Prague. American students selected a representative and able observer delegation which was then denied visas.

By seeking to follow up every possible avenue of East-West student cooperation on the simple condition that it be on a non-political basis, the National Student Association has made it clear that American students seek genuine international cooperation and that the blocking force is elsewhere.

6. <u>Americans should join an international student organization but only one which attracts also the students of Asia, Africa and the Middle East.</u>

The Communist-dominated International Union of Students is not the sort of international organization which American students can join. There is a strong temptation to form another international student organization, but the NSA is wisely reluctant to do so at this time. If formed exclusively by the Western European countries, such a Western Union would be unacceptable to the students of Asia, Africa and the Middle East who follow a policy of "active neutralism." The students in these areas can be sold on international cooperation, but it must be on the basis of practical projects rather than on an apparent alignment in the cold war.

The National Student Association, therefore, is building international student organization around projects. When a need arises for some close cooperation, the structure to effect it is built. This functional approach is evident in the close organization of European student unions in the matter of student travel. A complex system of programming and financial controls exist between the U.S. and the various European student unions which together carry on a multi-million dollar non-profit travel business. The European student Travel Conferences are a form of international student organization, but one so evidently tied to a specific project that it creates no fears in Asia of being an institution of world power politics

Similarly the Stockholm Conference of a year ago, which met to discuss the Student's Mutual Assistance program is and organization with a clearly defined function. That Conference showed the need for some coordination of the projects which the different student unions are undertaking in the underdeveloped areas. It is clearly only a

matter of time before there will be some international secretariat for that purpose.

At the same time there are the beginnings of regional organizations. The recent Pan-American student conference was the first time at which accurate information about the different South American student organizations was available, and was clearly the first step to broader international cooperation in that part of the world.

Conclusion

This remarkable foreign policy evolved by the student governments of American colleges and universities is mature and ambitious. It recognized the key role that foreign student groups play in their own countries and in the world. The problems American students face in developing international relations are the same problems which America faces as a country: the problem of the underdeveloped areas, the problem of maintaining the free flow of ideas, the problem of Communism. American students are trying to solve these problems in the only way they can be solved, by international cooperation in practical projects. The work done so far, in Europe, in South America, in the Middle East, in Africa and Asia, though as yet little publicized or appreciated in this country, demonstrates the ability and high qualifications of students to develop and carry out an international youth program for America. The solutions NSA is working out to the problems we all face are direct contributions to the peaceful aims of the United States.

The biggest obstacle American students face in this foreign program is the failure of responsible citizens in this country to take students seriously. The status of the university student is lower in America than in any other country of the world. Whereas in

most countries the occupation of student is considered a profession, in America students are all too often regarded as immature adolescents, getting ready for the final stage of growing up, the entry into the business world. Student organizations in the public eye are hardly distinguished from fraternity pranksters.

Awareness by responsible Americnas of this program must be accomplished by financial backing from sources other than official government agencies. Responsible leaders held positions affecting international realtions are in an especially good position to offer advice, encouragement and help in carrying out the program of the National Student Association. Recognition should be given to the individual students who work in these programs and the best students urged to take part. American students have answered the question, What about a foreign program for the free World? It is time for the rest of us to help them continue making this program a success.

SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT FOREIGN PROGRAM OF U.S.N.S.A.

World-Wide

Conference of National Unions of Students

At the Edinburgh Conference of national student unions in January 1958 NSA was elected a member of the Supervision Committee. There will be two meetings of the Supervision Committee in Europe this year in May and in September. The NSA International Vice-President will attend. These meetings will establish the secretariat which is designed to coordinate the practical work of the free national unions of students.

International Student Information Bulletin

At Edinburgh, NSA was mandated certain responsibilites in connection with the Student Mutual Assistance Program. As part of SMAP, NSA is publishing an International Student Information Bulletin, designed to inform student leaders of projects which various student groups are undertaking towards solving stduent problems. This student leaders' "trade journal" is being distributed on a world-wide basis.

International Student Information Library

Also in connection with the SMAP program, NSA is assembling an International Student Information Library, designed to collect and distribute materials which illustrate how students work on their problems. In the fall of 1951 the Indonesian student union had a crisis with the government concerning student housing. The Library, in answer to a request, provided the Indonesian student union with a packet of materials describing various student dormitory and student cooperative housing plans in effect in other countries. It is this sort of problem which the Library is designed to help. The publication of the Bulletin and the operation of the Library have been delegated by NSA to the Harvard Student Council.

Correspondance Exchange

An exchange center to promote personal correspondance between American and foreign students has been established and is engaged in stimulating such exchanges. This job has been delegated to the Student Council of Wayne University.

World Student Service Fund

NSA is active as one of the constituent members of the World Student Service Fund in promoting the WSSF fund drives on campuses. In this way American students contribute to the relief of students abroad.

UNESCO

NSA is active as a member of the National Commission for UNESCO. Sixty NSA delegates took part in the meeting of the National Commission in New York in February.

On U.S. Campuses

Hospitality for Foreign Students

NSA recognizes that American students are ultimately responsible for bringing foreign student into contact with American life. NSA is developing an active program for stimulating student governments to help integrate foreign students into American campus life.

Foreign Student Scholarships

The National Student Association in cooperation with the World Student Service Fund succeeded in placing over 200 D.P. students in American colleges. This program is now being followed up by a program of scholarships for foreign students. NSA plays a key role in transmitting information from one college to another as to how fraternities granted free lodging, how administrations have waived tuition, etc.. NSA also cooperates closely with the Institute of International Education, advising the Institute of the position of American students in connection with foreign student exchanges and working out ways that American students can assist such exchanges.

Europe

Travel Department

The NSA Travel Department, in conjunction with European national unions of students is planning tours for some 700 American students during the summer of 1952. These tours emphasize contact with European students and are planned to be something more than tourist jaunts. In addition the NSA with its Dutch counterpart (NBBS) is running orientation programs on two student ships.

Scandinavian Tour

NSA will accept an invitation from the Scandinavian student unions for several American student leaders to tour Scandinavia with a group of Russian student leaders.

Middle East

Investigation of Middle East Conference Site

As instructed at the Edinburgh Conference, NSA will investigate the possibilities of holding the next conference of the free national unions of students in the Middle East. NSA will send a representative to the Middle East to make a survey of the situation before reaching a decision. If the decision is favorable, NSA will have to assume a major portion of the responsibility for the necessary administrative preparations.

Contact by Correspondence

In addition to distribution of the International Student Information Bulletin, the NSA is attempting to get into touch with student groups in the Middle East by correspondence. Except in Algiers, where NSA sent a representative during the summer of 1951, there has been little response.

Southeast Asia

Correspondence and Pamphlet Mailings

Following the visits of NSA representatives to the student centers of Southeast Asia during the summers of 1950 and 1951, there has been carried on an active program of mailing pamphlets, bulletins, and letters to the student leaders NSA came to know through these visits. Little has been received in return, but what has been received suggests a warm reception to NSA efforts.

NSA Representative to Southeast Asia

The Indian government, anxious to work out a scheme of student exchange directly with universities rather than through government channels, approached NSA in the fall of 1951 to see if NSA could help find schools which would support Indian students. An intensive program is being carried out in the Michigan region of NSA to provide student-sponsored accomodations for Indian students.

PPMI Distribution of the Bulletin

NSA has arranged with the national union of students in Indonesia (PPMI) to distribute the International Student Information Bulletin in Southeast Asia. Bulletins are mailed to PPMI in bulk and are remailed from there at a substantial saving in cost, and with PPMI assuming some responsibility for the Bulletin.

South America

Investigation of Student Conditions in Central America

At the first Pan-American Student Congress, held in Rio in January 1952, NSA was under attack because of American "economic exploitation" of Central America. NSA does not concern itself with non-student problems, but the charges were made that the United Fruit Co. "stifled" educational opportunity, and that the United States government was causing a pattern of racial discrimination in Panamanian education. The NSA will send a team to Central America, sometime in 1952, to investigate these charges and to expose the bases or baselessness of the charges.

International News Center

The NSA translates into Spanish and has printed articles from the American student press which provides an understanding of American student life. "La Vida Estudiantil" is widely distributed in Latin America. This project is carried on by four NSA member student governments in Atlanta, Georgia.

Cuban Student Leader Tour of New England

In cooperation with the University of Havana, NSA plans to bring about 15 Cuban student leaders for a short tour of New England colleges and universities during the spring of 1952. The plans were well developed for this project but are currently in abeyance, pending more accurate information on the effects of the recent coup in Cuba.

Cuba-Florida Sports Program

NSA plans to bring the Universities of Cuba into sports competition with the colleges of Florida. This is being handled by the Student Council at the University of Miami. (Also in abeyance because of Cuban coup)

Travel Tour for American Students in the Caribbean and Central America

The NSA Travel Department is planning a travel tour during the summer months, similar to the extensive program currently operated in Europe, to be conducted in the Caribbean and Central America.

Africa

The British National Union of Students Team to Africa

The BNUS, as part of the Student Mutual Assistance Program, is planning to send a four man team to West, Central and East Africa for four months starting in September 1952. The team will consist of student technicians able to give assistance in such fields as student houding, democratic student organization, operation of text producing and exchanging units. The NSA plans to send one American to join the team.

The Meeting of the World Assembly of Youth at Dakar

The meeting of the Council of the World Assembly of Youth will meet in Dakar during the summer of 1952. NSA will send one representative to attend, primarily as a means of getting into closer touch with the students of Africa. The representative will travel before and after the meeting in Africa.

Confidential

SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDENT LEADER SEMINAR 1952.

PROSPECTUS.

Background.

Survey by James Grant. In the summer of 1950, James Grant, a student at the Harvard Law School with a background of extensive experience in the Far East, conducted a survey of the student communities in Southeast Asia. He found students were isolated, and anxious for an exchange of ideas about programs which student organizations could effectively undertake. Grant recommended that the United States National Student Association offer to assist some Southeast Asian student union in sponsoring a small discussion seminar, at which 15-20 student leaders could exchange ideas and information about the activities of student groups.

Such a seminar, Grant believed, would provide a meeting place where students, through intensive and detailed discussion, could discover means to strengthen their organizations. The students would leave the seminar better prepared both to institute more effective programs of self-help, and to develop within their groups democratic processes of student government. Students would be anxious to explore ways of participating more directly in programs of national development.

Melvin Conant. To help in arranging such a seminar, the NSA sent Melvin Conant to Southeast Asia for four months in the spring of 1951. He renewed the contacts which Grant had made, and visited, in addition, the Philippines, Pakistan, India and Ceylon. A large part of his trip was made in company with Robert Sun Khar, a student selected for this purpose by the Rangoon University Student Union.

In the course of their trip, Conant and Khar reached the conclusion that a seminar at that time would be premature. They felt more preparation should be made in the form of increased contact with the students of the area, building confidence in the value of international exchange. Conant recommended the publication of an International Student Information Bulletin, which would describe just how students had tackled some of their problems. It was decided that the distribution of such a bulletin to the student leaders contacted by Grant and Conant would create a good background for a seminar.

International Student Information Bulletin.

The NSA, therefore, assigned to the Harvard Student Council the task of preparing and distributing such a Bulletin, and creating an International Student Information Library, which would provide a source of answers to enquiries on specific student problems. After initial difficulties in establishing a Bulletin staff, issues have been appearing monthly since November. In addition to the Bulletin, several shipments of pamphlet materials on student activities have been distributed to the student leaders in Southeast Asia.

Stockholm Conference - Student Mutual Assistance Program.

While developing this program in Southeast Asia, the NSA has also been working actively on a Student Mutual Assistance Program, to be undertaken by student unions throughout the world. At the Standing Conference of National Student Unions which met in Stockholm on December 1950, such a program was adopted. The Southeast Asia program of the National Student Association is a part of this SMAP plan.

Edinburgh Conference - Dahlan.

At the time of the second conference of national student unions in Edinburgh, January 1952, the NSA felt it was most important that there be representation from Southeast Asia. Only in this way could NSA discharge its international obligations of developing a program in that area, and only if Southeast Asian students

participated in the planning would the program of assistance be mutual. It was therefore arranged that a representative of the PPMI, the Indonesian student union, attend the Edinburgh Conference. PPMI selected Dahlan, the previous president of PPMI and now their "Extraordinary Advisor for International Affairs" as its representative.

At the end of the Edinburgh Conference, the NSA President and International Vice-President, raised with Dahlan the question of assistance to the Southeast Asian student movement. Dahlan was much taken with the idea of a seminar - which he had discussed with Conant when Conant was in Indonesia - and declared that he would recommend to PPMI that it sponsor such a seminar.

The NSA stated that on behalf of the countries participating in the Edinburgh Conference, it would see what financial and other assistance could be offered to the PPMI. Dahlan left the Conference to visit Scandinavia, at the invitation of the Swedish National Student Union, and then proceeded to Indonesia, stopping off at several student centers in Southeast Asia to discuss the prospects of a seminar.

Role Of The P.P.M.I.

It is hoped that Dahlan's recommendation that PPMI sponsor a seminar will receive a favourable response in Indonesia. But in the Edinburgh conversations with Dahlan the possibility of another host was not eliminated. Burma, especially, seemed a likely alternative. This was a question which Dahlan planned on discussing with the student groups on his way back to Indonesia.

Role Of The N.S.A.

The role of the NSA is a delicate one. The NSA must assist the student unions of Southeast Asia in planning and executing a seminar. NSA can give to PPMI both financial assistance, and experience in holding international conferences. NSA will have well thought out ideas and plans for such a seminar, which will contribute

to its success, but on no account must the NSA allow itself to take over the direction of the seminar. A spirit of cooperative endeavour, with the lead being taken by the Southeast Asian students, is more important. The calculated risk involved in such a policy is one that has been very carefully weighed, and not lightly assumed. In offering assistance, the NSA will stress the international character of its responsibility, the Edinburgh Conference and the SMAP program.

Pre-Seminar Planning.

To maximise the assistance which NSA can render to the planning of the seminar, and to underscore NSA's decision that the leadership must be Asian, a representative will be sent to Indonesia as early as possible so that planning can take place there. On his way to Indonesia, it will be possible for him to renew personally some of the contacts which Grant and Conant made, to encourage articles for the Bulletin, and to help prepare for the active participation of student leaders in the seminar.

In Indonesia, the advance administrative assistant will work as closely as possible with PPMI, building confidence and assisting in the formation of seminar plans.

Another activity of the NSA in preparing for the seminar concerns student participation in programs of national development, which will be a topic of discussion at the seminar. NSA has already, through Conant, and through the national and international development authorities, laid some groundwork for a discussion of this subject. Working papers might be provided by ECAFE, for instance, which expressed interest in a conversation with Conant. Local development specialists, asked to participate in the discussion of this subject at the seminar, would contribute effectively to this aspect of the program.

Seminar - Timing.

On the basis of a vacation schedule, prepared by Conant and Sun Khar, the seminar was originally scheduled for June. However, Dahlan pointed out that June this year coincides with Ramadan, the Moslem fast month, an unsutiable period for a seminar in Indonesia. The exact timing of the seminar thus remains one important unsettled point in the plans.

Seminar - Participants.

The countries whose participation in the seminar is being considered are:-

Country.	Number of Participants.	
	Minimum Expected:	Maximum Expected:
Burma	2	2
Malaya	2	2
Pakistan	2	2
India	2	2
Indonesia	2	2
Philippines	2	2
Ceylon	0	2
Thailand	0	2
Australia	1	2
New Zealand	1	2
United States	1	1
Sweden	0	1
	15	22

In general, it is felt that two delegates from each country would constitute the best representation. It is not clear that student leaders can obtain permission to leave Ceylon or Thailand.

At Edinburgh, Dahlan expressed a strong desire to include Australia and New Zealand, and the delegates from these countries expressed an active interest in their countries participation.

The non-Southeast Asian countries, U.S.A. and Sweden, may constitute a separate category such as "administrative staff". Sweden, which, with the other Scandinavian countries, is carrying on an active program with Indonesian students, expressed interest in attending the seminar when it was being planned last year. The participation of a competent Swedish student would contribute effective experience, and an element of stability, to the seminar, and would possibly make it unnecessary for a second American to participate. A substantial effort will be made to secure such a Swedish participant.

The long travel-distance, and the anti-Japanese sentiment in Southeast Asia, will probably preclude the inclusion of Japan. The NSA will try, at every point, to restrict the geographical character of the seminar to South and Southeast Asia. The political chaos in Indochina will probably preclude participation from the student groups there.

A matter of great importance is the selection of the particular student groups to which invitations will be sent. As a result of Conant's and Grant's trips, the NSA has considerable information on the student movements in the various countries, and can offer suggestions which will help insure the representative character of participants, but this matter, as well as the decision of which countries to include, will be the result of joint deliberations with the sponsoring student union.

Seminar - Details.

Transportation from the countries to Djakarta should be by air. Boat passage is infrequent, and in most instances too slow. The language of the seminar will be English, and there will be no need for interpreters except for local tours.

Seminar - Agenda.

The agenda will be worked out with the sponsoring student union. A suggested agenda follows. It is designed so that the first discussions will be concerning matters on which the participants will naturally be prepared to speak, taking up later those topics which may be new to many of the participants. Formal sessions should be limited in accordance with the ability of the students to engage in that form of meeting, but in any case much free time should be allowed the participants, as well as opportunities to participate in recreational activities. Perhaps two days each week should have no formal sessions. If there is an accessible development project in progress in Indonesia, which is using students, a trip to visit it will be considered.

Proceeding in this manner, the seminar should last for about eighteen days in order to cover the agenda. Additional plans must be made, however, to take care of those participants who are sure to arrive before the seminar begins, and those who will be unable to leave promptly at the end of the seminar.

A g e n d a.

Topic:- Student Organizations - Their Role In Universities And In National Development.

1. Organization And Activities Of Student Groups.

(a) Organization:-
- University organizations
- Membership
- Election and nomination processes
- Structure
- Financial Basis

(b) Activities:-
- Publications
- Student influence on university administration and teaching
- National associations of students

2. Student Social And Economic Conditions With Emphasis On Self-Help.

(a) Social and minority groupings within the student body

(b) Financing of studies, scholarships, loans, parent contributions, employment.

Agenda.(2.)cont.:-

(c) Facilities and services, housing, dining, medical facilities, libraries, student cooperatives

3. Student Participation In Programs Of National Development.

(a) Analysis of existing development programs in terms of student participation:-
- Illiteracy
- Secondary School Teaching
- Health, e.g. Yaws, Malaria
- Agriculture extension work
- Construction
- Scientific surveys

(b) Preparation of Students for participation: In-service training
Special training courses

(c) Financial Arrangements

(d) Value of experience to participating student

4. Continuing Exchange Of Information And Ideas.

(a) International Student Information Bulletin: Content
Distribution

(b) Other means of exchanging ideas.

Following The Seminar.

The seminar will serve as a centre for an intensive exchange of information, and will stimulate enthusiasm among the participants for more active constructive efforts on the part of the student organizations in Southeast Asia. The real benefits of the seminar, however, will only be realised if there is planned a program of careful effort following the seminar, effort aimed at spreading further the information and experience exchanged at the seminar, and of granting assistance to student groups which undertake programs suggested at the seminar. This assistance may be particularly necessary in arranging student participation in national development projects.

As part of its program for a continued relationship with Southeast Asian

students, NSA is arranging for an American student with an academic interest in the area to study in Southeast Asia for at least a year. The student selected will be someone who has a wide experience in student organization, and self-help activities. Following the practice of PPMI, such a student will be named as the NSA official representative. He will plan on spending regularly a part of his time working with the student movement, along the constructive lines developed at the seminar. Before going to the area, this student will spend some time at the International Student Information Service, learning about the operation of the Student Mutual Assistance Program. It may be possible that the Swedish participant can also be someone who plans on studying in Southeast Asia following the seminar.

At the same time, the Bulletin will continue publication, greatly enriched in material concerning student activities in Southeast Asia, first by the information exchanged at the seminar, and second by material collected by the seminar participants. Ways and means of supplementing the Bulletin will be discussed at the seminar. One way, already under consideration by PPMI, is the addition to each issue of a page edited and duplicated by PPMI.

Finance.

Owing to the weak financial position of Asian student groups, and the difficulty of raising funds locally, it would be unrealistic to expect them to contribute substantially towards the travel costs of the seminar.

A continuing effort will be made to get Asian financial support, whenever practicable, regardless of the amount. It should be possible, for instance, for New Zealand and Australian students to raise the money for their transportation. For purposes of sound planning, however, the financial support of the rest of the

seminar expenses must be an American responsibility.

The question of financial arrangements with the Indonesian Student Union for the handling of expenses as they occur must be left to the discretion of the NSA field representative.

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February 25, 1952.

United States
National Student Association

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Department of Labor
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University of Pennsylvania
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GORDON KLOPF
Student Activities Counsellor
University of Wisconsin
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President
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ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN
President, 1950-51
U.S. National Student Assn.
MRS. CARL MEINEKE
Dean
Colby Junior College
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
U. S. Representative
U. N. General Assembly
HAROLD STASSEN
President
University of Pennsylvania
REV. CELESTINE STEINER, S.J.
President
University of Detroit
HAROLD TAYLOR
President
Sarah Lawrence College

May 7,1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity of bringing you up to date on the International Program of the National Student Association.

As I promised, I shall send you in the next day or so information on the international program and policy of the Association, as well as a proposal to the Board.

I shall endeavor to get in touch with Mr. Dickey, and I look forward to meeting Mr. Milo Perkins through you.

Very Sincerely,

Avrea Ingram

Avrea Ingram
Vice President
International Affairs

AI/kf

"to serve the student community"

N.Y. Times 5-30-67

John Charles Daly to Direct the Voice of America

Associated Press Wirephoto

Leonard H. Marks, left, director of U.S. Information Agency, with John Charles Daly Jr., at news conference in Washington at which Mr. Daly's appointment was announced.

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 29—John Charles Daly Jr., the television news analyst and program moderator, was named today director of the Voice of America. He will succeed John Chancellor, who will return to television news reporting. The appointment was announced at a brief news conference by Leonard H. Marks, the director of the United States Information Agency, of which the Voice of America is a part. Mr. Chancellor, a longtime correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, was appointed director of the "Voice" by President Johnson on July 28, 1965, and assumed his duties the following Sept. 1. He was the first working journalist to hold the post. At the news conference, Mr. Marks was

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

His Line Is U.S. News

John Charles Daly Jr.

TO his new line as head of America's radio broadcasts abroad, John Charles Daly Jr. brings the talent and experience acquired in a 30-year career as one of the nation's hardest working and most aggressive newsmen.

Yet, somewhat to his dismay, he is better known to the American public as the articulate moderator of the weekly Sunday evening panel show, "What's My Line?" which he has conducted for 17 years.

Man in the News

Not long ago Mr. Daly gave this view of his career: "News is my first love, and it's the area where I've had all of my professional training and experience. In fact, I feel pretty secure in the knowledge that if the bottom dropped out of my entire radio and TV career, I could still make a living at the typewriter."

Few, if any, who have followed Mr. Daly's progress as a reporter would argue with this. His assignments included war reporting from London, Algiers, Italy and the Middle East, as well as covering the Nuremberg trials and the Berlin airlift.

It fell to Mr. Daly, a slim six-footer with a boyish face and one of the richest speaking voices in radio and television, to broadcast the news flash on April 12, 1945 that Franklin D. Roosevelt had just died.

Elated at Appointment

Yesterday just before he hopped an air shuttle for Washington where Leonard H. Marks, director of the United States Information Agency announced that he would succeed John Chancellor as head of the Voice of America, Mr. Daly said: "I'm tickled to death. I'm going back to where I belong."

The seasoned broadcaster, who will assume his new duties after "What's My Line's" final program on Sept. 2, said he had planned to go back to news "one way or the other."

"This new job promises as much satisfaction as anything I've ever done," he added.

At the "Voice," where he will head a force of 1,360 persons in this country and 1,012 overseas, Mr. Daly hopes to use what he termed three basic weapons — "integrity, skill and imagination."

He said yesterday that he planned to broadcast in the 38 languages all the news, including the current dissent over the Administration's conduct of the war in Vietnam.

"All we can do is fully and fairly put down the divisions within the country and the divisons internationally," he said. "Honest people have honest opinions and we'll see to it that they get heard. I feel that our policy in Vietnam is right, but we have an obligation to give a hearing to those who don't."

Colleagues' Views

To most of his colleagues, the choice of Mr. Daly for the new post was a logical one.

"He is a conscientious newsman and has been for many years," said Walter Cronkite, who worked with him during the London blitz. "He has become aware of all the problems of news dissemination."

But another well-known reporter who once worked with Mr. Daly felt that the new government official was "basically a showman and we certainly don't need a showman in this job."

United Press International

"News is my first love"

Mr. Daly's elegant, if formal language and self-assured manner on the Sunday evening program—during which a panel tried its luck a guessing the unusual occupations of contestants — won him many fans.

The trace of a British accent in Mr. Daly's almost musical voice can be attributed to his early background. He was born in Johannesburg, South Africa on Feb. 20, 1914.

When he was 9 years old, John, together with his mother, a native of London, and his older brother, moved to Boston. His father, an American mining engineer, had died of tropical fever in South Africa.

Ridiculed for Accent

Young John studied at Tilton Academy and Junior College in New Hampshire. At Tilton—which later was to hail him as its most famous alumus — he was lonely and unhappy. The other boys ridiculed his "accent" and the Eton suits his mother thought proper for a schoolboy to wear.

After prep school, a scholarship and a switchboard job got him through two years at Boston College. In 1932, however, his salary from the job was sliced in half, and he was forced to leave school.

After working in a wool factory and a Washington, D. C., transit company, Mr. Daly landed a radio job with the National Broadcasting Company.

However, he soon moved to the Columbia Broadcasting System, and when Robert Trout was transferred to New York, John Daly became White House correspondent.

In the ensuing years, Mr. Daly ranged all over the world as a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Daly was married in 1937 to Margaret Criswell Neal and divorced in 1960. They had three children. The same year he married Virginia Warren, the daughter of Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States. He has three young children, ranging in ages from 17 months to four years, from that marriage.

As director of the Voice of America, Mr. Daly will be paid $24,500 a year.

Yesterday he said he would withdraw from a consortium seeking a Federal Communication Commission license for a radio station in Pasadena, Calif., and that his other business ties would now be examined to determine whether there would be any conflict of interest in his new post.

'Voice' Choice

CCCCAA PAGE 9
Monday, May 22, 1967
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Washington

The Administration has narrowed the field of candidates to three in its search for a replacement for Voice of America director John Chancellor, who is returning to NBC.

The three reportedly being considered are John Charles Daly, panel moderator of the television show "What's My Line?" and a former vice president of ABC; Howard K. Smith, ABC news commentator, and Nancy Dickerson, NBC's Washington correspondent.

Times-Post Service

6-25-67 THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Voice of America Audience Told More Negro Riots Are Likely

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24 — Roger W. Wilkins, the head of the Government's race relations agency, told foreign listeners to the Voice of America last night that there was every likelihood of continued rioting this summer in the negro ghettos of American cities because "the people are desperately unhappy."

"Many Americans believe we have come into a very unhappy period in race relations," he said. "I don't see anything on the horizon, within the next few weeks or so that is going to change the course of this summer."

Mr. Wilkins, 35-year-old director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, praised the federal anti-poverty program and others designed to curb outbreaks by providing summer jobs and recreation for urban youths. But he repeatedly called such programs "only a beginning."

'Lollypop Programs'

He said in answer to a question that "it is silly for American cities to believe that they are dealing with the basic problems with what I call lollypop programs for the summertime."

Mr. Wilkins appeared as the guest on a weekly English-language Voice of America program called "Press Conference U.S.A.'" He was interviewed by three newsmen, two of them Americans and one British. The tape-recorded program was broadcast around the world.

"I am a firm believer in the view that the riots are not the real problem," Mr. Wilkins said. "The real threat to American life is our inattention to the really depressed and anguished conditions of the minority group people who live in the ghettos of this conutry, whether they are Puerto Rican or Chinese or Mexican-Americans. Those are the conditions that cause the riots.

"There are an awful lot of things that this American society ought to be doing in the inner city in the summertime whether you have problems or riots or not.

"We are just beginning, just beginning."

Mr. Wilkins, a nephew of Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that it was still true that "most Negroes don't like policemen and most policemen don't like Negroes."

'More People Worried'

"That situation probably has not improved," he said. "But there are more people worried about it today. More people are beginning to understand the very complex new role of the American policeman in an urban society."

He said that almost all American policemen were underpaid for their difficult role as "the tangible symbol of faceless, nameless white authority that ghetto people see every day."

While disapproving of riots, Mr. Wilkins said he saw some "healthy" indications in "the strrings we are seeing in the Negro communities of this country." He said that the nation still had not made a 'commitment" to help poor Negroes as a group to a better life, but he added:

"There has never been another nation in the history of the world that has made the progress that we have made so far—this is, to take a people that is as easily distinguishable from the majority by a variety of very clear characteristics as the Negro, take them out of bondage and, through their efforts and society's, move them toward equality as far as American Negroes have moved in 100 years.

"We have an awful long way to go. But it is one of the most remarkable human stories in history."

S.F. Examiner—Page 9
Wed., June 14,

Voice of U.S. Doubles Shows For the Arabs

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Voice of America has doubled its broadcasts in Arabic since the outbreak of Mideast hostilities and is now sending news to the area in that language 12 to 13 hours a day, officials reported today.

VOA, the outlet of the U.S. Information Agency, has devoted some of this to firm denials of the Arab charge that American airplanes formed an "umbrella" over Israel during the brief days of war, the officials said.

End the RFE Charade

WASH POST 3/7/67

Radio Free Europe again has asked to be included among those international agencies allowed to solicit funds from Federal employes in the combined charity drive. The request should be denied. RFE is a political operation of the Central Intelligence Agency; it masquerades as a citizen organization under volunteer control. The Civil Service Commission apparently has an understanding with the CIA to let RFE solicit Government employes. The Commission should end this indefensible bit of annual deception.

RFE's "cover" has been quite "blown" by the recent disclosures about the CIA. If it is to keep asking the public for money, it should sever its connection with CIA and open its now-secret books. Otherwise it should stop asking the American people for a second voluntary contribution—they already make a first involuntary contribution through their taxes—and instead should go to Congress for all its funds. Why not go publicly and openly?

DALY WILL DIRECT VOICE OF AMERICA

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

flanked by Mr. Daly and Mr. Chancellor. Mr. Daly, who has been for many years the moderator of the Sunday night "What's My Line?" show on the Columbia Broadcasting System television network, said that he hoped he might achieve during his tenure as much as Mr. Chancellor had.

Mr. Daly said he would take up his duties full-time around Labor Day. Meanwhile, he said, he would put in two or three days a week in Washington learning the job.

Returning to N.B.C.

Mr. Chancellor said that he would return to the National Broadcasting Company as "national affairs correspondent," a new position. He said he did not quite know what the title meant but indicated he would be on "general assignment" both here and out in the country.

Mr. Chancellor's predecessor was Henry Loomis, who resigned after many years as director in March, 1965, with the charge that the "Voice" was losing credibility because the news content of its overseas broadcasts was being diluted with propaganda.

When Mr. Daly was asked today whether he believed the United States was suffering from a "credibility gap," he replied:

"I wouldn't think so, not so far as the work of the 'Voice' is concerned. I see nothing in the operation of the Voice of America that would give anyone the right to charge a credibility gap on the part of Voice of America operations."

Mr. Marks denied a report that he planned to resign soon to return to his law firm, which specializes in communications work.

Last November Mr. Chancellor introduced a new programing technique for the Voice of America that, he said, was designed to give a "new sound" to the overseas broadcasts.

For the quarter-hour and half-hour programs of music, editorial roundups and feature pieces, Mr. Chancellor substituted a large variety of shorter items in an effort to hold the listeners' attention.

"Our broadcasts," he said, "must not only be American. They must sound American. They must reflect the current image of the United States as an interesting, dynamic, up-tempo place."

The "new sound" programs were concentrated largely in the English-language broadcasts—about one-fourth of the total output—on the ground that more than a billion people either spoke English as a second language or had sufficient understanding of it.

Today Mr. Daly was asked whether he was going to impart a "Daly swing" to the "Voice." He replied: "I don't know whether we'll swing, but I hope we'll keep up with things."

Mr. Daly said he had not discussed his new job with President Johnson.

Mr. Chancellor worked hard at giving the listeners of the "Voice" as full and objective a news report as possible within the inevitable limitations of a Government agency.

"My being there," he said two weeks ago, "identified the 'Voice' with its primary function to report the news credibly, accurately and comprehensively. I will not claim that the news changed any or got all that better, but there was a reinforcement of the knowledge by the public that, above all, the Government is engaged in honest journalism."

The Voice uses 35 transmitters in the United States and 57 overseas to beam broadcasts in 38 languages all over the world. Three thousand radio stations abroad used taped programs by the Voice for a total of 15,000 transmitter hours a week.

Except for a period of Army service and his stint in the Voice of America, Mr. Chancellor has been with N.B.C. ever since he joined it in Chicago in 1950.

He has covered every Presidential campaign and all but one set of off-year elections since then. He has also reported from Vienna, London, Moscow, Brussels and Berlin. Mr? Chancellor has always returned in a Presidential election year to handle his specialty—the Midwest and Far West. Beginning in July, 1961, he was host on the "Today" program for a year. He was White House correspondent at the time he was appointed director of the Voice of America.

Free-radio 'voice' to seek Communist-Asia audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A new voice soon will penetrate the bamboo curtain.

Radio of Free Asia,a project of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, will go on the air in August.

The new "voice" will broadcast over privately owned radio transmitters in Seoul. Daily programs in Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean will reach North Korea, mainland China, North Vietnam, Burma, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia.

The foundation says 6 million radio receivers will be within broadcast range of the transmitters.

Col. Bo Hi Pak, project officer, said Radio of Free Asia has much in common with the Voice of America.

"But there is a need for more anti-Communist radio to speak out in Asia," he added. "The more broadcasts, the more chance people will hear."

Colonel Pak explained that the broadcasts will use feature stories, news, editorials, commentaries, and analyses. Information from religious, scientific, and educational groups, and from organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Peace Corps also will be utilized.

Although the broadcasts will originate in Seoul, the headquarters of Radio of Free Asia are in Washington. Here is where the policymaking, fund raising, and other administrative functions will be performed.

The sponsoring Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation was established in 1964. Its founding president is Admiral Arleigh A. Burke (USN, ret.).

The foundation's cultural project last year brought a Korean folk-dance troupe, the "Little Angels," to the United States. The troupe plans to return in October.

Colonel Pak compares the small beginning of Radio of Free Asia with the equally small beginning of Radio Free Europe. He says he is inspired to attain the same high goals for Radio of Free Asia.

Christian Science Monitor 7-1-66

N.Y.T. 9/5/67

Voice of America Says 43 Million A Week Tune In

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) —The Voice of America has completed a survey of its global audience and concluded that about 43 million listeners tune in on its overseas broadcasts each week.

The study, described by officials as their first in such detail, compares with earlier official guesses that American broadcasts reached an average daily foreign audience of 20 to 25 million during periods of relative calm and perhaps 80 million during international crises.

The new study says that the Government broadcasts are now reaching 12 per cent of the potential audience around the world.

It also indicates some sharp differences in the ratio of listeners from one region to another—ranging from a high of 23 per cent of the total potential audience in Comunist East Europe down to 3 per cent in Red China.

The Voice of America first went on the air early in World War II to counter Nazi and Japanese propaganda. Today it runs a hundred short and medium-wave transmitters here and abroad, broadcasting 850 hours a week of Washington-originated news, commentary and entertainment in 37 languages. Its biggest competitors are the Moscow, Peking and Cairo radios.

The survey covers the year 1966. It was compiled mainly from reports of United States Information Service posts around the world.

Its figures are acknowledged to be no more than estimates, because of the difficulty of getting any precise statistics on radio listening.

According to its estimates, the world's population of 3.2 billion in 1966 included a total radio audience—adults over 14 years listening to the radio during an average week—of 821 million persons.

Of these 821 million listeners, 345 million were rated as a potential audience for the broadcasts because they understood one of the languages used and lived in an area receiving a strong signal.

Of the 345 million potential audience, the study said, 43 million persons or 12 per cent listened during an average week and one-half of them lived in East or West Europe.

San Francisco Chronicle
September 5, 1967

Voice of America

Audience of 43 Million

Washington

The Voice of America has completed a survey of its global audience and concluded that about 43 million people a week tune in on the U.S. government overseas radio.

The study, described by Voice authorities as their first such comprehensive estimate, compares with earlier official guesses that the U.S. broadcasts reached an average daily foreign audience of 20 million to 25 million

It also indicates some sharp differences in the ratio of listeners from one region to another — ranging from a high of 23 per cent of the total potential audience in Communist East Europe down to 3 per cent in Red China.

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Associated Press

—National Observer Photographs by Thomas DeFeo

VOA action: From control board to Mr. Chancellor to the announcer.

Voice of America at 25

Telling the Story—With A Touch of Exuberance

WASHINGTON, D.C.

John Chancellor, director of the Voice of America (VOA), scanned the headlines one recent morning and immediately telephoned the chief of his policy staff. He wanted to know how the VOA was treating the revelations that the CIA had been clandestinely financing a major student organization's international operations.

Paul Modic, the policy adviser, headed for the newsroom and discovered that the story, which appeared then at least to be potentially damaging to the United States, had been routinely broadcast all over the world by the Voice of America.

Commenting later, Mr. Chancellor said: "That's the way it should be. If we are to be of any value, we must be believed. The news is the heart of our service. We must be truthful. Our political analysis, in which we give the position of the United States in world affairs, and the news are interdependent. To believe the news makes it possible to believe the commentary. Both are truthful, but one is dependent upon the truth of the other."

This striving for credibility is one of the keystones of the official "voice" of the U.S. Government, which, last Friday, celebrated its 25th anniversary. Many Americans may have heard of the VOA, but few have heard it, for it does not broadcast here. But it is listened to almost everywhere in the world, unlike the miniature operation that began Feb. 24, 1942, with these words, spoken in German:

"The Voice of America speaks. Today, America has been at war for 79 days. Daily at this time, we shall speak to you about America and the war. The news may be good or bad—but we shall tell you the truth."

Now, the Voice of America broadcasts in English and 37 other languages, including Russian, Chinese, Hindi, and Swahili. (Its office corridors, someone suggests, sound like the Tower of Babel laid on end.) It is on the air 824 hours weekly and additionally places 15,000 hours a week of its programs on 3,000 commercial stations all over the world. Its total transmission power is equal to that of all commercial stations in the United States. Its listening audience, which defies precise surveys, is estimated in the tens of millions weekly.

Its purpose is two-fold: To relate the position of the U.S. Government and to tell people abroad about life in the United States.

As the official voice of this government, it is listened to at every level abroad. State dinners have been interrupted in African nations so that the premier could hear a VOA broadcast. The Chinese Communist regime, which "jams" the VOA's Chinese-language service to keep its people from listening, does not interfere with the English-language

Please Turn to Page 18, Column 4

NATIONAL OBSERVER

Voice of America at 25

Telling the Story With a Touch of Exuberance

Continued From Page One

service; if it did, the Chinese couldn't find out what the United States is saying.

The VOA, of course, doesn't have the field to itself. Every other major nation also broadcasts internationally. The Soviet Union is on the air nearly twice as much, 1,555 hours weekly, the Chinese 1,109 hours, even Egypt 910 hours.

Thus the Voice of America must be attractive and entertaining as well as informative, and to make it so is the chief goal of Mr. Chancellor, a 39-year-old former National Broadcasting Co. newsman, who has been director since Sept. 1, 1965.

Mr. Chancellor has not had time to place any indelible personal stamp on the Voice—much of his time has gone into learning how the bureaucracy functions—but he has made the service know what he wants. What he wants is this:

"We must tell them [VOA'S listeners] in a credible way of the American experience. This is a vibrant, exciting country, and we must show some of the exuberance, the verve, of America in the Twentieth Century. We must be current, contemporary."

'Yankee Doodle' Theme

This shows up in ways large and small. One, for example, is the change of the VOA theme from the traditional *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,* to the sprightly *Yankee Doodle.* The latter, constantly interspersed between program segments, not only implies American verve, says Mr. Chancellor, but it reminds listeners, in a subconscious way, "of our revolutionary heritage."

Another illustration is the speed with which newscasts are read. The pace was once 12 lines a minute. Mr. Chancellor, who read news at 18 lines a minute at NBC, wants to increase the VOA tempo to 14 lines.

But the major change is the "new sound," inaugurated last November on the World-Wide English segment of the Voice. World-Wide English comprises nearly a quarter of VOA air time and in its various sections reaches all over the world, paralleling the other language programs, which are beamed to specific areas.

The new sound, patterned after *Today,* on NBC television, which Mr. Chancellor once emceed, and *Monitor,* on NBC radio, presents programs in one- or two-hour blocks. Each block is a potpourri of news, political analysis, music, and features. A section might include a speech by Vice President Humphrey, James Gavin's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, or a report on how the nation was celebrating Washington's birthday. The news is repeated at the top and bottom of the hour, and the program is interspersed with "promos" to tempt the audience about forthcoming features.

Previously a typical World-Wide English program might have been a solid half-hour of news and commentary, followed by a half-hour of music.

"We have to be listened to to be effective," says Mr. Chancellor. "Listening habits are changing around the world just as they are here. People will no longer tune in at a specific time to hear, for example, a stamp-club program or even the news.

"People around the world are more mobile. Millions of transistor radios are in use. We want people to tune in wherever they are, and we want to hold them."

Returns are not in on the new sound, but the officials who run VOA think it is succeeding. As a matter of fact, many of them thought so even before Mr. Chancellor arrived, because—with considerable intramural pride—they say that the new sound is not so new to the VOA after all.

A Sudden Opportunity.

The Russian-language service, which broadcasts eight hours a day, has been using the block approach ever since the Soviet stopped their jamming of VOA in mid-1963. "Before, we had been concentrating on getting our signal in," says Terry Catherman, the bright young Foreign Service officer who runs it. "All of a sudden we had this opportunity, and we had to fill it in the best way possible."

Mr. Chancellor says the VOA's Russian service is the best foreign-language service being broadcast anywhere in the world. It likes to "swing." One of Mr. Catherman's methods is to use as "anchormen" for the late-night show youngsters in their 20s, "who have young voices," because he believes the audience then is largely composed of students.

A star of the Russian service is Miss Zora Safir, a 22-year-old mod-dresser of White Russian background, whose regular program consists mainly in talking about anything she wants to talk about. "She will discuss the race problem, listing all the problems, without a hint of defensiveness," says Mr. Catherman. "Then she gives all the things we're doing about it, in a straightforward way."

Mr. Catherman has also junked the staid 15-minute English lesson, a long-time staple, "because," as he says, "I got sick of it." Instead, the Russian service offers "mini-lessons." A recording comes on, perhaps Frank Sinatra singing "Jeepers, creepers, where'd ya get those peepers?" and a soft feminine voice follows with an explanation of the American slang involved. It is said that after just such a lesson, "Jeepers, creepers" becomes a catchword in Russian cafes.

Over in the Latin-American section, they say that producers of the Russian service came to them for the advice on block-programing. They've toyed with it since 1961, when VOA re-emphasized Spanish and Portuguese mainly because of Castro and the Alliance for Progress.

There is, in fact, considerable pride within the Voice. Compared with many other Government agencies, the level of dedication and professionalism is high. The staff is replete with proven professionals, like Jimmy Wallington, whose voice was heard by millions on the Fred Allen and Eddie Cantor shows during the Golden Age of Radio in the 1930s and 1940s.

There is, at the same time, the usual Federal bureaucracy, which gives considerable authority to some personnel of lesser talent and greater seniority. There

Terry Catherman, chief of the Russian-language service, listens to his 'Strowger.'

is also running through the staff something of an underground conflict between Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel. Foreign Service officers usually get division-chief assignments, on the grounds that they have been in the areas served and know what is wanted; some of the broadcast professionals don't believe it.

For all the professionalism required, however, it's been forgotten that it is the "Voice of America" that emerges from the cramped headquarters on Independence Avenue, within sight of the Capitol. The voice is official, and so the service must vary sometimes from the tenets of commercial broadcasting.

'Exercise Certain Cautions'

"Because we are the voice of the U.S. Government and everything we do has an official stamp, we have to exercise certain cautions," says Robert Davis, the deputy policy officer. "For example, when James Meredith was shot on his march through Mississippi, one wire service reported him dead. But it wasn't confirmed, and we couldn't be spreading *that* rumor around the world. So we held off and looked good.

"Then in one African country, there was a military coup, and it was rumored that the president had been killed. That was a chief of state, so we had to be careful. It turned out to be true and we were late. But in the same circumstances we would do the same thing again."

The Voice, then, must be cautious with the news sometimes, but it is usually fast and always as straightforward as the news staff, using four wire services and its own correspondents around the world, can make it.

It is in the political analysis or commentary—in effect, the editorials—that the U.S. Government view is presented. For example, last week, one began: "It was an extremely difficult decision for the White House to order the resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam. It was preceded by a painstaking scrutiny of all the alleged 'signs' and 'signals' of Hanoi's intentions. The systematic pressure campaign by the other side to bring about an unconditional and permanent halt in the bombing in exchange for the mere possibility of talks was unprecedented."

At the same time, however, the VOA does present regular programs, some formulated on a *Meet the Press* pattern, that indicate a variety of views within the United States. And, of course, newsworthy protests are reported as news.

The inherent difficulty of reporting news, being entertaining, and serving as a Government voice—and doing all three at once—has made the VOA's quarter-century bumpy. Originally a propaganda outlet run by the Office of War Information, it was shunted through the bureaucracy until it found a home with the newly created U.S. Information Agency in 1953.

It has had a variety of directors, outstanding ones like diplomat Foy Kohler and physicist Henry Loomis, Mr. Chancellor's predecessor, but it never had, until now, a professional journalist in charge.

And, over the years, it has undergone at least its share of criticism. It has been denounced in Congress and by ambassadors serving abroad. It has been accused, on the one hand, of parroting the governmental line too closely and, on the other hand, of focusing too much on American troubles. It's been under suspicion from many quarters as a "propaganda agency."

Its blackest moments came in the 1950s when the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy was subjecting it and the parent Information Agency to one of his most caustic investigations. "You can't imagine what it was like around here," says one veteran. "Some of us will carry those wounds to our graves."

Among other things, these events led to two suicides in the VOA, one a man under McCarthy attack, another a man who testified against his colleagues only to become remorseful after being ostracized by his fellow workers. Dozens of resignations almost stripped the heart out of the service.

In those days, VOA could hardly do anything right. Once, it quoted from various Communist statements made at different times in order to show their inconsistencies. That led to an accusation that it was spouting Communist propaganda; it was forbidden to use such quotations.

But there have been other low moments, as recently as the spring of 1965, when Director Loomis, who is credited with developing the modern and expanding engineering facilities that are vastly improving the VOA signal, resigned after seven popular years.

His parting speech was a call that the Voice remain true and honest and not become simply an Administration puppet. Widely interpreted as a criticism of President Johnson, the message was, more likely, a criticism of Carl Rowan, then director of USIA. To many observers, Mr. Rowan seemed to feel that making the President look good was one of the agency's principal functions.

During the Rowan regime, according to insiders, VOA policy reached a restrictive nadir. And it was during this same period that VOA lumbered along with no director. Then, in a dramatic press conference announcement on July 27, 1965, Mr. Johnson announced the selection of Mr. Chancellor, who was sitting in the audience as a member of the press corps. At the same time, Mr. Johnson went to pains to praise VOA's importance.

'Thank Goodness'

In the VOA offices, where many employes were listening to the "Strowgers," devices that enabled them to dial an extension and pick up every Voice program and most commercial networks (the President has one of his own), there was unbridled jubilation. "Thank goodness," they seemed to say, "a professional."

Mr. Chancellor's appointment and the almost simultaneous choice of Leonard Marks, a close friend of the President's, as USIA director, seemed to relax the restrictions and the whole atmosphere at the Voice.

Since then Mr. Chancellor has tried to tailor the Voice along the lines of his kind of entertainment quality, and the "hot lines" by which USIA advisers once kept in almost hourly touch with the State Department are no longer so busy.

It is widely assumed at the VOA that Mr. Chancellor might not be around more than another few months—a network executive position is thought likely—but he seems now to be making rapid progress in instilling his ideas.

"This is the only place they're doing radio as we knew it in the old days," says Mr. Wallington, the old pro. The Voice of America, it seems, is telling millions of people in other lands about the verve of this country in a way only Americans of middle years can remember.

—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

The Voice at 25

From a Washington Star editorial.

The Voice of America, the most far-ranging and perhaps the most important operation of the United States Information Agency, has just passed its 25th birthday. Its first program was beamed to Germany on Feb. 24, 1942. It said, "We shall tell you the truth."

Inevitably, in undertaking to project a good image of our country around the world, the VOA over the past quarter of a century has from time to time embroidered the truth. This has aroused criticism in some quarters. The Voice is an enterprise designed to compete with and counter much more lavishly financed Communist projects of the same kind. As such, it can hardly be a totally detached observer of the world scene.

Everything considered, the VOA has performed creditably in a field where impeccably correct journalism is hardly possible.

L.A. Times 3-9-67

VOICE OF AMERICA: More Than One Side?

LA Times 6/4/67

John Charles Daly of "What's My Line?" television fame was appointed director of the Voice of America last week, and at a press conference after his appointment said he would tell the truth in his new job.

That would include, among other things, informing the rest of the world of developments in the current national argument over the Vietnam War.

"All we can do is fully and fairly put down the divisions within the country and the divisions internationally," he said. "Honest people have honest opinions, and we'll see to it that they get heard. I feel that our policy in Vietnam is right, but we have an obligation to give a hearing to those who don't."

Government Propaganda Organ?

That wasn't quite the line Rep. Charles Joelson (D-N.J.) had in mind. He read the Daly remark to the House last week with the comment that the TV performer had a mistaken view of his assignment if he thinks it is to broadcast all points of view. "The Voice of America is to promulgate our government policy," said Joelson. "If that policy is wrong, we should change it here, not broadcast statements opposing that policy."

Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.) said Daly should realize his job is to promote "our way of thinking." Rooney heads an appropriations subcommittee that passes on funds for the Voice of America.

Dally replaces John Chancellor, who resigned to return to a news job at NBC. "What's My Line?" will leave the air after a 17-year run when Daly goes to take up his new job full time in the fall.

Tom

Daly's Line Is Right

Upon his appointment as the new director of the Voice of America, John Charles Daly took the stand, shared by every responsible newsman, that the agency should report "fully and fairly the divisions in the country"—including divisions over U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Not many hours after Daly declared what his line would be, two House Democrats proclaimed that he must be gagged. Rep. Joelson of New Jersey decreed that the duty of "the Voice of America is to promulgate our government's policy," and Rep. Rooney of New York announced that Daly's job "is to promote our way of thinking."

Rooney, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which holds the Voice's purse strings, has made a career on Capitol Hill of trying to muffle the Voice by slashing its funds. He has often simultaneously complained that the U. S. isn't getting its message across.

The message would be clear enough if the Administration acquiesces to demands that the Voice broadcast nothing but pious propaganda.

That message, requiring no translation, would be that American democracy had chosen to imitate the propaganda machines of despotism.

When he was head of the U.S. Information Agency, the late Edward R. Murrow firmly rejected the view that the Voice should be a monolithic mouthpiece. Daly clearly shares the conception that it should be a means of communicating the diversity and vigor of a free nation. We trust that view prevails at the White House and that it will be communicated to the Congressional censors.

Wall St. Journal 6-5-67

A Cosmetic America?

John Daly had hardly been appointed head of the Voice of America when a couple of Congressmen started criticizing him for saying he was going to play fair.

Mr. Daly said the Government's radio broadcasts abroad should report "fully and fairly the divisions in the country," including dissent over the war in Vietnam. Representatives Charles S. Joelson and John J. Rooney attacked this idea. The thrust of their comments was that the broadcasts should not include statements contrary to official Government policy.

Cynics may think that the Congressmen merely were pursuing a few "patriotic" votes at home or a bit of self-gratification on the floor of the House. But Congressmen are busy men, and perhaps they just haven't had time to grasp Mr. Daly's rationale.

The Voice of America is, of course, a Government agency, and it would be foolish to spend money on it in ways not designed to serve American interests. Indeed, there is a valid question about whether public money ought to be spent at all on a news operation inherently subject to the political pressures the Congressmen's objections exemplify.

But since the Government is in fact operating the Voice of America, American interests will be promoted by operating it in precisely the way Mr. Daly contemplates. For one thing, to ignore dissent would be to sacrifice all credibility for the news broadcasts.

Beyond that, we are confident that American ideals can be sold to humanity best by presenting America as it is. To present a slicked-up cosmetic version neatly in tune with the latest turn in official policy would display a disheartening lack of confidence in this nation's fundamental worth.

DALY NAMED HEAD OF VOICE OF AMERICA

LA Times 2/30/67

WASHINGTON (AP) — John Charles Daly, television commentator and host of the panel show What's My Line?, was named Monday to direct the Voice of America.

Daly, 53, will succeed John Chancellor, who is returning to television as national affairs correspondent for National Broadcasting Co. Leonard H. Marks, director of the U.S. Information Agency, announced the appointment at a news conference.

The new Voice director, who said contractual commitments would prevent him from assuming full-time direction until after Labor Day, said he is honored to succeed Chancellor, who has been director since September, 1965.

'Standards of Truth'

In response to a question, Daly said: "The standards of truth, which have always been current, pretty much rule out the problem of a 'credibility gap' as far as the Voice is concerned."

Marks noted that Chancellor is returning to NBC at a considerably increased salary. Daly, whose annual pay will drop from about $250,000 to $24,500, laughed and said his salary will be substantially reduced.

Daly said his new job is in the nature of a homecoming since he started with Columbia Broadcasting System as a reporter in Washington in 1937. He was later a CBS correspondent in New York and Europe and a commentator and director of news for the American Broadcasting Co.

Panel Leaving Air

What's My Line? will conclude a 17-year run on the CBS-TV network later this summer.

Daly is married to the former Virginia Warren, daughter of Chief Justice Earl Warren, and they have two sons. He has two sons and a daughter by a previous marriage.

Daly noted that he would be rejoining many old CBS colleagues at the Voice and called them "journalists of great integrity."

5-19-67

John Chancellor to Step Down As Voice of America Director

Ex-N.B.C. Reporter Expected to Return to TV Network and Cover '68 Election

By ROBERT E. DALLOS

John Chancellor, director of the Voice of America since September, 1965, will resign shortly to return to commercial broadcasting.

Mr. Chancellor, the first working journalist to head the radio arm of the United States Information Agency, is currently negotiating, through his agent, with the National Broadcasting Company, for which he worked as a reporter for 15 years before going into Government. It is known that he has received numerous offers in broadcasting, education, private industry and Government.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Chancellor declined to predict when he would leave the agency. He said he was resigning because of his "keen desire to return to active broadcasting."

The resignation, he went on, in no way reflected any friction with President Johnson, who appointed him, or Leonard H. Marks, director of the information agency.

"Both men have supported me and the Voice all-the-way down the line," Mr. Chancellor said. "My relationship with Mr. Marks during my nearly two years in this job has been remarkably serene."

A spokesman for the U.S.I.A. said Mr. Chancellor had "come to stay a year and has been in the job for nearly two years." He added, "We safely assume that he will be leaving soon." The spokesman added that Mr. Chancellor's resignation would be "deeply regretted."

Mr. Marks is said to be trying to find someone active in broadcasting for the post.

An N.B.C. official who asked that his name not be used said that the negotiations with Mr. Chancellor's agent "are down to the money now."

"We know he is currently available," he said. "We are optimistic and hope to be able to make an announcement soon."

It is believed that Mr. Chancellor will join N.B.C. and become part of its 1968 election reporting teams, which the networks are actively preparing now.

At the Voice of America, which employs 1,360 people in this country and 1,012 overseas,

John Chancellor

Mr. Chancellor has been credited with innovating a "new sound."

"Our broadcasts must not only be American," he said, "they must sound American. They must reflect the current image of the United States as an interesting, dynamic and up-tempo place." The Voice regularly broadcasts in 38 languages and adds 20 others during stories of great importance.

Assesses Directorship

Mr. Chancellor, who will be 40 year old on July 14, assessed his tenure at the Voice this way:

"My being there, identified the Voice with ts primary function to report the news credibly, accurately and comprehensively. I will not claim that the news changed any or got all that better but there was a reinforcement of the knowledge by the public that, above all, the Government is engaged in honest journalism."

Mr. Chancellor, a native of Chicago, joined N.B.C. in 1950. He served as corresporent in New York, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London and Brussels.

During 1961 and 1962 he was host of the "Today" program.

result of the pill, the decrease has been concentrated mainly in the higher economic and educational strata. Nearly 5,000,000 U.S. women of childbearing age are too poor and uninformed to have access to birth-control services, and the Government may well multiply its outlays fourfold in the next few years in order to reach them.

• • •

Not even religious prohibitions deter women from using birth-control devices when they have access to them. According to Princeton's Dr. Charles Westoff, a nationwide survey shows that 53% of married Catholic women aged 18 to 39 use contraceptives in defiance of church doctrine. In eleven years, he told the Notre Dame Conference on Population last week, the number rose 22%.

Swinging Voice

Negro Comedian Bill Cosby wisecracking about the culinary problems of primitive man. David Brinkley speculating on how J.F.K. would have handled Viet Nam. Frank Sinatra "dooby-dooby-doing" through *Strangers in the Night*. That combination would be pretty good radio fare in St. Louis or Atlanta. But to foreign listeners from Asadabad to Zanzibar, accustomed for years to more somber programming, the Voice of America's swinging new broadcasting format sounds almost as far out as a piccolo solo by Lyndon Johnson.

The "new sound" of the Voice, inaugurated last month, and so far audible only on English-language broadcasts, is adapted from the highly successful "magazine formats" now popular in U.S. radio and TV—an amalgam of music, news, discussion, comedy and anecdotes, with hardly any item running for more than four minutes.

As a result, a discussion of how to save Venice from the sea might run next to a "Fatha" Hines jazz recital, which, in turn, might yield to a summary of domestic opposition to the war in Viet Nam. The propaganda "commercial" may be nothing more than a familiar American nobody or a discussion between a Democrat and a Republican, to show without sermonizing that the U.S. does indeed have a two-party system. News, in accordance with listeners' habits, is still presented every 30 minutes, but a sprightly rendering of *Yankee Doodle* has replaced a pompous version of *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean* as the break tune.

First with the Latest. The Voice grew up in the days when thousands of people in Occupied Europe would risk death to hear news broadcasts from Britain or America—and never got over its early success. The format was never basically changed. Voice programs came to have, says one observer, the "sound of measured senility," or, in Voice Director John Chancellor's kindlier description, "an institutional sound."

Whatever the sound was, it was not keeping pace with the competition of Radio Moscow and Radio Peking—not to mention the BBC and a score of new national stations. Shortly after he became director in July 1965, Chancellor decided to find a new format, and with the help of Richard Krolik, an executive of TIME-LIFE Broadcasting, devised the "new sound." With the wholehearted approval of Leonard Marks, director of the parent United States Information Agency, the Voice has now set out, in Chancellor's words, to be "vigorous, amusing, avant-garde—the first with the latest."

ALFRED STATLER

DISK JOCKEY CONOVER

ALAN CLIFTON

VOA DIRECTOR CHANCELLOR

Tell it brightly, tell it straight.

Precursor of the new sound, and still its most prized ingredient, is the universally acclaimed jazz and pop-music program, *Music USA*, that Willis Conover has broadcast on VOA for nearly 13 years. Conover is mobbed whenever he makes personal appearances in Eastern Europe—almost, notes one newsman wryly, as if he were one of the Kennedy brothers. Voice officials rate Conover—and his music—their most powerful opinion molder. As Conover himself puts it: "Jazz tells more about America than any American can realize. It bespeaks vitality, strength, social mobility; it's a free music with its own discipline, but not an imposed, inhibiting discipline."

Also unchanged is the Voice's basic approach to news, which is to tell it straight. "You can't talk down to people," says Chancellor, a former White House correspondent for NBC. "They won't listen. And you can't lie to people. You'll get caught." Despite sporadic grumblings from congressional flag-wavers, the Voice scrupulously tells both the good and the bad about the U.S., presents both sides of all major issues.

Polyp Problem. Translating the news into 37 languages presents perennial difficulties (President Johnson's throat polyp came out in Vietnamese as "a boil in the side of the throat"), but the Voice, particularly in Communist countries, often scoops the local radio and press. In 1964, its Russian broadcasts beat the state radio by 1½ hours with news of the fall of Nikita Khrushchev; this year it carried the most complete accounts of the trials of Writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel. Red China, North Korea and North Viet Nam still try to jam VOA transmissions, but all the Communist countries of Europe except Bulgaria have quit jamming.

In Europe, VOA remains second in credibility to the BBC, whose wartime broadcasts won it a lasting reputation for reliability. But it has greater respect in many parts of Africa, where, says a Nigerian newspaper editor, "it appears the BBC regrets that Britain ever abdicated power." In the credibility race, both friendly rivals far outdistance Radio Moscow and Radio Peking.

Multiplied Wattage. In total hours beamed over short wave, VOA, with 854 hours a week, is behind Russia (1,403 hours) and China (1,015 hours), and is only slightly ahead of the United Arab Republic (827 hours). However, by freely offering local stations tapes of its own programs and live broadcasts of special events, such as U.S. space shots, VOA vastly multiplies its wattage.

The competition is at least as stiff as any commercial broadcaster faces. Even so, Red China's Foreign Minister Chen Yi has described himself as a listener of Voice newscasts. Captured Viet Cong posters warn direly that "listening to the Voice of America is like letting a thief in your house who will steal your soul." Graduating Moscow high school students danced until dawn to VOA music in Red Square last spring. In the forests of Togo, one Christian Agbeze spends three hours a day—one hour down a mountain and two hours up—walking to the nearest village with a radio so that he can catch Voice broadcasts. Never one to let a listener down, VOA is sending him his own transistor.

THE WASHINGTON POST Sunday, Oct. 10, 1965

Ch-X

USIA Called Vital Link With World

By Winzola McLendon
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Leonard Marks, said yesterday that communication is the lifeline of civilization and that he means to keep it open because "when we know our neighbors we are more likely to become friends, philosophically and socially."

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of American Women in Radio and Television at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Marks said the state of the world and the closeness with which all peoples now live do not permit misunderstandings.

"With improved communication comes better understanding and a removal of the barriers of suspicion and distrust," he said.

1300 Clubs Formed

Marks said the worldwide operation of the USIA—it has 235 posts in 104 countries—serves as an instrument of peace, telling the American story, explaining American intentions and presenting facts as well as entertainment and education.

To test the effectiveness of one of its programs, "Music USA," Marks said the USIA asked its listeners to form "Friends of Music USA" clubs. Twelve signatures on an application were required to start a club.

Since April, over 1300 clubs have been formed, including 93 in Ghana, 2 in Cuba, 4 each in Russia and East Germany, 11 in Yugoslavia and 21 in Czechoslovakia.

Eisenhower Quoted

The importance and the needs of the USIA are discussed by former President Eisenhower in the current issue of the Reader's Digest, Marks said.

He quoted Gen. Eisenhower as saying, "If we are going to win the cold war, we must spend whatever is necesary on this job [communications through the USIA]—a half billion or even a billion a year if it takes that much.

"If we must, let us take it out of the defense budget or the space effort or some other program. Surely, in a national budget of over $100 billion we can find the needed money."

day jail terms for trespassing. But Col. Arthur Holmes, director of the state selective service system, did not consider this sufficient. What could be more appropriate, he reasoned, than to draft the dissenters? The students' "interruption of selective service board office procedure," he believes, violates a provision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The students, he said, "could be declared delinquent, have their status changed to 1-A and be ordered for immediate induction into the armed forces." Holmes plans to report the incident to the students' local draft boards along with his opinion that the demonstration was a "draftable" offense.

Speaking to the Russians In a New Voice

In response to the gradual opening of Soviet society to outside influences, our government's only means of sustained communication with the people of Russia, the Voice of America and the magazine *Amerika Illustrated*, are undergoing a quiet revolution. The monthly *Amerika*, distributed in controlled numbers (usually no more than 40,000 copies) by the Soviet publications monopoly, is upgrading its content with more emphasis upon the substance and less upon the glittery surface of American life. But, in terms of effect, the major change is in the approach of VOA, which aims at the 40 million radio sets, most of them with short-wave bands, supposed to be in use in the Soviet Union. The harsh language of the Cold War is no longer heard on VOA's channels. "Softly but firmly" is its guiding rule. Invective has been abandoned. There is a measured effort to cultivate and satisfy an intelligent curiosity about the United States.

On June 18, 1963, the Soviet government stopped trying to jam VOA and other foreign broadcasts. It took awhile for the bureaucracies of VOA, its parent information agency and the State Department to believe that the jamming had truly ended. The adjustment dates from May of 1964, when – after months of internal argument and hesitation – the Voice began to speak in a new tone and on a new schedule to its Soviet audience. The adjustment is still going on and it was stepped up on November 1, when several new and expanded programs in the new style took the air.

In what the staff of VOA's Russian branch calls "the old days," programming for Russia was confined to tight, 30-minute packages, broadcast on varying frequencies at varying times in order to dodge the jamming. Now the programming is in two solid time-blocks – two hours in the mornings from 6 to 8, Moscow time, and six hours in the evenings, 6 to midnight. They allow a variety and an adventurous approach that were previously impossible.

Music, sports and news are still the main attractions. In contrast to the generally orthodox musical offerings of the past, the programs now vary from esoteric jazz to "serious" American compositions, including a good deal of experimental work. The straight news (a deceptive term in any reference) is unchanged, except that there is more of it. The new note appears in VOA's interpretations of the news, with a calculated effort to point up what its editors call "the role of dissent" in American life. A deliberate emphasis upon racial strife, labor conflict, the onset and impact of automation, poverty and the attacks upon it, is thought to contribute to a believable story of a believable society, trying in credible ways to resolve its tensions and correct its acknowledged defects.

The recent demonstrations against American policy in Vietnam put the VOA's appetite for dissent to a test that the agency, by its nature, was not equipped to meet very well. It had no choice but to defend the policy at the expense of the critics. This it did, in its reports and commentaries, by emphasizing again and again the fact that the demonstrators constituted "a small minority" (*malenkeye menshinstve*) without explaining, in any useful way, the under-currents of doubt and unease which give that minority a force beyond its numbers. Over the weekend of October 17, before the Johnson Administration's engineers of domestic opinion had cranked up the supporting expressions which poured forth in the following week, the broadcasts to Russia gave an impression that the demonstrations and the counter-assertions in the government's favor were more nearly in balance than they actually were. The VOA's Russian listeners must have gathered that the American government, inured though it is to dissent, was made distinctly unhappy by this display of it.

The accent on acceptable dissent is the major innovation for the broad Russian audience. Bigger changes appear in a developing effort to seek out special audiences among the several Soviet elites. Every night at 10, for instance, a 30-minute commentary – no news as such – is directed to the officials, editors and other specialists who because of their jobs need to know what the US government is saying about key events of the day. In brief and by design: "the American line" in half an hour, dependably at the same hour.

In a continuing series of lectures called "Forum," American authorities in education, political science, demography, agriculture, the visual arts talk at their Soviet counterparts on a high and presumably common level. The translated papers are read by Russian-speaking announcers who identify the authors. Two other series, designed for broader but sophisticated audiences, are in preparation. "An objective analysis of US-Soviet relations" since the 18th Century, in ten lectures, is

intended to demonstrate "the historical fact" that the two countries have managed more often than not to get along fairly well, and that in this respect the Cold War period has been exceptional. At recorded symposia with translated over-speech supplied later, round-table groups of specialists in history, economics, the social sciences and like fields will examine nothing less than the whole spectrum of "American society in the mid-60s." Americans with Russian expertise have been invited to join the panels, the better to compare American with Soviet experience and practise.

Formidable as they seem, high-target programs of this kind take up no more than 60 to 90 minutes of the daily output to Russia. Most of the eight hours is given to news, music, sports and light features offered at a fast pace to the run of Russians, who no doubt would be as stupefied by the elite programs as they are assumed to be by the pedantry peddled over their own stations. One of the revisions scheduled for November 1, by way of mass appeal, is the elimination of most heavy programming on Saturday nights in order to make time for a steady flow of dance music on this, the universal Russian "night out" through the long winter. The Soviet radio system, incidentally, has recently instituted a 24-hour "light program," closely modelled upon the lighter VOA broadcasts.

Is VOA actually reaching the general and special audiences it seeks? The little evidence – occasional letters from Russians and reports from Americans in Russia – persuades our people that they are on a rewarding track. Certainly there is abundant support for the assumption that they are dealing with "a rising level of sophistication" at every rung of Soviet society. The rise in Russia of a constructive curiosity about the United States, a sensed demand for the substance along with the floss of the American story, and the demonstration of American willingness and capacity to meet that demand, congressional vigilantes notwithstanding, bodes well for us all.

JOHN OSBORNE

RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Canadian National Elections

Ottawa

It seems a long time since February 1963, when the Canadian government of John George Diefenbaker was overthrown by a vote of no confidence in the House of Commons (the first such defeat for 37 years) on the issue of Canada's relations with the United States, which were unprecedentedly bad.

This time, in the campaign that ends November 8, the subect has hardly been mentioned. Diefenbaker's Conservatives and the socialist New Democratic Party made some half-hearted attempts to accuse Lester B. Pearson's Liberal government of being too compliant with US policy in Vietnam and hinted that the Liberals will send Canadian troops there if they are re-elected with a parliamentary majority. Réal Caouette, leader of the Quebec wing of the Social Credit Party, even charged that the Liberals intend to impose "conscription for Vietnam," a wholly unsubstantiated fantasy that apparently nobody believed, since even Caouette had stopped repeating it by mid-campaign. The Liberals deny any other intention in Vietnam than to work by diplomatic means for a negotiated peace. Since this is also the policy of all four other Canadian parties (Social Credit has split between English and French, and each group now has its own leader), it can hardly be called an issue in the 1965 election.

This is true of most subjects that are controversial in the United States. For instance, no party in Canada opposes trade with Communist China – the nearest approach to an argument is whether the Conservatives or the Liberals deserve most credit for the massive sales of wheat to China and the Soviet Union which have brought affluence to the Canadian prairie provinces. Conservatives and Liberal governments both decided, at different times, to extend diplomatic recognition to Communist China; both were forced or persuaded by Washington's violently hostile reaction to change their minds, but it was easier for them to do so because few Canadians feel strongly on the matter one way or the other. No party opposes trade with Cuba, though Social Credit (which represents many sugar-beet farmers) sometimes makes grumbling noises. All parties profess the intention to remain friendly with the US, while protecting Canadian independence.

Nevertheless, Canadian-American relations are an important underlying issue in this campaign, as they have been in every one of recent years and are likely to be in the foreseeable future.

John Diefenbaker's notorious and mutual dislike of

XII (used)

Dwight D. Eisenhower, ~~XXXXXXX~~ The White House Years: Waging Peace 1956-1961 (New York; Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1965), pp. 278-279.

"I had been told that a representative of the Voice of America had tried to obtain from a senator a statement opposing our landing of troops in Lebanon. In a state of some pique I informed Secretary Dulles that this was carrying the policy of 'free broadcasting' too far. The ~~Ra~~ Voice of America should, I said, employ truth as a weapon in support of Free World objectives, but it had no mandate or license to seek evidence of lack of domestic support of America's foreign policies and actions."

8/31/53

IBSNY TELETYPE NO. 97 8/31/53

TO: I, ABBOTT WASHBURN RM 423, SA-17

FROM: IBSNY ERIKSON

DROP COPY TO: 5 IBSWA

IBS REACTIONS TO JACKSON COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. RECOMMENDATION: VOA SHOULD BE "FORCEFUL AND DIRECT" BUT "AVOID A PROPAGANDIST NOTE." (CHAP. IV, P.4)

COMMENT: IBS AGREES. A DISTINCTION SHOULD BE MADE, HOWEVER, BETWEEN BROADCASTS TO IRON CURTAIN LISTENERS, WHO HAVE A STRONG EMOTIONAL NEED FOR A HARD-HITTING ANTI-COMMUNIST MESSAGE, AND BROADCASTS TO FREE WORLD LISTENERS, WHO TEND TO BE HYPERSENSITIVE TO A PROPAGANDISTIC APPROACH. IN IRON CURTAIN BROADCASTS THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS SHOULD BE ON FORCE AND DIRECTNESS, WHILE IN FREE WORLD BROADCASTS IT SHOULD BE ON AVOIDING A PROPAGANDISTIC TONE.

2. THERE SHOULD BE FEWER BROADCASTS IN MINORITY LANGUAGES OF THE USSR. (CHAP. IV, P.4)

IBS AGREES. BROADCASTS IN TATAR, TURKESTANI AND AZERBAIJANI ARE NOW BEING ELIMINATED.

3. THERE SHOULD BE MORE GUIDANCE BY AMERICAN MISSIONS IN SATELLITE COUNTRIES. (CHAP. IV, P.6)

IBS AGREES AND CONSIDERS THE MATTER URGENT, ESPECIALLY SINCE ADEQUATE GUIDANCE AND RAW MATERIAL FOR OUR SATELLITE BROADCASTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SOURCES. IF THE VOICE OF AMERICA IS TO DO IN THE SATELLITES THE KIND OF JOB THAT RIAS IS DOING IN EAST GERMANY IT NEEDS NOT ONLY MORE HELP FROM THE EMBASSIES BUT ALSO GREATLY IMPROVED COORDINATION WITH CIA.

4. "PENDING MORE COMPLETE EVALUATION WE BELIEVE THAT PRESENT TRANSMISSION FACILITIES" TO THE MAINLAND OF CHINA "ARE ADEQUATE." (CHAP. IV, P. 7)

IBS FEELS STRONGLY THAT THERE SHOULD BE MORE COMPLETE EVALUATION, AS PRESENT FACILITIES (ONLY ONE SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTER OF AS MUCH AS 100KC CARRYING VOA SHORTWAVE) MAY NOT BE ENOUGH.

5. BROADCASTS TO CHINA, LIKE THOSE TO THE SOVIET UNION, SHOULD CONSIST OF NEWS AND OF COMMENTARIES PROVIDING "FULLER EXPLANATIONS OF OUR POLICIES." (CHAP. IV., P. 7)

IBS AGREES WITH THIS, ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IT DOES NOT PRECLUDE OCCASIONAL USE OF HARD-HITTING, EMOTIONAL ANTI-COMMUNIST MATERIAL. THE PSYCHOLIGICAL SITUATION IN CHINA, AS IN OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, IS RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN THE FREE WORLD. WHEN PEOPLE FEEL AS STRONGLY AS MOST OF THE ANTI-COMMUNISTS IN THESE COUNTRIES, DO, THEY CAN BE ACTUALLY OFFENDED BY BROADCASTS WHICH SOUND NEUTRAL OR DISPASSIONATE. IN BROADCASTS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIESN THEREFORE, THE OBJECTIVE OF THE VOA SHOULD BE A TRUTHFUL AND FACTUAL BUT NOT A DISPASSIONATE PRESENTATION.

6. RIAS SHOULD CARRY PROGRAMS FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS. (CHAP. IV, P.8)

IBS DISAGREES. THIS COULD BE DONE ONLY OVER THE STRENUOUS PROTESTS OF THE RIAS PEOPLE THEMSELVES, WHO ARE CONVINCED THAT RUSSIAN PROGRAMS WOULD DETRACT FROM THEIR ROLE AS A LOCAL GERMAN STATION. IT ALSO SEEMS UNNECESSARY, SINCE BOTH THE MUNICH OUTPUT AND THE CAST OUTPUT CONTAIN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS.

7. SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMS TO THE FREE WORLD "SHOULD BE REVIEWED ON A COUNTRY BASIS IN CONSULTATION WITH THE AMBASSADORS CONCERNED." (CHAP. V, P. 12)

IBS AGREES, ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT OTHER IMPORTANT CRITERIA IN ADDITION TO THE OPINIONS OF AMBASSADORS WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

8. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO CHANGING THE NAME "VOICE OF AMERICA" (CHAP. V, P. 13)

IBS CAN SEE NO WISDOM IN SUCH A CHANGE. IT MIGHT HAVE ADVANTAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, THOUGH EVEN THIS IS DOUBTFUL, SINCE MANY AMERICANS WOULD RECOGNIZE IT AS A SORT OF VERBAL SLEIGHT-OF-HAND. ABROAD IT COULD ONLY DO HARM. IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD IT WOULD IT WOULD BE DISASTROUS, SINCE MILLIONS HAVE INVESTED THE TERM "VOICE OF AMERICA" WITH GREAT EMOTIONAL IMPORTANCE, AND SINCE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA WOULD SEIZE UPON THE CHANGE AS PROOF THAT WE OURSELVES CONSIDER THE VOICE TO BE DISCREDITED. EVEN IN THE FREE WORLD THE COMMUNISTS COULD USE THIS LINE EFFECTIVELY. AS FOR THE NAME ITSELF, IT IS COMPACT, IT IS DESCRIPTIVE, AND IT PACKS A PUNCH. FOR GOOD OR FOR EVIL, THE WORD "AMERICA" ALONE IS PROBABLY MORE EMOTIONALLY LOADED, FOR MORE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, THAN ANY OTHER WORD IN THE VOCABULARY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

9. THE U.S. SHOULD PROVIDE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN TELEVISION. (CHAP V, P. 18)

IBS AGREES.

10. GOALS WHICH WE AND OUR AUDIENCES HOLD IN COMMON SHOULD BE STRESSED. (CHAP. V, P. 4).

IBS STRONGLY AGREES.

11. HEADQUARTERS SHOULD CONCENTRATE MORE ON GLOBAL CAMPAIGNS, AND LESS ON DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS. (CHAP. V, P. 6).

IBS AGREES.

12. THERE SHOULD BE MORE STRESS ON LOCAL OPERATIONS. (CHAP. V, P.7).

IBS AGREES, THOUGH IT WOULD EMPHASIZE IMPROVING THE QUALITY MORE THAN THE QUANTITY OF LOCAL OPERATIONS IN THE RADIO FIELD.

13. LOCAL EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE USED ABROAD WHERE POSSIBLE. (CHAP. V, P.8)

IBS AGREES IN PRINCIPLE, THOUGH EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT COMPETENCE OF PERSONNEL MAY BE SACRIFICED IF THIS IS DONE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

14. A MUCH GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE INFORMATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE UNATTRIBUTED. (CHAP. V, P. 8)

IBS AGREES, ALTHOUGH (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RIAS) THIS PROBABLY HAS LITTLE APPLICATION WITHIN THE RADIO FIELD.

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15. GREATER USE SHOULD BE MADE OF PRIVATE AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS. (CHAP. V, P. 8).

IBS AGREES. COOPERATION IN FORMS SUCH AS THE "MUSICAL SALUTES" HAS PROVED EXTREMELY VALUABLE.

16. THERE SHOULD BE MORE COORDINATION WITH THE INFORMATION EFFORTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. (CHAP. V, P. 9)

IBS AGREES.

17. THERE SHOULD BE MORE DOMESTIC RELEASE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRAM. (CHAP. V, P. 11)

IBS AGREES, AND SUGGESTS THAT CLOSE COORDINATION WITH MUNICH ON THIS WILL PROVIDE MUCH MATERIAL OF INTEREST TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

18. FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER PERSONNEL THERE SHOULD BE IMPROVED TRAINING PROGRAMS AS WELL AS "PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS FROM UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK." (CHAP. V, P. 19).

IBS STRONGLY AGREES.

FV 8/31/53 1253P

20 Years on the Air: The Story of RIAS

West Berlin's USIS-managed RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) has neither the Hooper or Nielsen ratings by which American television and radio stations judge their output.

It does, however, have its own unique rating. Made up neither of statistics nor of percentage points, this rating manifests itself in the whistle, crackle and buzz of some 500 East German jamming transmitters, plus periodic attacks on RIAS by the East Zone Communist regime.

The vitriolic attacks are music to the ears of the dedicated German staff of RIAS and their American colleagues, who have relied on this kind of "evidence of effectiveness" for the past 20 years.

With East German monitors known to record every word issued by RIAS, every new attack becomes proof of RIAS' ability to attract millions of listeners in the Zone—undiminished by two decades of broadcasting, the rise of television, and repeated campaigns against listening to Western stations by the East German Communist regime.

RIAS has been listened to in the days of Germany's postwar poverty, during the tense months of Berlin's blockade, the days of the 1953 revolt in the Zone, the dramatic times of Soviet ultimatums and East German traffic harassments—and the stimulating days of visits by President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

With East Germany fighting RIAS in newspapers, over the radio and on television, the station has proved that sheer professional skill—the hallmark of its German operating staff—can keep sound-only radio fully competitive, provided its message serves the audience well.

RIAS' message obviously does: while other stations cherish a single letter from the Soviet Zone so much they post it on their bulletin boards, RIAS—despite The Wall and all the harassment of its listeners by East German authorities—still receives an average of 800 letters a month from the Zone.

RIAS STAFFER PETER HERZ in a live interview with two East German border guards who deflected.

From defecting East German policemen, RIAS knows that East German border guards still listen to its thrice-weekly special broadcasts for them—in disregard of 14 orders issued against RIAS-listening by the Communist police.

RIAS estimates that 75 percent of the Zone's adult population regularly tunes in.

RIAS' stature made its 20th anniversary this month an event of the first magnitude in Berlin.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR LUDWIG ERHARD is interviewed by Berlin high school students as part of RIAS' famous "Schulfunk" series with prominent men in public life.

The President to RIAS:

For 20 years, the Radio in the American Sector has occupied a unique and highly significant position.

For 20 years, it has been a beacon of truth and an arsenal of hope.

Its message has brought comfort and courage where tyranny and oppression are man's common lot.

I am proud to applaud the dedication and skill which have marked the efforts of the German and American citizens responsible for the immeasurable success of its broadcasts.

I am proud to express to them and to their listeners my personal good wishes as well and the friendly greetings of the American people. —Lyndon B. Johnson

RIAS itself celebrated modestly: internally with a party for some 60 old-timers who have been around for the full 20 years. On the air, RIAS simply surrounded its regular programs with the aura of the anniversary: the 1,000th broadcast of the "Voice of the Critic," a one-hour documentary, and a live evening show—a sort of hedge-hopping from one RIAS installation and public performance to another in West Berlin, to demonstrate the versatility of the medium through a behind-the-scenes inside-view of RIAS in words and music.

The big event, however, was a 90-minute TV show put on by RIAS' sister station in Berlin, SFB (Sender Freies Berlin)—an imaginative documentary which also was broadcast throughout all of West Germany. It brought before the cameras illustrious men of American and German political and cultural life, and such RIAS institutions as its classical concerts or the universally acclaimed Werner Mueller dance orchestra, for years the mentor of East Germans dedicated to Western music.

Aided by massive research of RIAS program talents, the show was a review of history as well as a documentation of RIAS' modern-day relevance in the life of the divided city and country.

The Director to RIAS:

On vists to Berlin as a private citizen professionally concerned with broadcasting and more recently as an official of the U.S. Information Agency, I have come to know and admire the work of RIAS.

For 20 years RIAS—Radio in the American Sector—has given the people who live in East Berlin and East Germany a window which opens upon the West and the future. Broadcasts of uncensored news and cultural programs of rich variety permit millions of RIAS listeners to retain their membership in that free community of mind and spirit against which no man-made barrier can ultimately prevail.

The success of RIAS is, above all, the achievement of a dedicated staff. Professional skill, intellectual honesty and high artistic standards fashion the programs which millions of listeners invite into their homes every day. To all members of the RIAS staff, past and present, I extend my warmest congratulations. —Leonard H. Marks

February, 1966

...e to vote. In its basic ... ts a long-overdue move toward genuine democracy.

N.Y. Times 7/30/65

New 'Voice' for America

The assignment President Johnson has given John W. Chancellor is an unenviable one. The Voice of America has been getting quavery, and its new director will need courage as well as intelligence, integrity and professional competence to cure its ailments. The morale of the agency's staff has slipped badly in recent months; the credibility of its news reports has been brought increasingly into question.

Mr. Chancellor is an attractive choice. In his work as a television reporter and commentator he has earned respect for enterprise, accuracy and balance. The real test of his capacity to rebuild the Voice will lie in the vigor with which he battles to rescue it from vassalage to any official propaganda line. The Voice's responsibility, as President Johnson noted in announcing the Chancellor appointment, is "telling the truth to this world." Too often it has seemed to forget that objective in its eagerness to serve as salesman for United States policy. It is past time to go back to the truth standard.

Chapter VI

WASHINGTON POST 7-29-65

Voice of Truth

Even more interesting than the President's actual selection yesterday of John Chancellor as the new director of USIA's Voice of America was Mr. Johnson's reasoning on the selection.

"Telling the truth to this world, telling an exciting story, is the Voice of America," Mr. Johnson told his press conference. He then proceeded to characterize Mr. Chancellor as an "independent reporter" and expressed his confidence that the Voice will be in "always truthful hands."

When Mr. Chancellor's predecessor, Henry Loomis, left the Voice for the U.S. Office of Education in March, he summed up his seven years of experience with a very curious remark:

"We must report the bad with the good. We must be the Voice of America, not merely the Voice of Administration."

The inference was that Mr. Loomis, who had served under both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, may have found the Johnson Administration wanting to use the Voice for propaganda as well as factual news reporting.

If this was so, President Johnson's remarks yesterday certainly would indicate a firm determination to rectify things. He undoubtedly realizes that a democracy not only must insist on truth at home in order for its citizen government to work; it also must insist on truth abroad in order to give itself the credibility that distinguishes a democracy so sharply from totalitarian regimes.

John Chancellor, although only 38, has a long and enviable record as an NBC television commentator. He enters his new job not only with the President's endorsement for his evidenced ability, but also with the President's commitment that he will be allowed to run the Voice of America as a respected Voice of Truth.

STAR 7/29/65

Aims of Voice Are Outlined By Chancellor

By the Associated Press

John W. Chancellor, named to head the Voice of America, said today that official radio can be most persuasive about the United States' Viet Nam policy by sticking firmly to truth and balance.

President Johnson announced Wednesday his choice of Chancellor, chief White House correspondent for the National Broadcasting Co. The President hailed him as the first working reporter to be put in charge of the government's world-girdling radio voice.

"I am satisfied the President wants the Voice to tell the truth," Chancellor said in an interview.

"Outside Invigoration"

He said he proposes to see that the official service observes the same standards of accuracy, judgment and balance as do unofficial U.S. news gathering agencies, and he added quickly, "I believe we have them now. The newscast is inviolate. People have to believe it.

"If I can bring to VOA — to its own skillful people — a sort of outside invigoration, I will be performing a function."

Chancellor took over the NBC White House job last November and before that, he said, he had had no real personal contact with Johnson.

"I had shaken hands with him. I had done some coverage, at a distance. I had never even interviewed him."

It was July 17, he said, when the President offered him the voice directorship.

A surprise? he was asked. "A great shock," he replied.

"No Alternative"

"I was happy as a flea at NBC," Chancellor went on, "but he has a way. My arm was never twisted, but he is able to make irrelevant all questions of careeer and money and present job and make you think truly in terms of service. He left me no ethical alternative."

Born in Chicago July 14, 1927, Chancellor attended public schools and De Paul Academy there and went into the Army in 1945 for two years. On his discharge he entered the University of Illinois but left without a degree to take a job as copy boy for the Chicago Sun-Times, where he advanced to reporter before being let out in what he termed an economy wave in 1950.

Covered Rights Stories

A newscaster job at a local NBC station led to a network assignment as a roving reporter and the beginning of the civil rights struggle in the 1950s gave Chancellor his first big stories. He covered the disturbances when federal troops were ordered into Little Rock, Ark., and National Guardsmen patrolled Clinton, Tenn.

Coverage of the 1965 presidential campaigns followed, and then two tours in Europe.

Chancellor lives in Northwest Washington with his wife, the former Barbara Upshaw, a Californian, and their two children Laura, 6, who was born in Vienna, and Barnaby, 5, who was born in London. His 14year-old daughter by a former marriage, Mary, is visiting in Europe "and I hope listening to the Voice," her father said.

STAR 3/5/65

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

'Voice' Chiefs Chafe at Curbs

By MARY McGRORY
Star Staff Writer

Henry Loomis, departing director of the Voice of America, made a farewell speech that had a special meaning for the people he left behind.

Every one present in the Departmental Auditorium knew what he meant when he said in the course of his lengthy remarks: "The Voice of America is not the voice of the administration."

This point has been at debate since the Voice was first heard some 20 years ago, and the controversy has heated up since the intensification of the war in South Viet Nam.

Old-timers in the Voice say they are going through a period almost as bad as the McCarthy era and—in a way—worse, as in those days, the Voice pretended to be little but a propaganda arm.

In 1960, under President Eisenhower and after much study, the agency finally received a charter which gave it the green light to be candid and objective, in the manner of the British Broadcasting Corp.

But since the raids on Pleiku, say Voice officials, they have been chafing under the heaviest censorship in their history. No dispute over handling of news has arisen, but every commentary must be cleared with the policy department of the Voice's parent agency, the U.S. Information Agency, before broadcast.

The USIA has the benefit of advice from the State Department and the White House, and Loomis said in his speech that the Voice's problem is not just to communicate with different cultures, "but with the rest of the government."

Voice officials have given up trying to reason with State Department policy makers who think Voice commentary should be as authoritative as a statement by the President or the secretary of state.

Others "downtown" think, according to Loomis and his associates, that nobody in foreign countries will know that something has happened if it is not mentioned on the Voice. In vain, they have pointed out that in many nations the listener has his choice of national radios.

Last week brought two clashes within the agency over how the difference of opinion on our South Viet Nam policy should be reflected.

For a daily roundup of worldwide editorial opinion, the Voice included a critical, front-page editorial in the Paris newspaper "Le Monde." It was deleted downtown.

Again, a critical portion of a New York Times editorial, calling for a presidential statement on Viet Nam policy and advocating negotiation, was edited out of a Voice broadcast.

"We are getting so afraid to be honest, we can't even reflect any diversity or discussion," said one Voice vereran.

On another recent occasion, there was disagreement over how much of Sen. Thomas Dodd's pro-administration speech on Viet Nam should be carried, as against how much of Sen. Frank Church's anti-administration speech.

A background broadcast had been held up for several days until Church's critical speech was answered, and then the Voice was instructed to call it "not a debate but a discussion."

"We're getting like Radio Moscow," said one Voice official. "That is precisely what they do. They never quote unfavorable editorials."

The Voice has not been permitted to send out any background commentary on negotiations for fear it will be misinterpreted as a sign that they are coming. Loomis and others think the Voice has built up a reputation for objectivity and credibility that guards against such misunderstandings:

Some people think the Voice in a national emergency should be a tactical weapon," says Loomis, "but we think we should be a strategic weapon, building up a confidence over the long haul."

Everyone agrees that the Voice was first "bent" during the Cuban missiles crisis of October, 1962, when the administration quite frankly "managed" the news. But that was quickly over. People at the Voice are now disturbed about the "heavy handed propaganda line" that has been in effect the last month.

So Loomis' speech was much appreciated. Only, as one of his listeners said, "I wish it had been made by somebody other than a retiring director."

...y ... cleared.

...t to remain ... thing over the rainbow.

The Evening Star (Washington) 8-5-65

Chancellor of the Voice

One trouble with the Voice of America has been that some of its directors—including Henry Loomis, who resigned last March—have pretended it could be a wholly objective, detached observer of the world scene, independent of the policy of the United States government. In theory, this is jim-dandy, but in practice it is nonsense.

Carl Rowan, who just stepped out as head of the United States Information Agency, had trouble with the VOA. He had trouble, that is, with Mr. Loomis' conception of the VOA. Now that President Johnson has named Leonard Marks to succeed Mr. Rowan, and John Chancellor to succeed Mr. Loomis, it may be hoped that the Voice—which is a highly important international operation and which is no longer being incessantly jammed by the Russians—will be rid of interdepartmental controversy.

This does not mean, of course, that the VOA is a mere propaganda apparatus; the best information policy remains to report the truth and comment on it. It does mean, however, that the VOA cannot expect to operate separately from the government which has created it, which finances it and which depends upon it — wholly apart from our free press—to give foreigners an official version of what is going on among us. Mr. Loomis apparently could not adjust himself to such an operation. We hope Mr. Chancellor does. He is an attractive man, relatively young, with an impressive amount of experience in the communications business, especially TV reporting.

We wish him the best. His new job will prove to be his hardest to date.

"When you call me an adviser, smile."

~~plated by the First Amendment."~~ Newsweek 6-7-65

THE ADMINISTRATION:

His Master's Voice

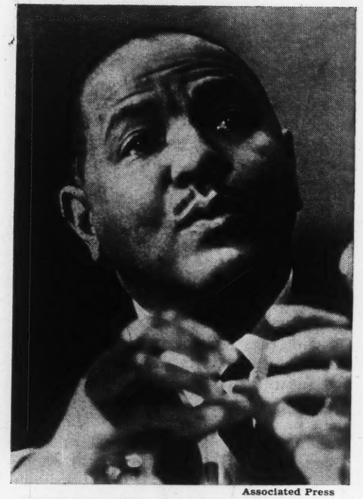
There are times when President Lyndon B. Johnson's adamantine insistence on consensus begins to sound oddly like a demand for conformity. A case in point is the smoldering feud between the Voice of America and the makers of U.S. foreign policy from the White House on down.

The Voice, as it is called in Washington shorthand, has long taken pride in the fact that it does its best to project a balanced and accurate picture of the U.S. Under the late U.S. Information Agency chief Edward R. Murrow, Voice of America news broadcasts acquired a reputation for accuracy and balance that some commercial news agencies might envy. In Moscow, for instance, it is no secret that Soviet Foreign Office officials, loath to believe their own news agency, Tass, have relied heavily on VOA broadcasts for news from areas of vital U.S. involvement.

But now, under direct and restrictive orders from above, the news broadcasts carried by VOA present an almost unrelieved picture of U.S. righteousness in foreign affairs (though critical comments on domestic issues are still noted), and VOA officers and staffers fear that permanent damage may have been done to the credibility of the programs.

Alarm: This concern has been noted by U.S. officials abroad, too. Just last week, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Foy Kohler cabled Washington to express his own alarm at the Voice's programs to Russia. Kohler cited a typical recent VOA broadcast on events in Santo Domingo and Vietnam. "In almost every case," he said, "news citings and comments seemed too obviously selected to bolster the official government position; correspondingly, there was a notable lack of hard news from either the Caribbean area or Southeast Asia—and this precisely when hard news was wanted by the Russians." "Kohler's telegram is no surprise to us," said a State Department official just back from Moscow. "We are getting like Radio Moscow, which never quotes unfavorable reaction to the Kremlin line."

The White House-VOA feud first came to light three months ago with the resignation of Voice chief Henry Loomis, who had been increasingly embittered



Associated Press

USIA chief Rowan: Ham-handed?

about the policy changes enforced on the agency by the White House. The censorship began when President Johnson learned that Voice broadcasts were including excerpts from columnists and editorials critical of policies in Vietnam. Loomis, who left the Voice to become Deputy U.S. Commissioner of Education, used the occasion of his departure to make a speech that Voice staffers are fond of quoting.

Under the Rug: "We must by our very stance communicate ... the fact that diversity is preferable to uniformity," said Loomis. "To sweep under the rug what we don't like, what does not serve our tactical purpose, is a sign of weakness. To acknowledge the existence of forces and views in disagreement with the policy makers, to take these specially into account in the formation of our output ... is good, persuasive propaganda. We must show that the United States gains strength—not weakness—from diversity . . ."

This speech leaked out to some Washington newspapers, and also seeped under President Johnson's collar. USIA Chief Carl Rowan then took prompt action. Rowan sent his deputy, Burnett Anderson, whose tasks include editing the Voice's programs, down to read the riot act to the staff.

Anderson, one staffer recalls, was blunt and to the point. He said: "We know you have been feeding the press with stories about censorship. We shall continue our policy whether you like it or not. We're in a shooting war in Southeast Asia, and we have responsibility for the people whose lives are in danger."

Ever since, the Voice's broadcasts have been criticized as overly larded with a propaganda line inspired by the White House. Some Voice scriptwriters have balked at this, demanding that their names be removed from texts too heavily edited. On other occasions, neither Anderson nor Rowan could find writers willing to produce what they wanted. This forced the two bosses to undertake the chores themselves.

Dismay: The results of this exercise produced further wails of dismay. One VOA veteran said: "Anderson recently produced a script on Latin American reaction to U.S. policies in the Dominican Republic which sounded as though we had landed sacks of gold instead of U.S. marines there." USIA chief Rowan proved equally ham-handed: in one script he described the Dominican Communists as "international jackals," an echo of the kind of epithets that Tito and Stalin used to exchange with such fervor in the late 1940s.

Rowan himself vehemently denies that the White House is directing the censorship. "I do not think," he says, "that the Voice of America should be ruled by some vague intellectual notion of 'impartiality.' I think that its news programs should be honest, and they are. But I insist that those people at the Voice realize that its fundamental purpose is the same as the rest of the USIA—to further the foreign-policy objectives of the U.S. Government."

Abroad, such censorship of the Voice is a cause of increasing embarrassment almost everywhere. United States diplomats point out that the current VOA broadcasts sound doubly silly since most nations where they may be heard also receive the BBC and other Western news reports—and these regularly include the same policy criticisms that the White House has ordered censored from the U.S. Government's broadcasts.

Morale at VOA headquarters in Washington is sagging—and getting worse. Rowan is having a hard time finding a replacement for Loomis.

"Even if these policies relax with the improvement of the situations in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam," says one VOA official, "it will take us a long time to regain our credibility. A radio medium is a sensitive instrument—once it's misused, it loses its effectiveness for a long time."

Newsweek 6-28-65

LETTERS

skims the news. It doesn't provide the lucid, in-depth reporting of the old Voice.

General Eisenhower, in World War II, discovered that the key to the art of good public relations was complete honesty, even about our mistakes. Perhaps it is not too late for the Voice to recognize that the best defense is still the truth.

JAY A. ANDERSON
The King's College, Budo
Kampala, Uganda

■ NEWSWEEK's reputation for giving "facts instead of opinion" took an unnecessary drubbing in your June 7 article about alleged censorship of the Voice of America. In the fifteen months that have been director of USIA, neither the President nor anyone speaking for him has given a single order that the Voice be restricted or censored in any way. Such guidance as has been given the Voice was given by me, consonant with my judgment as to what constituted the national interest, and based on my participation in meetings of the National Security Council and the Cabinet. This guidance has related entirely to that part of the Voice's programing where it reflects policy and serves as the official radio of this country, not to its news programs. I hope you will agree that I might justifiably be called "ham-headed," and not "ham-handed," were I to permit the Voice to air policy statements that misled friend and foe, or perhaps even caused the latter to make a fatal miscalculation.

CARL T. ROWAN, Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Washington Evening Star
6/23/65

Letters to the Editor

Published letters are subject to condensation, and those not selected for publication will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The use of pen names is limited to correspondents whose identity is known to The Star.

Weakened Voice?

SIR: It is unusual for a syndicated columnist to defend censorship of the news and personal demagoguery. But Maggie Higgins has done just this in her June 14 Star column on current doldrums alienating the employes of the Voice of America, USIA's radio arm, from its director, Carl Rowan.

The issue involved is simply one of highly unprofessional censorship of news items in the daily newscasts which comprise the main output of the Voice, the daily editorial wrap-ups that reflect the press of the U.S. and perhaps more closely the only true "voice" of America, and censorship of the many commentators who write for the daily programs.

The crux of the matter is that the Voice has recently become a tactical instrument and quasi-military in nature. It should be returned as soon as possible to that of the worldwide radio network popular for its highly objective news—warts and all. Old professionals at the Voice are concerned only that listeners around the globe —detached from the political careers of a Carl Rowan or a Lyndon B. Johnson—will stop listening to what has been as close to the truth as is humanly possible.

President Kennedy first manipulated the Voice during the Cuban crisis and used it to serve the Defense Department and CIA with around-the-clock Spanish broadcasts which should have properly been separated from regular VOA programs. The present administration has exacerbated the role, and at the same time has imposed daily policy restrictions that often haggle over the use of a single word. In a brief time under Mr. Rowan's aegis VOA news has become stale, commentaries no longer comment, and editorial round-ups round up only what is highly complimentary to the administration.

John R. Bowler.

President's Responsibility

native son with beyond-average m
both world wars, I would
at human right is
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NEW YORK TIMES 6-11-65

America's Voice

When Henry Loomis stepped down in March as head of the Government's overseas broadcasting service, he declared in his farewell speech: "The Voice of America is not the voice of the Administration."

This was clearly meant as an affirmation of an ideal rather than as an exact description of the present situation. A recent news report in this newspaper confirms what has been rumored for some months—the independence of the Voice of America is not being fully respected in Washington.

Abuses are of two kinds. In reporting on critical events such as those in the Dominican Republic, the Voice is under pressure from high officials to slant the news. Slanting can take several forms, including the outright omission of relevant information, subordinating a story that is of primary importance, and using pejorative adjectives.

The second abuse occurs in the compilation of the Voice's summaries of editorial opinion in this country. Editorials and columns that are too sharply critical of United States policy are omitted or only the least offensive portions of them are quoted.

These abuses do not occur every day, nor on every story, but they have occurred often enough in the past year to damage the morale of the Voice's professional staff and to undermine the Voice's credibility among foreign listeners.

The White House and the State Department have always tried to exert pressure upon the V.O.A. to some extent, but in this Administration the situation has materially worsened. It is time to return to the directive laid down by President Eisenhower: "V.O.A. news will be accurate, objective and comprehensive."

(EDITORIAL PAGE)

New York Times

Sunday, June 5, 1965

'Voice' Policies Disturb Aides; Rowan Denies News Is Slanted

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 5 — Policy differences and charges of censorship are ruffling relations between the Voice of America and its parent agency, the United States Information Agency.

Longtime staff members of the Government's worldwide radio network complain their most valued asset, credibility with the listeners, is being sacrificed in favor of putting a high polish on the Johnson Administration's policy lines.

The agency's director, Carl T. Rowan, says this isn't so. He says there has been no interference with the content of news programs, and that the editorial control of commentaries is no more rigid than it has been in the past.

"Credibility is the most important asset we have," Mr. Rowan said in an interview yesterday. "Our news report must be accurate and honest. We must give the same judicial balance to the favorable and the unfavorable that a responsible newspaper gives. This we have always done."

"But our commentaries on the news have the same purpose an editorial in a newspaper has," he said. "They express opinion, and it is the official opinion of the United States government."

"It is my responsibility to see to it that these expressions of opinion by the Voice of America accurately reflect the policies of the Government," Mr. Rowan

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

POLICY GUIDANCE IRKS 'VOICE' AIDES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

went on. "When there is a crisis, or when we are militarily engaged as we are now in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, we simply cannot afford to have the intentions and objectives of the United States misunderstood by other governments."

Last March, Henry Loomis, who had been director of the Voice of America for many years, resigned, reportedly in a quiet gesture of protest over what he felt was a systematic downgrading of his organization's professional integrity. In a farewell speech to his colleagues he said:

"The Voice of America is not the voice of the Administration.

"To sweep under the rug what we don't like, what does not serve our tactical purpose, is a sign of weakness. To acknowledge the existence of forces and views in disagreement with the policy makers is good, persuasive propaganda.

"We must show that the United States gains strength, not weakness, from diversity."

'We Resent It'

A number of staff members agree with their former chief and disagree with Mr. Rowan. They say that attitudes and viewpoints generated at the policy level of the agency are imposed not only upon content but sometimes also upon techniques. And both news and commentaries, they add, have been affected.

"Naturally, we recogize the necessity of policy guidance," one of these said the other day. "But we resent it when the policy guys step in and tell us how the policy guidelines are to be phrased and implemented, or tell us what sources or materials are to be used or not used in our scripts."

He cited a number of examples of what he considered unwarranted interference with the production of Voice of America programs.

In one recent instance, he said, in a roundup of domestic editorial opinion on the Government's policy in Vietnam, the script department was ordered to delete a quotation from a highly critical editorial from The New York Times.

Nonprofessional Judgment

'Nonprofessional Judgment

"They told us," this informant said, "that The New York Times quote gave too much weight to the opposition side."

"Now that's a pretty nonprofessional judgment," he said, "and the sort of thing that irks us. They seem to think that if we don't carry The Times quote on our broadcast, then nobody will know about it. They overlook the fact that Tass and Reuters and the BBC [British Broadcasting Corporation] will carry this viewpoint all over the world, whether we do or not."

In another instance, he continued, the Voice of America was sharply rapped by the information agency's high command for having included an account of the funeral of Malcolm X, the New York black nationalist leader, in its newscasts to Africa.

Another case cited was a decision by the agency's policy makers, early in the Dominican crisis, that the word "insurgent" was to be used wherever possible to describe the forces led by Col. Francisco Caamaño Deñó.

'Pejorative Ring'

"They seemed to have a more pejorative ring to them than 'rebel' or 'revolutionist'," this official said, "and at that time we weren't supposed to do anything to make Caamaño's people look good."

"But we have always stayed away from this sort of labeling in our news programs, just as most responsible newspapers and broadcasters do," the official said. "What's more, the word 'insurgent' just doesn't translate out the way they thought it would in many foreign languages."

The critics do not, in general, focus on Mr. Rowan as the source of their displeasure. Rather, they seem to feel that a slow change in emphasis that began some three years ago has come to a sort of inevitable fruition during his tenure.

Mr. Rowan assumed office in February, 1964, following the resignation of the late Edward R. Murrow.

"There has always been an element of conflict between the policy and production people", another news executive of the Voice of America said recently. "This is natural, I guess, in any news organization, and we had learned to live with it."

"But with the Bay of Pigs (April, 1961) the whole détente went out the window," he said. "Policy took over objectivity and credibility were pushed aside. And we have just never gotten back in balance."

Agency's Aim

An official statement of the purpose of the United States Information Agency contains these words:

"The U. S. Information Agency speaks to the world for America. It seeks to make U. S. foreign policies everywhere intelligible and, wherever possible, palatable."

The Voice of America is the world's biggest radio network.

NCA02 FROM THE SUNDAY PAPERS NUMBER 31 (2-4574) JULY 30, 1967

STOP THE RACIAL VIOLENCE. INVESTIGATE ITS CAUSE. DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PREVENT FURTHER OUTBREAKS. THIS SEEMS TO BE THE PRESENT MOOD OF THE COUNTRY AS REFLECTED IN LEAD EDITORIALS IN THE WEEKEND PRESS.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER INSISTS:

"A STOP TO THE RIOTING IS THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS: IT IS CRIMINALLY INSPIRED AND CRIMINALLY EXECUTED, TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF MURDER, ARSON, PILLAGE AND DEMAGOGIC CALLS TO INSURRECTION.

"THERE IS NO CIVIL RIGHT TO SHOT POLICEMEN, BURN AND LOOT STORES AND CARRY ON A RAMPAGE OF DESTRUCTION. THERE IS NO NEGRO CAUSE INVOLVED IN MAKING NEGROES HOMELESS, HUNGRY AND JOBLESS REFUGEES FROM A CARNIVAL OF TERROR.

"PREVENTING FUTURE OUTBREAKS IS AN ESSENTIAL FUNCTION ON EVERY GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL. PERHAPS THE PRESIDENT'S NEWLY NAMED COMMISSION, WITH GOVERNOR KERNER OF ILLINOIS AND MAYOR LINDSAY OF NEW YORK AT ITS HEAD, CAN COME UP WITH SOME QUICK AND EFFECTIVE ANSWERS. (OPT) IT HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE RACIAL DISORDERS AND TO RECOMMEND REMEDIAL MEASURES." (END OPT)

MORE RHH

PAGE TWO FROM THE SUNDAY PAPERS

THE WASHINGTON POST SAYS IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE CAUSES OF THE RIOTING IN DETROIT, NEWARK, AND OTHER CITIES:

"THE NATION NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT EVENTS SET OFF THESE RIOTS AND WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT SIMILIAR EVENTS FROM OCCURRING IN OTHER TENSE SITUATIONS. IT NEEDS TO KNOW IF THE RIOTS WERE PLANNED AND IF OUTSIDE AGITATORS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM. IT NEEDS TO KNOW WHETHER LOCAL POLICE ACTED WISELY IN TRYING TO PUT DOWN THE VIOLENCE. IT NEEDS TO KNOW WHETHER THE POLICE AND THE NATIONAL GUARD ARE EQUIPPED, PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY, TO COPE WITH WARFARE IN THE CITY STREETS AND, IF THEY ARE NOT, WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT."

TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, THE POST CONTINUES, THE COMMISSION MUST TAKE EVIDENCE AND SEEK OUT THE BEST ADVICE IT CAN GET:

"IT SHOULD NOT ACCEPT THE EASY ANSWERS WE HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO HEAR -- THAT THE RIOTS ARE PART OF A CONSPIRACY, THAT OUTSIDE AGITATORS ALWAYS ARE RESPONSIBLE, THE THE POLICE ACTED WISELY OR UNWISELY -- UNLESS A FULL HEARING SUPPORTS THOSE CONCLUSIONS. IT SHOULD REMEMBER THAT IT IS MUCH EASIER TO FIND ORGANIZATION AFTER A RIOT THAN BEFORE IT BECAUSE, AS EVERY POLICEMAN AND NEWSMAN KNOWS, THERE ARE DOZENS OF INCIDENTS IN WHICH SOME MAN OR SOME GROUP CALLS FOR A RIOT THAT NEVER HAPPENED FOR EACH RIOT THAT DOES OCCUR."

MORE RHH

ANOTHER LEADING WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER, THE STAR, DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE POST IN THIS RESPECT. THE STAR BELIEVES THAT THE RIOTS MAY HAVE BEEN PLANNED:

"IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY PLANNING OR ORGANIZATION OR TRAINING, IT IS DIFFICULT TO ACCOUNT FOR THE WIDESPREAD SNIPER ACTIVITY IN DETROIT. IN A DISPATCH FROM HAVANA A FEW DAYS AGO, STOKELY CARMICHAEL IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS: "IN NEWARK, WE ARE APPLYING THE TACTICS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE. WE ARE PREPARING GROUPS OF URBAN GUERRILLAS FOR OUR DEFENSE IN THE CITIES." CHICAGO'S MAYOR DALEY HAS SAID: "WE KNOW THIS IS A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF OUTLAWRY AND VIOLENCE." SOME OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS HAVE SAID MUCH THE SAME THING."

THE STAR CONTINUES:

"IN ITS ISSUE OF JULY 28, LIFE MAGAZINE TELLS OF A "CLANDESTINE" MEETING BETWEEN ITS REPORTERS AND SOME OF THE NEWARK SNIPERS. THESE SNIPERS BELONG TO AN ORGANIZED GROUP OF FORMER CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI. ACCORDING TO THE MAGAZINE, ONE OF THE SNIPERS SAID THERE WERE MORE THAN 50 MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, MORE THAN HALF COMING FROM NEWARK. (OPT) "OTHERS HAD BEEN MOVED IN FOR THE ACTION FROM CALIFORNIA, PHIO, PENNSYLVANIA." THIS CERTAINLY IS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE REMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO STOKELY CARMICHAEL IN HAVANA. (END OPT)

MORE RHH

///CORRECTION LAST GRAPH, EIGHTH LINE, SECOND WORD, READ IT: CALIFORNIA, O H I O , PENNSYLVANIA." (CORRECTING SPELLING).///

THE STAR THEN QUOTES FROM A RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOK "ROAD TO REVOLUTION" BY PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, UNTIL RECENTLY AN ACTIVE COMMUNIST. MISTER LUCE WRITES THAT IT IS COMMUNIST STRATEGY TO FOMENT RACIAL TROUBLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEN EXPLOIT IT THROUGH GUERRILLA TACTICS.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY CONCLUDES THAT WHILE THE MATERIAL THAT IT HAS CITED DOES NOT NECESSARILY AMOUNT TO EVIDENCE IN THE LEGAL SENSE, IT DOES SUGGEST THAT THE CURRENT RIOTS MAY BE CAREFULLY ORGANIZED TO SERVE OTHER PURPOSES THAN HELPING THE MASSES OF NEGROES.

MORE RHH

IN AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "THE RESPONSIBILITY: WHITE AND BLACK," THE NEW YORK TIMES DECLARES THAT LAW AND ORDER ARE ESSENTIAL AND THAT THEY MUST AND WILL BE PRESERVED. BUT, THE NEWSPAPER ARGUES, IT WOULD BE FUTILE TO CONCENTRATE ON LAW AND ORDER WHILE IGNORING THE LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES OF THE NEGROES AND THE INJUSTICES DONE TO THEM. THE TIMES THEN DEFINES THE BASIC RESPONSIBILITY OF WHITE AMERICANS AS FOLLOWS:

"IT IS TO DELIVER ON AMERICA'S PROMISES TO ALL AMERICANS REGARDLESS OF THEIR COLOR, NATIVE LANGUAGE OR OTHER IRRELEVANT DISTINGUISHING CRITERIA. IT MEANS HELPING RAISE BLACK AMERICANS AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED TO FULL EQUALITY WITHIN A TIME SPAN MEASURABLE MORE IN YEARS THAN IN DECADES OR CENTURIES. IT MEANS A NATIONAL DECISION THAT THE PRIME BUSINESS OF THIS COUNTRY IN THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AHEAD IS TO PROVIDE THE JOBS, THE EDUCATION, THE HOUSING, THE HEALTH SERVICES AND THE OTHER ESSENTIALS WITHOUT WHICH TALK OF EQUALITY FOR ALL AMERICANS IS MERELY A CHIMERA.

(OPT) BECAUSE THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY COMMAND AND CREATE MOST OF ITS WEALTH, THEY MUST BE WILLING TO BEAR THE GREATER PART OF THE ECONOMIC BURDEN REQUIRED TO REALIZE THIS PROGRAM. AND THAT BURDEN IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEASURED IN TENS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY." (END OPT)

NEGRO AMERICANS TOO HAVE THEIR RESPONSIBILITY, SAYS THE TIMES:

"IT IS TO HAVE FAITH IN THE PROMISE OF AMERICA, TO REJECT THE DESPERATION BORN OF DESPAIR, AND TO REALIZE THAT EVERYTHING IS LOST IF THE FABRIC OF AMERICAN SOCIETY IS TORN APART BY VIOLENCE. THEY MUST SEEK TO MAINTAIN PERSPECTIVE, TO REMEMBER THAT THERE HAS BEEN PROGRESS -- GREAT PROGRESS -- AND THAT THERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR FAR GREATER DAVANCE. FOR ALL THIS COUNTRY'S IMPERFECTIONS, ITS DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND ITS DEMOCRATIC ETHIC MUST BE SEEN AS THE HIGH ROAD TO GENUINE EQUALITY AND TO SATISFACTION OF THE LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS OF BLACK AS WELL AS WHITE AMERICANS."

PCT/SG/CC 1240PM EDT RHH

NCA 14
CORRESPONDENTS REPORT NBR: 2-455S 7/28/67
WILLIAM WADE/EUROPEAN BUREAU

EUROPE ON RACIAL TROUBLES

VOICE: AS AMERICAN RACIAL TROUBLES CONTINUE TO MAKE NEWS, EUROPEANS ARE PROBING DEEPER IN TRYING TO FIND THE CAUSES AND ASSESS THE RESULTS. EDITORIALS MAKE THE POINT THAT IT IS A LASTING PROBLEM WITH NO QUICK SOLUTIONS IN SIGHT. WEST BERLIN'S TESSPIEGEL THINKS PART OF THE PROBLEM LIES WITH THE GROWTH OF MODERN LARGE CITIES. IT WROTE: "MORE AND MORE BLACK AND WHITE AMERICANS STREAM INTO THE CITIES-- UNTRAINED LABOR IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARDS ARE REQUIRED. THE COLORED POPULATION BELIEVES IT CANNOT WAIT ANY LONGER-- IT WANTS NOW AND TODAY WHAT IS BEING PREPARED FOR TOMORROW."

ANOTHER BERLIN PAPER, SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT TOOK THE VIEW THAT MOST AMERICAN WHITES WANT TO SEE NEGRO INTEGRATION AND EQUAL RIGHTS-- THAT ONLY A COUNTRY LIKE AMERICA HAS THE POSSIBILITY OF OVERCOMING THE SIN OF CENTURIES IN ONE GENERATION. THE DANGER, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, IS THAT THIS POSSIBILITY WILL DISAPPEAR IN THE DISORDERS IN DETROIT AND ELSEWHERE.

IN STOCKHOLM, DAGENS NYHETER SAID THAT U.S. LEADERS SHOULD MAKE STRONG EFFORTS TO SPEED UP REAL INTEGRATION. BUT, IT ADDED, ALSO NEEDED ARE ENORMOUS RESOURCES SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES ALONE CAN DELIVER. IT FORESAW NEED FOR A PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATION BASED ON FAR-REACHING EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS WHICH, THE PAPER SAID, MIGHT REQUIRE INTERFERENCE IN PEOPLE'S PRIVATE LIVES BEYOND THE ABILITY OF MOST DEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS.

IN ENGLAND, THE ECONOMIST DESCRIBED THE RIOTS AS "MORE A CRY OF RAGE, FRUSTRATION AND VENGEANCE THAN ANYTHING ELSE." CIVIL RIGHTS, IT SAID, IS A WHITE PROBLEM, NOT A BLACK ONE. IF A CHANGE IS TO COME, THE ECONOMIST SAID, "IT CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE DECISIONS, THAT IS BY THE WHITE COMMUNITY."

A LONDON TIMES WRITER IN BIRMINGHAM TOOK THE OCCASION TO ASK IF RACE RIOTS COULD POSSIBLY HAPPEN IN THE ENGLISH CITY:. THE WRITER QUOTED SEVERAL EXPERTS AS SAYING THEY COULD-- UNLESS SOMETHING RADICAL IS DONE. THE RADICAL CHANGES SUGGESTED EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING, AN END TO OVERCROWDING, AND BETTER SCHOOLS.
NCA/EFC 1038AM JC

NCA-37
2-4544
WEEKLY REVIEW OF U.S. OPINION JULY 28, 1967

ANNCR: THIS WEEK, EDITORIAL WRITERS AND OTHER ANALYSTS HAVE BEEN DEVOTING MUCH OF THEIR ATTENTION TO THE NEGRO RIOTING AND LOOTING THAT HAS SWEPT THROUGH MANY URBAN COMMUNITIES. THE WRITERS HAVE BEEN PROBING FOR CAUSES AND SEARCHING FOR REMEDIES WHILE EXPRESSING BROAD SYMPATHY FOR THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLIGHT IN WHICH MANY NEGROES FIND THEMSELVES. AT THEY SAME TIME, THEY HAVE BEEN KEEPING AN EYE ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST WHERE ARABS AND ISRAELIS CONTINUE TO CONFRONT EACH OTHER ACROSS THE SUEZ CANAL AND ELSEWHERE.

TURNING TO THE RIOTING, COMMENTATOR CHET HUNTLEY SEES THE BASIC CAUSE IN THE EXISTENCE OF NEGRO GHETTOES IN THE CITY WHERE SCHOOLS, HOUSING AND EVERTHING ELSE ARE INFERIOR TO INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY. AND HE GOES ON TO SAY THIS:

VOICE: "BUT YOU MAY SAY THE NEGRO HAS MADE THE STREETS DIRTY. HE PATRONIZES THE BARS. HE HAS PRODUCED THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN. HE HAS WRECKED THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS, INDEED HE HAS. BUT THAT IS THE VERY THING HE IS SCREAMING ABOUT, IN THE GHETTO THERE IS NO INCENTIVE TO KEEP IT CLEAN OR LESS NOISY OR IN GOOD REPAIR. QUITE THE REVERSE. THERE IS AN INCENTIVE HERE TO TEAR IT DOWN, GET RID OF IT, BURN IT AND WIPE IT OUT. WHEN A MULTI-STORY PUBLIC HOUSING BUILDING IS COMPLETED AND TURNED OVER TO ALL GHETTO FAMILIES, IT BECOMES A NEW GHETTO. THE GHETTO SIMPLY HAS TO GO AND TRUTH IS THAT ONLY THE WHITE MAJORITY HAS THE MEANS TO MAKE IT GO. THE NEGRO CANNOT DO IT. THESE RIOTS WHICH CANNOT BE CONDONED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THE AWESOME CHALLENGE. WILL THE WHITE POWER STRUCTURE MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO GET THE NEGRO OUT OF THIS GHETTO?"

ANNCR: THAT WAS CHET HUNTLEY OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

347P JW 7/28/67

ANNCR: ANOTHER COMMENTATOR, ALEX DREIER OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTIN COMPANY, SAYS THAT AS A RESULT OF THE RIOTING, DECENT NEGROES HAVE LOST GROUND WITH WHITES LOOKING FOR AN EXCUSE TO PUT THE BRAKES ON EXPENSIVE BUT DESPERATELY NEEDED REFORMS. BUT HE POINTS OUT THAT NOT ONE RESPONSIBLE POLICE OFFICER OR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY HAS SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS ANYTHING BUT A MINORITY IN A MINORITY THAT SPARKED THE RIOTS AND PARTICIPATED IN THEM. AND HE ALSO SAYS:

VOICE: "IN MOST INSTANCES, WHITES WHO LIVED IN AND NEAR THE RAVAGED NEGRO GHETTOS LOOTED RIGHT ALONGSIDE THEIR EQUALLY MISGUIDED NEIGHBORS. TO TRY TO PUNISH THE MAJORITY OF THE NEGROES FOR THE INSANE ACTS OF THE FEW IS ABOUT AS LOGICAL AS PUNISHING ALL THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO FOR THE LAWLESSNESS OF THE TWENTIES WHEN GANGSTERS AND THEIR GANGS ROAMED THE STREETS VIRTUALLY UNCHALLENGED. AND TO SUGGEST THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEGRO THAT IS INHERENTLY BAD IS TO SPIT IN THE FACE OF REALITY AND COMMON SENSE."

ANNCR: THAT WAS ALEX DREIER OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

353P JW JW

ANNCR: THE "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" FINDS IT OBVIOUS THAT TWO ANSWERS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE CHALLENGE OF RACIAL UNREST IN THIS COUNTRY. THE NATIONALLY CIRCULATED DAILY SAYS THE LONG-RANGE ANSWER WILL BE THE COMPLETE INTEGRATION OF THE NEGRO INTO THE FULL RIGHTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. THIS WILL BE DONE BY MAKING THE NEGRO FEEL WANTED AND WELCOME AND DESTROYING ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO HIS PROGRESS, THE PAPER SAYS AND CONTINUES WITH THESE WORDS:

VOICE: "IT WILL COME THROUGH A RECOGNITION AND APPLICATION OF SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO HELP OVERCOME THE HANDICAP OF THREE AND ONE-HALF CENTURIES OF, FIRST, SALAVERY AND THEN DISCRIMINATION.

"RACIAL PEACE---AND, EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, TRUE RACIAL HARMONY AND BROTHERHOOD--CAN ONLY COME WHEN SUCH LONG-RANGE GOALS ARE ACHIEVED.

"IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, IT IS GLARINGLY APPARENT THAT AN IMMEDIATE, SHORTRANGE PROGRAM IS UNAVOIDABLE. THIS IS TO PUT AN END TO THE RIOTING, LAWLESSNESS, MURDER, LOOTING, AND ARSON WHICH HAVE MADE THIS SUMMER (STILL ONLY HALFWAY OVER) THE MOST RACIALLY VIOLENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR."

MORE JW

(OPT) ANNCR: WRITING IN THE "WASHINGTON EVENING STAR," COLUMNIST RICHARD WILSON POINTS OUT THAT RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SLUMS AND IMPROVED SCHOOLS ARE NOT ALONE THE ANSWERS. RECONSTRUCTED AREAS CAN REVERT TO THEIR OLD CONDITION AND RIOTING SOMETIMES OCCURS WHERE SCHOOLS ARE GOOD, SAYS MR. WILSON AND HE EXPLAINS FURTHER:

VOICE: "EQUALITY IN THE PURCHASE AND RENTING OF HOUSING IS NOT ALONE THE ANSWER. A LARGE NEGRO MIDDLE CLASS DOES NOT WISH TO BE DISPERSED AMONG THE WHITE POPULATION. HOUSING IN WHITE SECTIONS IS USUALLY BEYOND THE MEANS OF NEGROES IN THE SLUMS.

" I M P R O V E D EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS NOT THE WHOLE ANSWER. IT DOES NOT REACH A SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE DIFFERENT IDEAS OF HOW TO WORK AND LIVE THAN THE CONVENTIONAL MIDDLE CLASS WHITE STANDARD.

"THESE ARE ALL LONG-RANGE PROGRAMS, THE EFFECT OF WHICH MAY, BE FELT IN ANOTHER GENERATION".

ANNCR: THAT WAS COLUMNIST RICHARD WILSON IN THE "WASHINGTON EVENING STAR" AND OTHER PAPERS. (END OPT)

MORE JW

ANNCR: THE "NEW YORK TIMES" PUTS THE PROBLEM IN A LARGER PERSPECTIVE BY SAYING THAT RACISM TENDS TO DISGUISE DEEPER CAUSES OF URBAN UPHEAVAL THAT HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH RACE. IN THE PAPER'S OPINION TO SOME DEGREE SLUM DWELLERS ARE IN REVOLT BECAUSE THE CITIES IN WHICH THEY ARE CONDEMNED TO LIVE HAVE BECOME UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION. AND THE "TIMES GOES ON TO SAY:

VOICE: "IT WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO PATCH UP OLD DWELLINGS OR BUILD NEW ONES IN THE MORE DETERIORATED CITY AREAS. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO RESHAPE THE TOTAL URBAN ENVIRONMENT TO MAKE THE CITIES LIVABLE FOR ALL WHO WORK AND DWELL THERE. THIS MEANS RESTORING THE PURITY OF AIR AND WATER, REDUCING NOISE, RELIEVING CONGESTION, CREATING MORE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, IMPROVING TRANSPORTATION, ENRICHING THE ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL MILIEU.

"IT WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO PATCH UP OLD SCHOOLS WITH INSTANT PROGRAMS. TOTAL OVERHAUL AND ENRICHMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WILL BE NECESSARY--AND THIS MUST BE NATIONWIDE BECAUSE MANY OF THE CITIES' DISPOSSESSED ARE IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER AREAS WHO HAVE BROUGHT THEIR HANDICAPS WITH THEM. IN THE WORLD OF AMERICA TODAY, EDUCATION MEANS JOBS, AND LACK OF IT MEANS JOBLESSNESS.

"THESE ARE NOT BLACK PROBLEMS, OR WHITE PROBLEMS. THEY ARE NATIONAL PROBLEMS."

MORE JW

ANNCR: SHIFTING TO THE MIDDLE EAST, THE "TIMES" NOTES THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE PUBLIC ITS BELIEF THAT THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC MAY HAVE EMPLOYED POISON GAS AGAINST YEMENI LOYALISTS. AND THE PAPER CALLS ON THIS COUNTRY TO GO BEYOND SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO INVESTIGATE WHAT IT CALLS THIS HORROR BY ITSELF TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN THE MATTER. THE "TIMES" ALSO HAS THIS COMMENT ON UAR PRESIDENT NASSER'S RECENT SPEECH CALLING FOR NEW ASSAULTS AGAINST ISRAEL:

VOICE: "IN CALLING ON EGYPTIANS ONCE MORE TO MOBILIZE THEIR MEAGER RESOURCES FOR CONTINUING WARFARE AGAINST AN ISRAEL HE REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE AFTER A THIRD, SHATTERING EGYPTIAN DEFEAT BY ISRAELI ARMED FORCES, NASSER HAS BETRAYED HIS PROMISE OF A BETTER LIFE FOR THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE. HE HAS SHOWN HIMSELF TO BE A PRISONER OF THE EXTREME ARAB EMOTIONS HE ONCE SOUGHT TO MASTER."

THAT WAS THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

MORE 412P JW

(OPT) ANNCR: THE "HARTFORD COURANT" FINDS NOTHING UNEXPECTED IN PRESIDENT NASSER'S SPEECH. HOWEVER, THE PAPER SAYS THAT MR. NASSER SHOWED ONCE MORE THAT THE PROBLEM OF BRINGING PEACE TO THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE LONG, TORTUOUS AND PERHAPS IMPOSSIBLE. AND THE CONNECTICUT DAILY OFFERS THIS ANALYSIS:

VOICE: "MR. NASSER'S SPEECH REFLECTED NOT ONLY THE BITTERNESS OF DEFEAT AND DISILLUSION, BUT THE BELLIGERENCY THAT THE ARABS HAVE PROFESSED AGAINST ISRAEL SINCE 1946 --THE SAME STATE OF MIND THAT HAS BALKED PEACE MOVES IN THE UN. "WE SHALL NOT SURRENDER AND SHALL NOT ACCEPT ANY PEACE THAT MEANS SURRENDER." THAT WAS THE TEXT ONCE MORE REPEATED. THE MELANCHOLY PART OF COURSE IS THAT THE ARABS CONSIDER ANYTHING SURRENDER THAT DOES NOT ACCOMPLISH THE WIPING OUT OF ISRAEL."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "HARTFORD COURANT."

MORE JW

(OPT) ANNCR: ACCORDING TO THE "BALTIMORE SUN," PRESIDENT NASSER'S SPEECH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS MILD. BUT IT WAS MILD ONLY IN CONTRAST TO WHAT THE UAR LEADER WAS SAYING IN MAY AND VERY EARLY JUNE, THE BALTIMORE PAPER DECLARES AND HAS THIS TO SAY:

VOICE: "UPON HIS OWN EGYPTIAN MASSES HE IMPOSES A PROGRAM OF FURTHER AUSTERITY, AND WHAT HE CALLS FRESH SACRIFICES. TO THE FELLAHIN IT WILL BE NEWS THAT LIFE COULD BE MORE AUSTERE THAN IT NOW IS, OR THAT THERE IS MUCH LEFT FOR THEM TO SACRIFICE. ISRAEL WON THE WAR IN MANY WAYS, GREATER SKILL AND BETTER INTELLIGENCE AMONG THEM. BUT THE LARGEST DIFFERENCE WAS THAT THE ISRAELIS TO A MAN KNEW WHAT THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR, AND THE ARAB COMMON SOLDIERS ALMOST TO A MAN DID NOT. THEY HAD NO CAUSE.

"THEY HAVE NO CAUSE NOW COMPELLING ENOUGH TO SEND THEM ANEW INTO BATTLE, EXCEPT AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED FORWARD, BUT NOT LED BY, THEIR OFFICERS. THEY HAVE NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT IN THE LATER FIGHTING PRESIDENT NASSER APPARENTLY LOOKS FORWARD TO THE OUTCOME WOULD BE DIFFERENT."

ANNCR : THAT WAS THE "BALTIMORE SUN."

MORE JW

ANNCR: THE "LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL" LOOKS AT THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND CONCLUDES THAT ISRAEL WILL NOT AND CANNOT YIELD WHAT IT WON IN JUNE WHILE THE ARABS GIVE NOTHING IN RETURN. ACCORDING TO THE KENTUCKY PAPER, ANY AGREEMENT IN THE AREA MUST REST ON THESE MINIMUM CONCESSIONS TO ISRAEL:

VOICE: "AN END TO THE STATE OF WAR WHICH THE ARABS STILL LOUDLY RPOCLAIM; A RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST AS A NATION; THE RIGHT OF FREE ACCESS TO THE GULF OF AQABA AND NORMAL USE OF THE SUEZ CANAL; AND THE DEMILITARIZATION OF SUCH BORDER AREAS AS SINAI AND THE GAZA STRIP, WITH GUARANTEES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OR OTHER OUTSIDE FORCES.

"PRESIDENT NASSER, ON THE CONTRARY, IS DOING NOTHING BUT REITERATE THE ARAB DOCTRINE THAT ISRAEL MUST BE DESTROYED."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL."

PC/CD 424P JW 7/28/67

NCA 09
VOC 04
RELAY TO IPS/EX-ROOM 124 (ATTN. SAYLES), FC, EPF

FOLLOWING IS A LEAD VOA COMMENTARY. IBS WOULD APPRECIATE POST REPORTS OF PLACEMENT AND USE.
POLITICAL ANALYSIS NBR: 1-1156 JULY 28, 1967
HAROLD COURLANDER

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: "CLEAR THE RUBBLE AND BUILD"

ANNCR: FOR COMMENT ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TALK TO THE NATION ABOUT THE OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES, HERE IS AN ANALYSIS BY HAROLD COURLANDER.

VOICE: THERE ARE, OF COURSE, THE ANGRY OR SIMPLY CYNICAL PREACHERS OF HATRED AND VIOLENCE, AND THERE ARE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ANGERED BY THEIR PREACHMENTS AND THEIR ACTIONS. IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO SAY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY HAS NOT BEEN WOUNDED BY THE URBAN VIOLENCE OF THE PAST WEEK. BUT THOUGH TROOPS STILL PATROL SOME OF THE WORST HURT AREAS, THE FEELING OF MOST OF THE NATION, IF IT CAN BE ASSESSED AT ALL, IS THAT ONCE THE DANGER OF VIOLENCE IS CHECKED THERE MUST BE NEW EFFORTS TO BRING ALIENATED MEN AND WOMEN INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF NATIONAL LIFE. IN HIS TALK TO THE NATION ON THURSDAY NIGHT, PRESIDENT JOHNSON REFLECTED THIS VIEW. AS THE COUNTRY'S ELECTED LEADER HE HAD THE OBLIGATION TO SPEAK PLAINLY ABOUT WHERE THE SOCIETY HAD FAILED ITSELF, ABOUT VIOLENCE, ABOUT THE NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEGISLATORS. HE WAS, INDEED, SPECIFIC, THOUGH HE SOMETIMES SEEMED TO GENERALIZE. IN PROCLAIMING NEXT SUNDAY (JULY 30) A DAY OF PRAYER HE WAS CLEARLY CALLING ON AMERICANS NOT TO BE SWAYED BY ANGER AND HOSTILITY, BUT TO GIVE A QUIET AND SEARCHING LOOK AT THE ILLS SUFFERED BY MANY AND TO CONSIDER HOW THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IS TO RESPOND. FOR THE APOSTLES OF RACE HATRED AND RIOT HEP HAD A WARNING: LOOTING, SHOOTING, ARSON, AND DESTRUCTION HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH CIVIL RIGHTS. THEY ARE CRIMINAL ACTS AND WILL BE DEALT WITH "FORCEFULLY, SWIFTLY, AND CERTAINLY" UNDER LAW. TO THOSE WHO MIGHT NOT BE TOTALLY AWARE OF THE CONDITIONS THAT MADE VIOLENCE POSSIBLE, MR. JOHNSON SPOKE OF THE URGENT REQUIREMENTS OF REVITALIZING ERODED URBAN AREAS AND REHABILITATING PEOPLE WHO FEEL THEY HAVE BEEN STRANDED AND FORGOTTEN IN THE MIDST OF PROSPERITY. AND THE PRESIDENT WAS OBVIOUSLY TALKING TO THE CONGRESS WHEN HE SPOKE, FIRST, OF THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN STARTED AND, SECOND, OF "THOSE WHO FEEL EVEN THIS BEGINNING IS TOO MUCH." HE WAS EXPLICIT IN HIS REMARKS THAT THE CONGRESS HAD GIVEN HIM ONLY A THIRD OF THE FUNDS HE HAD REQUESTED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR FOR A MODEL CITIES PROGRAM. THIS IS NO TIME FOR ANGRY REACTION TO URBAN OUTBREAKS, MR. JOHNSON SAID, BUT "A TIME FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO IMPROVE LIFE IN OUR CITIES." IN SHORT, THE INNOCENT VICTIMS OF DECAYING CITIES ON THE ONE HAND, AND OF EXTREMIST INCITEMENT ON THE OTHER NEED HELP AS URGENTLY AS EVER. WHAT THE PRESIDENT HAD TO SAY SEEMS TO BE WHAT A GREAT MANY AMERICANS ARE THINKING THESE DAYS, EVEN THOUGH LAST WEEK'S VIOLENCE IS FRESH IN THEIR MINDS. IN REGARD TO THE VIOLENCE, THOSE WHO NEED MUCH HAVE A PARAMOUNT INTEREST IN RULE OF LAW. AND SOME OF THEM MAY RECALL BITTERLY THE SIGHT OF A CERTAIN EXTREMIST AGITATOR, WHO ADVOCATES GUNS AND ARSON, STANDING ON THE STEPS OF A FEDERAL BUILDING DEMANDING HIS LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS.
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VOICE OF AMERICA
NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

THE WEEK IN REVIEW #241 July 28, 1967
Henry Mustin

TAPE: LBJ :07

ANNCR: "Riots, looting and public disorder will just not be tolerated."

President Johnson declaring the national purpose of dealing severely with the lawless element in American cities.

The Voice of America brings you THE WEEK IN REVIEW, a background report on major events, ideas and comments of the past seven days . . . as viewed from Washington. Your narrator is_____.

NARR: The United States suffered a shocking internal experience during the past week. Defiance of the law on the part of a small number of hoodlums touched off a full fledged riot in the nation's fifth largest city--Detroit, Michigan. For four days there was a holocaust of shooting, looting and arson. On the fifth day--after ten thousand federal and state troops had been called in--order was restored and the dazed metropolis counted its loss. Detroit's grim statistics read like this: thirty-eight dead, more than two thousand injured, thousands arrested, more than four hundred homes and nearly four thousand shops and stores destroyed by fire.

Detroit's ordeal by violence started when city police raided an illegal place where liquor was sold. Among those arrested were several Negroes who resisted and were encouraged by other Negroes. Thus, in the beginning, the disturbance had racial overtones. And since most of the violence took place in predominantly Negro neighborhoods of Detroit, it was frequently referred to as a

NARR: (Cont'd) race riot during its early stages. But it soon became apparent that Detroit had been seized by a challenge to law and order that defied description in terms of racial tension. President Johnson noted this in responding to Michigan's request for help from federal troops Monday night. He observed that unrest and violence had gripped several American cities in recent weeks, adding that in some cases the predominantly Negro urban poor had legitimate grievances. But the President went on to say that the situation in Detroit had gotten out of hand. Looting, murder and arson--he declared--were not legitimate expressions of civil rights or anything else:

TAPE: LBJ :42

OPT.

"The fact of the matter, however, is that law and order have broken down in Detroit, Michigan. Your President calls upon all of our people in all of our cities to join in a determined program to maintain law and order, to condemn and combat lawlessness inall its forms, and firmly to show by word and by deed that riots, looting and public disorder will just not be tolerated."

NARR: The President's firm stand as well as his interpretation of the violence that wracked a number of American cities were endorsed by a great many responsible Americans--among them Negro civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young. These four made clear their stand in an appeal for and end to the violence which was voiced by Mister Young:

OPT.

TAPE: YOUNG :16

"There is no injustice which justifies the present destruction of the Negro communities and their people. No one benefits under mob law. Let's end it now."

NARR: Another widely respected civil rights spokesman--and the only Negro United States Senator--Edward Brooke--also

OPT.

NARR: (Cont'd) discounted the racial nature of the Detroit rioting:

TAPE: BROOKE: 29

"I don't think it is racial, frankly. I think it is economic and I think it is social. And these people are rebelling against a society of which they are not a part. And we've just got to stop it. We just can't have bloodshed inthis country. We just can't burn down America. This is not the way to achieve civil rights. I think the civil rights advocates should recognize that this is not the way to do it. And I think when we are dealing with the law breaker then we must deal with him severely."

NARR: But moderate civil rights leaders did not confine themselves to denunciations of mob violence. They also called for a greater national effort in behalf of the urban poor, particularly the Negroes. And some of these spokesman--including Martin Luther King--expressed bitter disappointment concerning the pace of this effort. Doctor King put much of the blame on the United States Congress:

TAPE: KING :15

"The suicidal and irrational acts which plague our streets daily are being sowed and watered by the irrational, irrelevant and equally suicidal debate and delay in Congress."

NARR: The extremist and militant Negro elements of the civil rights movement insisted thatthe Detroit riot was racial. These included the so-called black power advocate--H. RappBrown--who was arrested after being accused of incitement to riot in another town. Brown said there should be more violence--this is in the process of denouncing white people in general and President Johnson in particular. He said the President had failed to address himself to conditions that cause violence.

NARR: (Cont'd) President Johnson also was criticized by leaders of the opposition Republican Party. They issued a statement accusing the President of failing to recognize the serious nature of civil disorders and of opposing legislation designed to remedy the situation.

The Republican complaint as voiced by Senator Everett Dirksen went like this:

TAPE: DIRKSEN :32

"Widespread rioting and violent civil disorder have grown to a national crisis since the present Administration took office. Today no one is safe on the streets, in his home or in his property. We are rapidly approaching a state of anarchy and the President has totally failed to recognize the problem. Worse, he has vetoed legislation and opposed other legislation designed to re-establish peace and order within the country."

NARR: Other critics complained that the problems of America's urban poor had been neglected because of the financial demands of the war in Vietnam. Among those expressing criticism of this nature was Republican Senator Charles Percy:

TAPE: PERCY :25

"If we can continue to spend sixty-six million dollars a day trying to save the people --the sixteen million people of South Vietnam, while leaving the plight of the twenty million urban poor in our own country unresolved, then I think we have our priorities terribly confused. The urban crisis in America must be assigned first priority."

NARR: President Johnson did not respond directly to the cross-fire of criticism. But he took steps to clarify the source of the rioting in Detroit and other American cities. He appointed a commission of distinguished citizens to investigate and make recommendations. The President also called upon all Americans to unite in a drive to eliminate conditions that breed despair and violence. He said it would only compound the tragedy for America to settle for order at the point of a gun. There was general approval of this approach in Congress, but the lawmakers planned some investigating of their own before taking more definite action.

President Johnson's special envoys to America's fighting allies in Vietnam continued their mission. General Maxwell Taylor and Presidential Adviser Clark Clifford began their talks with leaders in South Vietnam. Thailand was next, to be followed by Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. Mister Clifford said it was decided not to include the Philippines because President Marcos had recently visited South Vietnam and was fully informed of current developments.

Before leaving Saigon, Mister Clifford gave this appraisal of the mission:

TAPE: CLIFFORD :45

OPT

"The President wanted to express the degree of confidence that he had in the efforts that the South Vietnamese were making. He wanted to express his continuation of the thought that our joint efforts together with our Allies are going to prove to be successful. He wanted the South Vietnamese to know that we were in it and in it all the way and were giving attention to the manner in which our joint efforts could be made more effective. So a good deal of time was devoted to how the efforts of all the Allies can be made more effective to bring the ultimate result that we know must be brought."

NARR: North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh sent a message of congratulation of Havana this past week. He hailed Cuba as a companion in arms and an example for the people of Latin America. The occasion was the fourteenth anniversary of the military uprising that brought Fidel Castro to power. Premier Castro took the occasion to predict that Cuba would emerge from underdevelopment in several years. Meantime, he said, Cuban workers were no longer exploited by capitalists but by what he called parasites -- workers who don't really work.

OPT

Puerto Rico's plebiscite of last week-end showed a clear majority in favor of continuing the Commonwealth tie with the United States. Sentiment in favor of statehood showed some gains, but former Governor Luis Munoz Marin insisted that Commonwealth status was best:

OPT

TAPE: MUNOZ MARIN :25

"Well, it's been a clear endorsement of the Commonwealth status for Puerto Rico as the only form of political status that adapts itself fully to the development needs of the people of Puerto Rico."

OPT

The pending canal treaty between Panama and the United States drew praise from former President Eisenhower. General Eisenhower called it welcome news that negotiations concerning Panama Canal operations were going on. He said it offered hope for a new era of harmony.

President De Gaulle of France cut short his visit to Canada under conditions of strain. An awkward situation developed after the French President made a speech in Montreal in which he used a phrase favored by French Canadian separatists. The phrase was

OPT

NARR: (CONT) "free Quebec." It sounded like this in French:

TAPE: DEGAULLE :29

OPT

"Vive le Quebec (cheers). Vive le Quebec libre" (more cheers followed by faint shouts of "vive DeGaulle")

NARR: The enthusiasm of some people in Montreal was not shared by the Canadian Government in Ottawa. Prime Minister Pearson said President DeGaulle's remarks were not acceptable -- that Canada was and would remain united -- rejecting any effort to destory its unity. He also said this:

TAPE: PEARSON :17

OPT

"The people of Canada are free. Every province of Canada is free. Canadians do not need to be liberated. Indeed, many thousands of Canadians gave their lives in two world wars in the liberation of France and other European countries."

NARR: President De Gaulle went home without fulfilling a scheduled meeting with Prime Minister Pearson. Mister Pearson said this was understandable under the circumstances. In Paris, opposition Center Party leader Jean Lecanuet also took exception to President DeGaulle's remarks in Canada. He said it amounted to interference in Canada's internal affairs.

OPT

Turkey suffered more earthquake damage on Wednesday of this past week. An estimated one hundred twenty-five lives were lost in remote mountain villages. The death toll in an earlier earthquake that devasted a portion of western Turkey last Saturday was placed at eighty-three.

OPT

Britain nationalized its steel industry for the second time in sixteen years. The new British Steel Corporation embraced fourteen firms accounting for almost ninety per cent of the nation's steel production. The Government took them over after accusing the private steel firms of poor economic performance.

TOP

London also announced that a new effort would be made to settle the Rhodesian independence issue. Prime Minister Wilson said he was acting on the recommendation of Britain's special envoy to Rhodesia -- Lord Alport -- but had no evidence that the Ian Smith regime was prepared to enter meaningful discussions. Meanwhile, London stood firm in its position that there should not be independence before majority rule.

Elsewhere, in Africa, Nigeria's Federal government announced a successful attack on two towns in the seccessionist Eastern Region -- the oil terminal town of Bonny and nearby Peterside. It said both had been captured by a sea-borne force. But Eastern Nigeria -- which calls itself Biafra -- denied this. Biafra radio said air attacks had checked the landing of invading federal troops, that the action was continuing.

The United States expressed concern during the past week over reports that poison gas was being used in Yemen. A State Department spokesman noted reports that hundreds of people had been killed by the gas. He said the United States condemned any and all such actions as inhumane and entirely at odds with international law. He also said the U.S. would support any international action to deal with the problem. Yemeni Royalist forces have charged that Egyptian planes aiding the opposition Yemeni Republican forces have used poison gas many times. The United Arab Republic has denied it.

TOP

United Nations truce observers were busy between Israel and two Arab states. First there was a brief clash between Israeli and Syrian forces. Next, a round of conferences with Israeli and United Arab Republic representatives concerning the Suez Canal. There was no visible progress toward a permanent peace settlement.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports from Communist China told of stiffening resistance to Mao Tse Tung's cultural revolution. Resistance leading to physical clashes was reported in the important industrial complex of Wuhan -- also in Canton, South China's largest city. Peking Radio claimed army commands all over China were rallying to Mao's support.

And the vetern British ocean liner Queen Mary was saved from the scrap heap by sale to the American port city of Long Beach, California. The price was three million four hundred-fifty thousand dollars -- Long Beach to take possession when the Queen Mary goes out of trans-Atlantic service in September. The old ship will remain afloat, but mostly in the role of a tourist attraction. Long Beach City Manager John Mansell described the city's plans for the Queen Mary this way:

TAPE: MANSELL :20

"We intend to use the Queen Mary for a museum -- a one hundred-fifty thousand square foot museum, a hotel complex, foreign trade center. And we also have as one of our prime industries here oceanographic research, and we think they will all blend together nicely."

ANNCR: Listen again next week when the Voice of America will bring you THE WEEK IN REVIEW -- a background report on major events, ideas and comments of the past seven days as seen from Washington.

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POLITICAL FEATURE NO. 1-1157 JULY 28, 1967
WALTER SHELDON

NO EASY ANSWERS; A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF URBAN VIOLENCE

ANNCR: THE HOT SUMMER HAS BROUGHT RACIAL VIOLENCE TO SOME OF AMERICA'S CITIES, MOST RECENTLY DETROIT, MICHIGAN AND CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND. IN A RADIO PANEL DISCUSSION THREE PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE COVERED THESE STORIES GAVE SOME OF THEIR OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS. HERE IS_____TO REPORT ON THEIR VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NARR: THE REPORTERS WERE HAYNES JOHNSON OF THE WASHINGTON STAR... BEN FRANKLIN OF THE NEW YORK TIMES...AND THOMAS ROSS OF THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES. JOHNSON REPORTED FROM DETROIT...FRANKLIN HAD JUST RETURNED FROM WATCHING THE VIOLENCE IN CAMBRIDGE...AND ROSS HAS BEEN REPORTING ON RACIAL MATTERS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

AS REPORTERS THEY HAD WATCHED THE URBAN RIOTS AS THEY TOOK PLACE, AND HAD REPORTED FACTUALLY TO THEIR NEWSPAPERS. BUT FROM THEIR CLOSE VIEW OF THE ACTION THEY ALSO FORMED OPINIONS. THESE WERE EDUCATED OPINIONS, BOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT.

HAYNES JOHNSON, IN DETROIT, WAS ASKED FIRST IF HE SAW A COMMON PATTERN IN THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF URBAN RIOTS.

VOICE: THEY BEGIN WITH A MINOR INCIDENT ALMOST ALWAYS INVOLVING POLICE. ONE OR TWO PEOPLE ARE ARRESTED...AND ALL OF A SUDDEN YOU HAVE A SPARK THAT SETS OFF WHAT WE ARE NOW SEEING THROUGHOUT OUR COUNTRY--A RACIAL CONFLAGRATION IN OUR CITIES.

NARR: IT HAD BEGUN THAT WAY IN NEWARK, IN CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, AND IN DETROIT. COMPARED TO THE VIOLENCE THAT FOLLOWED, THE DIRECT CAUSES SEEMED ALMOST TRIVIAL. CERTAINLY, THE RIOTS CAME AS A SURPRISE IN EACH CASE. REPORTER JOHNSON TOLD HOW MOST OF THE COMMUNITY IN DETROIT REACTED.

VOICE: CITY OFFICIALS AND NEGRO LEADERS HERE ARE AS STUNNED AS ANYONE ELSE. THEY HAD FELT THAT DETROIT HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS: THAT

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS NOT AS BAD AS IN OTHER CITIES; THAT THERE ARE LOVELY NEGRO SECTIONS HERE; THAT, IN FACT, FOR YEARS THERE HAS BEEN RACIAL HARMONY TO A DEGREE WHICH THEY THOUGHT BETTER THAN IN OTHER CITIES; THAT NEGROES AND WHITES ARE WORKING TOGETHER ON THE FACTORY LINES WHICH PRODUCE THE CARS FOR AROUND THE WORLD.

NARR: BUT A RIOT DID BEGIN IN DETROIT'S NEGRO SECTION. HOUSES WERE BURNED, STORES LOOTED, SNIPERS KILLED PEOPLE IN THE STREETS, AND NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS WERE BROUGHT IN TO RESTOR ORDER. IN CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE WAS MORE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD. BEN FRANKLIN, OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, TOLD HOW THE RIOT CAME ABOUT.

VOICE: CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, IS A CITY IN A RURAL COUNTRYSIDE...A TOWN OF ONLY 50-THOUSAND PEOPLE. THE SPARK THAT IGNITED THE RIOT THERE WAS ONE MAN. HE WAS MR. H. RAP BROWN WHO IS THE TWENTY-THREE YEAR OLD EXTREMELY MILITANT CHAIRMAN OF A CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP CALLED THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE. MR. BROWN WAS INVITED BY LOCAL LEADERS TO COME THERE EARLIER IN THE WEEK AND MAKE A SPEECH. AND HIS SPEECH, I THINK, COULD BE FAIRLY DESCRIBED AS INTEMPERATE. HE SUGGESTED TO A GROUP OF FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES THAT THE TOWN SHOULD HAVE BEEN BURNED DOWN SOME TIME AGO...AND HE SPECIFICALLY SUGGESTED THAT A FIFTY-YEAR-OLD DILAPIDATED SCHOOL FOR NEGROES SHOULD BE BURNED DOWN, AND THEY DID; THEY BURNED IT DOWN.

NARR: NEGRO RIOTS IN THE CITIES CAN BE TOUCHED OFF BY MANY MINOR INCIDENTS--THE ROUTINE ARREST OF A NEGRO FOR SOME VIOLATION--A PRIVATE QUARREL BETWEEN TWO PERSONS ON A STREET--A RUMOR OF UNFAIRNESS THAT GETS OUT OF HAND. BUT WHAT EVERYONE NOW ASKS HIMSELF IS WHAT ARE THE BASIC CAUSES OF ALL THIS TROUBLE? IT'S EASY TO SAY THAT NEGROES ARE FIGHTING FOR RIGHTS AND BENEFITS THEY FEEL HAVE BEEN DENIED TO THEM. YET IN THE PAST FEW YEARS THEY

HAVE MADE TREMENDOUS GAINS AND THE RIOTS BRING NOTHING BUT SETBACKS AND SUFFERING FOR NEGROES AS WELL AS WHITES. WHITE HOUSE REPORTER THOMAS ROSS POINTS OUT WHAT HE FEELS IS ONE OF THE POLITICAL CAUSES.

VOICE: THE PRESIDENT, OF COURSE, HAS PROPOSED, SINCE HE HAS BEEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE, A NUMBER OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO GO TO THE ROOT CAUSES OF MUCH OF THIS RACIAL UNREST IN THE COUNTRY. AND CONGRESS HAS RESPONDED RATHER WEAKLY TO HIS REQUESTS.

NARR: REPORTER BEN FRANKLIN, AFTER WATCHING THE TROUBLE IN CAMBRIDGE, WAS CONVINCED THAT MOST OF THE NEGROES ON THE SCENE HAD NO WISH FOR THE VIOLENCE THAT ERUPTED.

VOICE: IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE MAJORITY OF NEGROES, EVEN IN A GHETTO, HAVE WITHDRAWN; HAVE GONE IN AND CLOSED THEIR SHUTTERS, AND THEY DON'T TURN THEIR LIGHTS ON AT NIGHT. THEY JUST PULL AWAY INTO ANOTHER WORLD...OR ELSE THEY ARE OUT TRYING TO CALM THE FIGHTING, AND MANY OF THEM ARE BEING SHOT AT BY THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

NARR: HAYNES JOHNSON, FROM DETROIT, POINTS OUT THAT NEGROES FORM ABOUT 11% OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT OF THIS 11%, ONLY A FEW ARE INCLINED TO VIOLENCE.

VOICE: NEGROES WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THESE SITUATIONS ARE PERHAPS TWO OR THREE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION, WHEREAS THE OTHER NEGROES, THEMSELVES, ARE SUFFERING THE GREATEST PERSONAL LOSS, NOT ONLY LOSS IN LIVES, BUT ALSO THE GREATEST LOSS OF PROPERTY.

NARR: IN ALL OF THESE OUTBREAKS IT IS EASY TO SEE ONLY WHAT HAS ACTUALLY HAPPENED DURING THE RIOT, AND SOMETIMES WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE--THE SPARK THAT TOUCHED IT OFF. THE BASIC CAUSES--MANY OF THEM IRRATIONAL AND CHARGED WITH EMOTION--ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO FIND. MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL IS THE DISCOVERY OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM. ALL THE REPORTERS AGREED WITH HAYNES JOHNSON WHEN HE SAID:

VOICE: THERE ARE CERTAINLY NO SHORT-RANGE AND EASY AND QUICK ANSWERS. UNLESS WE ARE REALLY GOING TO HAVE A STATE OF ANARCHY AND A BLOODY REVOLUTION...YOU MUST GO THROUGH THE ESTABLISHED AUTHORITIES, AND THAT MEANS GOING RIGHT BACK TO THE CONGRESS. AND CONGRESS HAS GOT TO MAKE THE COMMITTMENT TO DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY IN TERMS OF MONEY, EFFORT, SPECIAL SKILLS, TALENTS--THE SAME KIND OF COMMITTMENT THAT WE MADE TO REBUILD EUROPE, OR SEND PEOPLE TO THE MOON. WE'VE GOT TO DO THIS, AND IT'S GOT TO BE DONE OVER A LONG PERIOD OF A GENERATION OR TWO.

NARR: THESE WERE THE THOUGHTS OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN CLOSE TO THE SCENES OF TWO RECENT RIOTS, THOSE IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AND CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND. REPORTERS HAYNES JOHNSON OF THE WASHINGTON STAR, BEN FRANKLIN OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND THOMAS ROSS OF THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES GAVE THEIR OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS IN A SPECIAL PANEL DISCUSSION FOR THE VOICE OF AMERICA. THIS IS _____.

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VOICE OF AMERICA
NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS
FEATURES

CURRENTS #232
Dorothy Crook

July 27, 1967

SOME CAUSES OF RIOTS
(Tape inserts available in Program Documentation Unit)

ANNCR: There are many complex causes of riots in an "affluent society" such as the United States today. With an analysis of some of the economic and social developments behind the recent outbreaks of violence in a number of key cities across the country, here is your narrator_____.

NARR: The causes of riots are of course political and emotional, as well as economic and social. Proposals are being made in Congress and by the President for high-level panels of experts to sort out the basic causes of the recent outbursts of violence and rank them in importance. But even now many people are speaking of some of the political factors involved. There are, for example, the advocates of "black power" who have inflamed existing racial tensions with their anti-white, anti-"establishment" statements.

In addition to these extremist views, there are some political differences among the major parties. The Republican party leaders, for example, have blamed the President and the Democrats for encouraging the riots with their fast-moving civil rights and anti-poverty programs of recent years. The President and his party reply that without these programs the tensions would be much worse. According to the Speaker of the House of Representative John McCormack:

TAPE: MCCORMACK

"Those who speak piously of anarchy in the streets have not hesitated to strike down some of the most progressive laws aimed at these problems. I refer to their attacks on such programs as model cities and rent supplements and aid to education and rat control and others."

NARR: But there are some underlying economic and social conditions which have contributed to the political developments and to the emotions which have led to the violence. In spite of massive civil rights legislation and social welfare programs, there are many continuing problems. One that can be singled out, for example, is the migration of people from small farms to the cities--another the problems of living in huge metropolitan areas--and a third, the gap between what people want and what they can afford to buy, between the highest and the lowest incomes.

The farm revolution is a contributing factor because it has forced millions of small farmers and farm workers out of the countryside and into the cities. In recent years over half a million rural residents each year have left their homes--especially young people. They represent the marginal farmers--often Negroes from very small tenant farms-who have been gradually displaced by machines, such as the cotton picker. In the last six years the number of Negro farm workers in eight southern states has decreased by one third. Their departure has raised the incomes of many of the farmers left behind. The machines have certainly reduced the back-breaking labor. And many who have gone to the big cities have found productive jobs. But a large number each year remain ill-equipped for the more skilled industrial jobs available. They remain frustrated and poverty-stricken, often living for years on the relief payments made under

city or federal government welfare programs.

These displaced workers join other living in the cities at the bottom of the economic ladder. These "others" often include large families headed by a mother whose husband has left her--or a father who hever finished school or for some other reason cannot keep a job. Many--though not all--are Negroes. They live crowded together in city apartments--often in very old buildings, rat-infested, and lacking many of the modern conveniences typical of the "average American family". Slum clearance projects over the years have helped but they have not kept up with the influx of new arrivals and growing populations. As Secretary of Housing and Urban affairs, Robert Weaver told a Senate Committee:

TAPE: WEAVER

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"The trouble and the tragic events in Newark which were just emerging as I formulated this statement underscore the immediacy of the problems of our cities. While we condemn disorder and violence in urban American we must also understand why they occur. They are the inevitable consequences of scores of decades of neglect, discrimination and deprivation. They reflect community despair and hopelessness frequently evidence by a disenchantment with dominant values. Only basic, gigantic and well directed positive action will prevent their occurrence."

NARR: Add to these big city problems the impact of the communications revolution--the widespread availability of television even to those living in the run-down big city areas. Almost everyone has--or has access to--a television set, which helps to accentuate daily differences of incomes. They hear the advertisements of better ways of living--new products--new home conveniences. People are daily persuaded to buy goods and services they can't afford. They also see and hear stories of lawlessness in the wild west of yesteryear,

and of crime in the cities of today. Violence is dramatized--envy and jealousy are added to frustration and hate.

Given these and the many other related factors involved, many people believe that two apparently contradictory courses of action must be followed simultaneously. First, the violence must be stopped. President Johnson, leading Congressmen--and citizens across the country, both Negro and white, are convinced of this. As Martin Luther King said along with three colleagues in the civil rights movement--Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and A. Phillip Randolph--"there is no question that when a riot erupts it has to be halted." As President Johnson said when he sent federal troops to Detroit.

TAPE: JOHNSON

"Your President calls upon all of our people in all of our cities to join in a determined program to maintain law and order, to condemn and to combat lawlessness in all of its forms and firmly to show by word and by deed that riots, looting and public disorder will just not be tolerated."

NARR: And Senator Robert Kennedy:

TAPE: KENNEDY

"The violence and disorders which wrack our major cities today are intolerable threats to our citizens, to our cities and to our way of life. Wherever violence and mob action break out they must be stopped forthwith. .... We must not forget that the first, the primary and sometimes the exclusive victims of these riots are the law-abiding people of the ghetto themselves. ....and it is those who have struggled and sacrificed to build a place in America who lose most from the tragic resentment and hatred."

NARR: But at the same time, greater progress must be made to open new doors of economic opportunity--improve education and training--housing --and recreation facilities--the quality of life generally for the lowest income groups. Much has been done, but not enough. And yet,

as Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs Robert Weaver--who himself is a Negro--warns:

TAPE: WEAVER

"All of us have this sense of urgency, but I feel it is a snare and a delusion to suggest....that we are going to be able to solve this thing for you overnight. It is not going to be quick."

NARR: There are no simple solutions to complex problems. Racial prejudice and poverty of course enter into the picture, but not alone. As the Governor of Michigan, George Romney commented, in Detroit there was "integrated looting and violence." And the vast majority of Negroes are opposed to the riots.

There is poverty. But a picture on the front page of a Washington paper showed clearly a young man taking away a large color television set lashed to the roof of his sporty automobile. This is not poverty as it is known in most countries. In the words of the New York Times, it is part of the "revolution of rising anticipations" but also "evidence that improvements have come more slowly than the rocketing ascent of aspirations."

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POLITICAL ANALYSIS NBR: 1-1153 JULY 27, 1967
HAROLD COURLANDER

FOR THE NEGROES OF THE CITIES, CRUCIAL DECISIONS

ANNCR: NEWS ANALYST HAROLD COURLANDER DISCUSSES THE CRUCIAL DECISIONS THAT CONFRONT URBAN NEGRO COMMUNITIES AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT VIOLENCE.

VOICE: THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE RASH OF LARGE SCALE VIOLENCE THAT HAS SWEPT THROUGH ITS CITIES. THERE IS REVULSION: THERE IS SYMPATHY FOR THE NEGRO VICTIMS OF THE VIOLENCE: THERE IS A DETERMINATION THAT SOMETHING SHALL BE DONE TO DEAL WITH BOTH THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF URBAN DISTRESS AND THE LAWLESS OUTBREAKS: AND THERE IS AN AWARENESS THAT TIME ALONE WILL NOT BRING SOLUTIONS. THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE SEEMS TO REALIZE IT IS AT A CROSSROADS, THAT IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO HAVE A SOARING ECONOMY IF THE BENEFITS ARE NOT BETTER DISTRIBUTED. IT IS ALSO ANGERED BY NEGRO EXTREMIST ACTIONS. THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IS NO LESS AWARE OF THE CROSSROADS IT HAS REACHED. THE ROAD TO MATURE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY THAT ALSO INCLUDES ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IS AN ERRATIC ONE. SOMETIMES IT SEEMS TO MEANDER LAZILY. POLITICAL ACTIVISM ON WHICH ALL NEGROES COULD UNITE -- SUCH AS THAT OFFERED IN THE PAST BY DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING -- HAS PRODUCED TREMENDOUS GAINS. BUT A NEW BREED OF ACTIVISTS ADVOCATING VIOLENCE, NOT MEASURED ADVANCES, HAS APPEARED.

(OPT) SOME OF THE SMALLER GROUPS THAT ONCE MARCHED IN DR. KING'S SHADOW, ACCEPTING HIS PRODUCTIVE NON-VIOLENT APPROACH, NOW WEIGH THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF HOW MANY RIOTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE, HOW MANY BUILDINGS OR BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN BURNED, AND HOW MANY POLICEMEN OR FIREMEN HAVE BEEN SHOT AT FROM WINDOWS OR ROOFTOPS. IT IS A DESTRUCTIVE, ANARCHIC, RECKLESS CALL TO VIOLENCE AND DEATH, WITH NO BENEFITS, ONLY DETRIMENT, TO NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT. (END OPT)

A VARIETY OF YOUNG MEN BENT ON INCITEMENT ARE IN THE STREETS WHERE SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PROTESTERS ONCE MARCHED. THE OUTBREAKS IN DETROIT, CAMBRIDGE, AND MORE THAN A HALF DOZEN OTHER CITIES HAVE NOW BROUGHT THE NEGRO DILEMMA INTO FULL VIEW. WHICH COURSE WILL NEGROES TAKE FROM THIS POINT ON? THERE IS CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT THE BUGLE CALLS OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL AND OTHER ADVOCATES OF BLIND VIOLENCE LEAD ONLY TO THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE BEST NEGRO HOPES. THERE IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAJORITY THAT PROGRESS WITHIN THE LAW, AND BY AMENDMENT OF LAW, HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL CONSCIENCE. THERE IS ALSO THE TEMPTATION TO STRIKE OUT AT THE SYMBOLS OF LONG DISTRESS, TO RESPOND TO THE EXCITEMENT OF VIOLENCE, TO ACCEPT THE MEANINGS GIVEN TO THE SLOGAN "BLACK POWER" BY ITS INVENTORS. IF REAL ACHIEVEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE, THE NEGROES CANNOT GO BOTH WAYS AT ONCE, FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF VIOLENCE AND ANARCHY BY EVEN A RELATIVELY FEW WILL DESTROY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PEACEFUL PURSUIT OF OBJECTIVES BY THE MAJORITY. THIS IS WHAT NEGROES ARE FACING AS THEY LOOK AT THE BURNT OUT BUILDINGS IN DETROIT AND CAMBRIDGE -- THEIR OWN HOMES, AND THEIR OWN SHOPPING DISTRICTS -- AND AS THEY CONSIDER THE MORAL EROSION EVIDENT IN THE WILD LOOTING.

RESPONSIBLE NEGRO LEADERS, NO LESS THAN NON-NEGROES, HAVE SPOKEN OUT PLAINLY ABOUT WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING. FOUR OF THE NATION'S OUTSTANDING CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS HAVE JOINTLY WARNED THE NEGRO COMMUNITY THAT NO MATTER WHAT GRIEVANCES REMAIN AS YET UNANSWERED, KILLING, ARSON, AND LOOTING ARE CRIMES THAT CANNOT BE TOLERATED. THE FOUR NEGRO LEADERS -- DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, ROY WILKINS, AND WHITNEY YOUNG -- CLEARLY REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF A LARGE MAJORITY OF NEGROES. BUT EVEN WHILE THEY FORMULATED THEIR STATEMENT, THE ADVOCATES OF VIOLENCE WERE BUSY. NOW IN HAVANA, STOKELY CARMICHAEL WAS CALLING THE DESTRUCTION IN AMERICAN CITIES A REVOLUTION, CALLING THE ROOFTOP SNIPING AT FIREMEN GUERRILLA WARFARE, AND IDENTIFYING FIDEL CASTRO AND CHE GUEVARA AS HIS INSPIRATION. ANOTHER PREACHER OF VIOLENCE, H. RAPP BROWN, NOW UNDER ARREST, WAS SAYING THAT THE NEGROES HAD BUILT AMERICA AND THAT THEY WOULD BURN IT DOWN. EARLIER HE HAD CALLED ON NEGROES TO MARCH WITH GUNS AND TAKE OVER THE STREETS.

THE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE WILL HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO USE FORCE TO DEAL WITH VIOLENCE. BUT AN EQUALLY GREAT BURDEN FALLS ON THE NEGRO COMMUNITY ITSELF. THE OLD CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS DEAD, AND A NEW, UNIFIED APPROACH TO SOCIAL ACTION MUST BE FORGED. A LARGE SECTION OF WHITE AMERICA SUPPORTS BETTERMENT OF THE NEGRO LOT THROUGH LEGAL AND SOCIAL MEANS, THOUGH PROGRESS IN SUCH PROBLEMS AS THE GHETTOES IN LARGE CITIES IS BOUND TO BE PAINFULLY SLOW. WHATEVER NEGROES MAY FEEL THEY HAVE FAILED TO ACHIEVE, DUE PROCESS OF LAW IS INDISPUTABLY ON THEIR SIDE. AND IT MUST BE CLEAR TO MOST THAT THE LAW CANNOT BE VIOLENTLY REJECTED ON THE ONE HAND AND CALLED ON FOR COMFORT ON THE OTHER.

27/2119Z JULY JSJ

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FOLLOWING IS A LEAD VOA COMMENTARY. IBS WOULD APPRECIATE POST REPORTS OF PLACEMENT AND USE.

POLITICAL ANALYSIS 1-1148 JULY 26, 1967.
JOHN ALBERT

DR. KING: "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

ANNCR: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING IN A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS SUPPORTED THE USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS TO STOP RIOTING IN THE CITY OF DETROIT. IN THE SAME MESSAGE HE ALSO ASKED FOR CREATION OF A NATIONAL JOB AGENCY TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR ALL THE NEEDY. VOA NEWS ANALYST JOHN ALBERT NOTES THAT THIS POSITION IS IN LINE WITH DR. KING'S LONG-RANGE VIEWS ON RIOTS, "BLACK POWR" AND THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE NEGRO MOVEMENT IN GENERAL:

VOICE: THESE BROADER VIEWS ARE SET DOWN IN A RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOK, ENTITLED "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE: CHAOS OR COMMUNITY?" THE BOOK CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS A PASSIONATE PLEA FOR CONTINUED NON-VIOLENCE AND CONTINUED COOPERATION WITH WHITE LIBERALS IN THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE FULL NEGRO EQUALITY. DR. KING FINDS FULL VINDICATION OF HIS DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE IN WHAT HE CALLS ITS "HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT" IN THE SOUTH WHERE THE RISING POWER OF THE NEGRO VOTE IN SOUTHERN STATES HAS TRANSFORMED THE ENTIRE POLITICAL LIFE. HE IS NOT SPARING IN HIS CRITICISM OF THE WHITE MAJORITY, OF CONGRESS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF THE NEGRO MASSES IN NORTHERN CITIES. THERE, HE SAYS, IT IS ECONOMIC AND NOT POLITICAL EQUALITY THAT IS NEEDED, AND THAT REQUIRE MASSIVE AND EXTREMELY COSTLY PROGRAMS.

HE WRITES UNDERSTANDINGLY ABOUT THE WAVE OF DESPAIR AND FRUSTRATION SWEEPING NEGROES IN THE NORTH WHO MISTAKENLY EXPECTED IMMEDIATE BENEFITS FROM THE SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN THE SOUTH. BUT HE REJECTS "BLACK POWER" AS A SLOGAN OF DESPAIR; IT STEMS FROM THE MISTAKEN BELIEF THAT BLACK SEPARATISM COULD GET THE NEGRO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER IN ISOLATION. (OPT) "THE NEGROES' PROBLEM," HE ARGUES, " CANNOT BE SOLVED UNLESS THE WHOLE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY TAKES A NEW TURN TOWARD GREATER ECONOMIC JUSTICE. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS THE WEAKNESS OF BLACK POWER IS ITS FAILURE TO SEE THAT THE BLACK MAN NEEDS THE WHITE MAN AND THE WHITE MAN NEEDS THE BLACK MAN." (END OPT)

FOR THE SAME REASONS, DR. KING HAS LITTLE PATIENCE WITH THOSE WHO SEEK A SEPARATE BLACK NATION OR A RETURN TO THE NEGRO'S AFRICAN HERITAGE. THE NEGRO MUST FACE THE FACT, HE SAYS, THAT AMERICA IS NOW HIS HOME, A HOME THAT HE HELPED TO BUILD THROUGH "BLOOD, SWEAT, AND TEARS." (OPT) ONLY WITH THE HELP OF THOSE WHITE AMERICANS WHO ARE CONCERNED CAN THE NEGRO MOVEMENT HOPE TO ACHIEVE THAT "COLORLESS POWER" THAT LEADS TO SECURITY AND JUSTICE. (END OPT) NEGRO RIOTS, APART FROM FRIGHTENING AND ANTAGONIZING THE WHITE MAJORITY AND JUSTIFYING ITS RESISTANCE TO CHANGE, HAVE PROVEN THE FUTILITY OF VIOLENCE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE. NOWHERE MARTIN LUTHER KING WRITES, HAS VIOLENCE LED TO REAL PROGRESS. ONLY A PROGRAM THAT BRINGS THE NEGRO INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF AMERICAN LIFE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE CAN BE SUCCESSFUL. ONLY THE NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT OFFERS SUCH A PROGRAM.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADDR ALSO ASKS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE SELF-CRITICISM WITHIN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, DESPITE 348 YEARS OF RACIAL INJUSTICE. HE PLEADS FOR GREATER RESPECT FOR THE FAMILY AND THE ROLE OF NEGRO WOMEN IN IT, FOR HUMAN LIFE IN GENERAL, FOR A POSITIVE PROGRAM THROUGH WHICH NEGRO YOUTHS CAN BECOME ADJUSTED TO URBAN LIVING AND IMPROVE THEIR GENERAL BEHAVIOR. "WE MUST DO ALL WITHIN OUR POWER TO APPROACH THESE GOALS OURSELVES," HE SAYS.

THE BOOK RECOMMENDS WHAT DR. KING CALLS THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO POVERTY. ABOLISH POVERTY DIRECTLY, HE ARGUES, THROUGH THE GUARANTEED INCOME. THIS PLAN, APPARENTLY TAKEN FROM ECONOMIST JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, WHO ESTIMATES IT WOULD COST ABOUT TWENTY-THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, IS BASED ON AN ASSUMPTION. THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT A GUARANTEED INCOME FOR THE POOR -- INCLUDING THE TWO-THIRDS OF THEM WHO ARE WHITE -- WOULD ALSO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF HOUSING AND EDUCATION. ONLY A COALITION OF NEGROES AND WHITES COULD EFFECT SUCH A CHANGE, DR. KING CONCLUDES, " BECAUSE THEIR COMBINED STRENGTH WILL BE NECESSARY TO OVERCOME THE FIERCE OPPOSITION WE MUST REALISTICALLY ANTICIPATE."

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POLITICAL ANALYSIS NBR: 1-1138 JULY 26, 1967
HAROLD COURLANDER

THE MEANING OF THE RIOTS

ANNCR: FOR COMMENT ON THE URBAN RIOTS, HERE IS AN ANALYSIS BY HAROLD COURLANDER.

VOICE: IT MAY BE SOME TIME YET BEFORE THE REAL MEANINGS OF THE WIDESPREAD BURNING OF BUILDINGS, LOOTING, AND SHOOTING FROM ROOFTOPS AND WINDOWS ARE REALLY UNDERSTOOD. FRUSTRATION AND RESENTMENT ARE INVOLVED, PERHAPS AN ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS, A MEASURE OF RACE CONSCIOUSNESS, AND A LARGE PORTION OF URBAN MALAISE. (OPT) ALL OF THE OUTBREAKS HAD SOMETHING IN COMMON. THEY BEGAN IN PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS AND THE PARTICIPANTS WERE MOSTLY NEGROES. BUT THEY WERE NOT PRECISELY RACE RIOTS, AND TO A LARGE EXTENT THE EVENTS WERE EXTRANEOUS TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. WHILE THE OUTBREAKS HAD CONTAGION IN THEM, SPREADING FROM CITY TO CITY, OR FROM NEIGHBORHOOD TO NEIGHBORHOOD, IT IS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHY THEY HAPPENED AT A PARTICULAR TIME OR PLACE. (END OPT) LEADERS OF NEGRO EXTREMIST GROUPS -- A NUMBER OF WHOM HAD PROPAGATED THE IDEA OF ARSON AND VIOLENCE AS THE ONLY WAY TO GET RETRIBUTION FROM THE WHITE SOCIETY -- SPEAK OF THE EVENTS AS REBELLION. COMMUNIST IDEOLOGISTS DESCRIBE THEM AS THE UPRISING OF THE MASSES. STOKELY CARMICHAEL, CREDITED WITH MAKING "BLACK POWER" AND ITS COROLLARY -- "BURN DOWN THE COURTHOUSE" -- POPULAR EXTREMIST SLOGANS, CALLS THE EVENTS THE GUERRILLA PHASE OF OPEN REVOLUTION. THE OUTBREAKS WERE NONE OF THESE THINGS. THEY WERE TUMULTUOUS, INCENDIARY, AND VASTLY DESTRUCTIVE, AND AS PEOPLE VIEW THE CHARRED REMAINS OF THEIR BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS THEY ARE AWARE THAT SOMETHING MOMENTOUS HAS HAPPENED. BUT WHAT WAS ITS MEANING? TAKE DETROIT AS AN EXAMPLE. THERE WERE NO URGENT GRIM DEMANDS BY THE NEGRO COMMUNITY FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES. THOUGH

THERE IS BAD HOUSING IN THE CITY, THERE ARE NO SLUMS IN THE USUAL SENSE OF THE WORD. LARGE SECTIONS OF THE CITY IN WHICH NEGROES LIVE ARE MADE UP OF MIDDLE CLASS DWELLINGS, MANY OF THEM PRIVATE HOMES. THOUGH NEGRO JOBLESSNESS IN DETROIT IS ABOVE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, NEGRO EMPLOYMENT ON THE WHOLE IS HIGH, AND MEN WHO WORK IN THE AUTOMOBILE PLANTS EARN AN AVERAGE OF $27 A DAY.

IN MANY AREAS WHITES AND NEGROES SHARE THE SAME NEIGHBORHOODS. TWO DETROIT NEGROES ARE IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE, ONE IS ON THE CITY COUNCIL, AND SEVERAL ARE IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE. (OPT) NEGRO LABOR LEADERS HAVE STRONG POSITIONS IN THE LABOR UNIONS. THERE IS NOT, AND NEVER HAS BEEN, ANY DISCRIMINATION IN THE SCHOOLS. MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, THERE HAS BEEN A CONTINUING AND RESPONSIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH COMMUNITY AND RACIAL PROBLEMS. DETROIT WAS NOT A WATTS, NOR A HARLEM. (END OPT) THE GASOLINE BOMBS THAT SET THE CITY AFIRE WERE HURLED BY ONLY A FEW, THOUGH THE LOOTERS WERE OF BOTH RACES. SOME NEGROES HELPED FIGHT THE FIRES, THOUGH OTHERS HARRASSED THE FIREMEN. THE LOOTING WAS CASUAL AND OPEN, AS THOUGH IT WERE AN APPROVED SOCIAL ACTIVITY. SOME OF THOSE WHO LOOTED DROVE UP TO COLLECT THEIR PLUNDER IN LARGE NEW CARS. THERE WAS SOME ANGER, BUT THERE WAS ALSO A LARGE MEASURE OF CONGENIALITY. RESPECTED NEGRO LEADERS WHO TRIED TO HALT THE EXCESSES WERE POLITELY OR IMPERTINENTLY TOLD TO GO AWAY. AND WHEN IT WAS OVER, THOUSANDS OF NEGROES HAD NO HOMES, AND THE PLACES WHERE THEY SECURED THEIR FOOD AND OTHER NEEDS HAD BEEN DESTROYED. THERE IS VERY LITTLE TANGIBLE MEANING IN IT ALL, EXCEPT THE GENERALIZED ONE VOICED EVERYWHERE -- THAT MORE ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO THE BLIGHT OF THE CITIES, AND IN PARTICULAR TO THE NEEDS OF URBAN NEGROES. (OPT) THE THINGS THAT MUST BE DONE CLEARLY CANNOT BE DONE IN A MOMENT, OR A YEAR. THAT THE

LAWLESSNESS, LED BY HOODLUMS AND HATEMONGERS, SPREAD OUT TO INCLUDE NORMALLY LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS, IS TRAGICALLY EVIDENT. THAT THE VIOLENCE HAD TO BE STOPPED ALSO WAS CLEAR. (END OPT) CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JOINED MANY OTHER NEGROES IN ACKNOWLEDGING THAT ARMED FORCE AGAINST THE RIOTERS WAS JUSTIFIED. THE EXTREMISTS MAY CONSIDER THE EVENT A VICTORY. ALL OTHERS CONSIDER IT A TRAGEDY IN WHICH THE NEGROES WERE THE MAIN VICTIMS.

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HMT

ANNCR: PRESIDENT DE GAULLE'S VISIT TO CANADA IS A MAJOR SUBJECT OF COMMENT IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

THERE IS WIDESPREAD CRITICISM FOR WHAT IS REGARDED AS BLATANT INTERFERENCE BY THE FRENCH LEADER IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THAT PRESIDENT DE GAULLE HAS DESCENDED FROM STATESMANSHIP TO MISCHIEF-MAKING:

VOICE: "NO OTHER CHARACTERIZATION IS POSSIBLE AFTER HIS INFLAMMATORY CRY TO THE CROWDS IN MONTREAL OF THE EXTREMISTS' SLOGAN, "LONG LIVE FREE QUEBEC." THE GENERAL IS TOO INTELLIGENT NOT TO REALIZE THAT HE IS INTERVENING IN CANADIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS WITH HIS ENCOURAGEMENT OF SEPARATISM AND HIS OVEREMPHASIS ON THE REGION'S GALLIC ORIGINS, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE. HE IS RUTHLESSLY EXACERBATING AN ALREADY ENORMOUSLY DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. THE GENERAL CLEARLY INTENDS HIS SHAFTS TO RICOCHET AND HIT THE UNITED STATES, WHERE RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRENCH CANADA ARE SO CLOSE. AND, OF COURSE, HE IS TAKING ANOTHER OBLIQUE SLAP NOT ONLY AT ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIANS BUT ALSO AT GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH HE WOULD LIKE TO DETACH COMPLETELY FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

ANNCR: THE TIMES THINKS THAT DE GAULLE WILL ACHIEVE LITTLE IN THE WAY OF PERMANENT BENEFITS FROM HIS TACTICS:

VOICE: "HE IS FANNING THE FIRES OF SEPARATISM, WHICH WILL MAKE LIFE TEMPORARILY A BIT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA, BUT HE IS NOT ENHANCING THE LURE OF FRANCE. HE IS DESTROYING, NOT CREATING, AND THE PERSISTENCE OF HIS POLICIES OF OBSTRUCTION--IN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND CANADA--COULD BOOMERANG AGAINST FRANCE.

GAULLISM IS BECOMING A FORM OF ISOLATIONISM THAT, IF KEPT UP LONG ENOUGH, WILL LEAVE FRANCE IN SOLITARY GRANDEUR, WITH A QUESTION MARK AS TO THE GRANDEUR."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(MORE) JC

ANNCR: THE INFLUENTIAL WASHINGTON POST DECLARES THAT IT IS NOT THE REAL GENERAL DE GAULLE BUT A CARICATURE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT WHO HAS BEEN VISITING CANADA THIS WEEK:

VOICE: CERTAINLY NO RESPONSIBLE STATESMAN WOULD SO EGREGIOUSLY APPEAL TO FRENCH-CANADIAN SEPARATISM, IN CONTEMPT OF ALL ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF RESPECT FOR ANOTHER COUNTRY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. NO LEADER OF A PROUD NATION WOULD ALLOW HIMSELF TO PANDER TO A PARTISAN CROWD'S ITCH FOR SLOGANS LIKE "LONG LIVE FREE QUEBEC." NO FRENCHMAN OF ELOQUENCE OR DIGNITY WOULD SAY "I HAVE THE SAME FEELING NOW AS I HAD DURING THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE."

ANNCR: THE POST SAYS THAT THE CANADIANS HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO BE OUTRAGED BY THE GENERAL'S PERFORMANCE:

VOICE: "THEY ARE UNLIKELY TO CONFUSE IT WITH THE PROJECTION OF NATIONAL GRANDEUR WHICH HE HAS ELSEWHERE ESSAYED. INDEED, THE PERSONALITY EXERCISE IN WHICH PRESIDENT DE GAULLE HAS ENGAGED IN CANADA DOES NOT DESERVE TO BE CALLED POLICY, UNLESS ONE CHOOSES TO CALL HIS EXPRESSIONS OF ANTI-AMERICANISM A POLICY."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE WASHINGTON POST.

(MORE) JC

ANNCR:

THE MASS CIRCULATION DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE OBSERVES:

VOICE:

"THE EFFRONTERY OF SUCH A PERFORMANCE ON THE SOIL OF A HOST COUNTRY HAS NOT BEEN SURPASSED SINCE KHRUSHCHEV CAME TO NEW YORK AND BANGED HIS SHOE ON A DESK AT THE UNITED NATIONS. WE SHOULD NOT BE OVERWHELMED IF OTTAWA IS NOTICEABLY ABLE TO CONTROL ITS ENTHUSIASM WHEN GEN. DE GAULLE BELATEDLY ARRIVES FOR A COURTESY CALL."

ANNCR:

THAT WAS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

(MORE)

NCA-23

THE PRESS AND THE VIOLENCE 1/1141 U26/67

ANNCR: PRESS RADIO AND TELEVISION CONTINUE TO BE IMPORTANTLY PRE-OCCUPIED WITH THE AVE OF NEGRO RIOTING SWEEPING THROUGH URBAN CENTERS IN MANY PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTING STATIONS PROVIDE DETAILED COVERAGE AND CARRY THE STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, STATE GOVERNORS, MAYORS AND OTHER PUBLIC FIGURES INCLUDING NEGRO LEADERS. IN GENERAL, THE NEWS MEDIA ARE SYMPATHETIC WITH THE PLIGHT IN WHICH MANY NEGROES FIND THEMSELVES THROUGH NO BASIC FAULT OF THEIR OWN. BUT, AS THEY GROPE FOR BASIC CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS, ANALYSTS STERNLY CONDEMN THE RESORT TO RIOTING, LOOTING AND KILLING. THE "MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR" AND OTHER PAPERS IN THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER CHAIN THINK IT HAD BEST BE ADMITTED THAT NO ONE FULLY UNDERSTAND EITHER THE CAUSES OR THE REMEDIES FOR THE CURRENT BREAKDOWN OF ORDER IN OUR LARGE INDUSTRIAL CITIES. THE AUTHORITIES, THE SCRIPPS HOWARD PAPERS SAY, ARE CAUGHT OFF GUARD BY THE RIOTS BECAUSE THEY LACK ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SLUM CRIMINAL ELEMENTS WHICH THEY MIGHT GAIN BY USING POLICE METHODS ROUTINE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE SAME COMMUNITIES. COMMENTING FURTHER, THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPERS MAKE THESE OBSERVATIONS:

VOICE: "DECENT NEGRO CITIZENS ARE THE FIRST AND MAIN VICTIMS OF THESE RIOTS. MOST OF THOSE KILLED IN NEWARK WERE INNOCENT BYSTANDERS SOME OF THEM HIDING IN THEIR HOMES OR TRYING TO GET HOME FROM WORK. ANYONE WHO THINKS THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEGROES FAVOR THESE INCIDENTS MIGHT THINK OTHERWISE IF A RIOT BROKE OUT IN HIS OWN NEIGHBORHOOD.

"SECURITY IN PERSON AND POSSESSION IS THE BASIC CIVIL RIGHT, WITHOUT WHICH ALL OTHERS LACK MEANING. A GOVERNMENT WHICH CAN'T, OR WON'T, PROVIDE THIS PROTECTION DESERVES CONTEMPT AND INVITES DISORDER."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER CHAIN.

(MORE) BMT

PAGE TWO THE PRESS AND THE VIOLENCE 7/26/67

ANNCR: THE "WALL STREET JOURNAL" FEARS THAT THE SUMMER OF 1967 MAY BE MARKED BY FUTURE HISTORIANS AS THE POINT IN TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN NEGRO FINALLY LOST ALL HOPE IN THE WHITE MAN. THAT, SAYS THE FINANCIAL DAILY, IS THE DISMAL CONCLUSION OF SCORES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, POVERTY WORKERS, CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS AND OTHERS AS THEY TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE HORROR OF THE PAST FEW DAYS. AND THE "JOURNAL" CONTINUES:

VOICE: "IT DOES NOT EXCUSE THE HORROR IN THE SLIGHTEST, THEY SAY, BUT HOW ELSE TO EXPLAIN THE SCORES OF DEAD, THE THOUSANDS OF INJURED, THE WAVES OF LOOTERS AND DESTROYERS, THE RATTLE OF RIFLE FIRE AND THE FLAMES OF ARSON -- ALL STRIKING THE CITIES OF THE U.S. WITHIN A SHORT SPACE IN THIS HOTTEST OF ALL SUMMERS.

"WHETHER THIS WILL INDEED BE THE SUMMER OF LOST HOPE DEPENDS, OF COURSE, ON WHETHER BOTH NEGROES AND WHITES CAN LEARN ANYTHING NEW FROM THE CURRENT CHAOS. IT MAY BE, SOME OBSERVERS SUGGEST, THAT THIS SEASON WILL BE REMEMBERED AS A BITTER BUT BRIEF INTERLUDE IN A DECADES-LONG BUT FINALLY SUCCESSFUL DRIVE TOWARD REAL EQUALITY. BUT ONLY TIME CAN TELL IF THIS IS TO BE. RIGHT NOW, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SAY ONLY THAT THEDEEPEST GULF DIVIDES BLACK AND WHITE AMERICA AND THAT IT HAS OPENED TO FRIGHTENING, OBVIOUS PROPORTIONS ALL AT ONCE."

(MORE) BMT

(OPTIONAL) ANNCR: NO ONE KNOWS PRECISELY WHAT MAKES ANY PARTICULAR TIME A FLASH POINT FOR RACIAL TURMOIL, THE "JOURNAL" POINTS OUT. BUT IN THE OPINION OF MANY NEGROES AND WHITES FAMILIAR WITH THE MOOD OF THE NEGRO GHETTOES THIS SUMMER'S BLOWUP COULD HAVE BEEN PREDICTED, THE PAPER SAYS AND ADDS:
(OPT) VOICE: "OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, THEY CLAIM, THE NEGRO HAS BEEN GIVEN HOPE AND THEN REBUFFED, SHOWN THE FRUITS OF AN AFFLUENCE HE COULD NOT SHARE, ENCOURAGED TO UPLIFT HIMSELF AND THEN BLOCKED WHEN HE TRIED TO MOVE UP A RUNG ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LADDER. THEY PAINT A PICTURE OF MOUNTING FURY AS THE WHITE MAN SEEMED LATELY TO TURN MUCH OF HIS ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO." (END OPT)
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "WALL STREET JOURNAL".
(MORE) BMT

///OPTIONAL///

ANNCR: THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" SAYS THAT A MINDLESS MANIA HAS TAKEN OVER MUCH OF OUR URBAN CIVILIZATION. REVOLUTIONISTS AND OUR ENEMIES REJOICE, THE PAPER ADDS, WHILE DECENT AMERICANS OF ALL RACES AND CLASSES CAN ONLY REGISTER SICK DISBELIEF, HORROR AND REVULSION. THE "TRIBUNE" FINDS TOO LITTLE DISPOSITION TO CONDEMN THE LAWLESS AND TOO GREAT A TENDENCY TO INVITE THE LAW-ABIDING TO MOURN THEIR FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR THOSE WHOSE CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY IS APPLICATION OF THE TORCH. AND THE PAPER OFFERS THIS COMMENT:
VOICE: "BEFORE WE SPREAD THE DOCTRINE OF GUILT BY IMPUTATION TO THOSE WHOSE ONLY FAULT IS TO SHARE A COMMON HUMANITY, LET US REFLECT THAT THE CHARACTERISTIC OF CRIMINALS IS THAT THEY ARE INDIVIDUALS, NOT NATIONS OR RACES. IT IS WRONG AND UNTRUE TO TRY TO PUT THE BLAME ON A DETROIT OR A NEWARK. THE BLAME BELONGS ON THOSE ELEMENTS IN DETROIT AND NEWARK WHO DESTROY PROPERTY; SHOOT CITIZENS, POLICE, AND FIREMEN; AND FOUL THEIR NEST. THEIR ILLOGICAL VIEW IS THAT, IF WHAT THEY HAVE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH, THEN THEY WILL DESTROY IT UTTERLY, SO THAT THEY WILL HAVE NOTHING. THEN, HAT IN HAND, THE TAXPAYERS ARE SUPPOSED TO COME AND REDEEM THE DAMAGE THEY HAVE DONE."
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE."
(MORE) BMT
CORRECTION: PAGE NUMBER SHUD READ PAGE FOUR RPT FOUR.

ANNCR: WRITING IN THE "WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS" AND OTHER PAPERS, BRUCE BIOSSAT POINTS OUT THAT WHILE RIOTS FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE NEGRO, THERE IS NO PERSUASIVE EVIDENCE THAT THEY PRODUCE MORE THAN FRAGMENTARY, TOKEN RELIEF OF THE POOR NEGRO POOR'S DESPERATE ECONOMIC PLIGHT. AND THE ANALYST ASKS THIS QUESTION:
VOICE: "IF THE EXTREMITY OF STREET WARFARE YIELDS NO MORE THAN THIS, THEN WHAT COMES NEXT? WHAT FOLLOWS THE RIOT? THE TOTAL DISRUPTION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY?
"GENUINE NEGRO BETTERMENT HAS TO LIE IN OTHER DIRECTIONS, AWAY FROM ISOLATION AND WARFARE, TOWARD ENDURING, FRUITFUL LINKS WITH THE WHITE COMMUNITY -- WITH ITS OVERWHELMING PREPONDERANCE OF NUMBERS AND ITS NEAR-MONOPOLY ON THE IMMENSE RESOURCES REQUIRED TO PERFORM AN IMMENSE TASK.

PAGE SIX PRESS & THE VIOLENCE
(OPTIONAL)

ANNCR:
THE "WASHINGTON POST" SEES THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE PROCESS OF COLLAPSING WHILE ITS ESTABLISHED AND TRADITIONAL LEADERS SIT SILENT AND SHAKEN. AND THE "POST" GOES ON TO SAY:

VOICE:
"THE MOVEMENT HELD TOGETHER SUPERBLY WELL IN ITS EARLY YEARS, FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT IT WAS SUCCESSFUL IN ASSERTING NEGROES' RIGHTS. AS THE MOVEMENT CAME NORTH, THE MORAL QUESTIONS GREW MORE COMPLICATED, THE SOCIAL REMEDIES BECAME LESS CLEAR, THE SENSE OF FRUSTRATION AND LOSS OF DIRECTION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT ROSE, AND THE DEDICATION TO NONVIOLENT METHODS DETERIOATED. THE MOVEMENT IS NOW FRAGMENTING, FROM WITHIN, WITH THE FORCE OF A HAND GRENADE. THE ELEMENT OF MORAL LEADERSHIP IS BEING DESTROYED, AND THAT LOSS IS A NATIONAL CATASTROPHE."

ANNCR:
THAT WAS THE "WASHINGTON POST."

250P EDT ALM.

PAGE 7 PRESS AND THE VIOLENCE

ANNCR:
COMMENTATOR ALEX DREIER OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY THINKS THAT EVERYONE SAW THE VIOLENCE COMING BUT SAYS NOBODY COULD OR WOULD DO ANYTHING TO STOP. MOREOVER, HE ADDS, EVEN AS THE RIOTS ARE UNDER WAY, THE PUBLIC PLEADS FOR SCAPEGOATS. AND HE OFFERS THIS IN EXPLANATION:

VOICE:
"NO ONE WANTS TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE JOBLESSNESS AND THE DESPAIR AND RED HOT RESENTMENT THAT IS BRED IN RAT-INFESTED SLUMS. SO THERE MUST BE REASON OTHER THAN HARD CORE WHITE PREJUDICE AGAINST BLACK PEOPLE. PERHAPS COMMUNISTS CAUSED THE RIOTS OR IRRESPONSIBLE BLACK POWER ADVOCATES THAT BLABBED THEIR HEADS OFF RIGHT IN THE MOST TINDER BOX SITUATIONS. BUT COULD COMMUNISTS AND BLACK NATIONALISTS CAUSE RIOTS IN LARCHMONT, NEW YORK, IN RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS OR IN BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA? THEY COULD NOT BECAUSE THE POPULATIONS OF THOSE CITIES ARE CAUCASIONS WHO LIVE WELL AND WHATEVER THEIR PERSONAL PROBLEMS MAY BE, THEY ARE NOT TIED TO DISCRIMINATION OR LACK OF EMPLOYMENT OR EDUCATION OR ADEQUATE HOUSING. TO FOMENT A RIOT, THERE FIRST MUST BE PRESENT THE SEEDS OF FRUSTRATION AND ANGER."
(MORE)

252P EDT ALM.

PAGE 8 PRESS AND THE VIOLENCE
(OPTIONAL)

ANNCR:
COMMENTATOR DREIER OBSERVES THAT MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES DIE IN THE RIOTING, AND MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES LOSE THEIR PROPERTY. THE RIOTERS, HE POINTS OUT, DESTROY THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD DEMONSTRATING THEIR HATRED FOR THEIR GHETTOIZED ENVIRONMENT. AND HE REACHES THIS CONCLUSION.

VOICE:
"THE GREATEST CHALLENGE TO OUR SOCIETY THEN IS HARD UPON US. IT IS TWO-FOLD. FIRST, TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER AND SECONDLY, TO WIPE OUT ONCE AND FOR ALL THE ROOT CAUSES THAT MAKE MEN GO MAD WITH FRUSTRATION, LOOT AND BURN AND KILL IN THIS, THE MOST AFFLUENT SOCIETY IN HISTORY. IF WE FAIL AGAIN TO RECOGNIZE AND MEET THE CHALLENGE, HISTORY WILL FORGET MOST OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE THINGS OUR SOCIETY PRODUCED AND REMEMBER ONLY THE DESTRUCTION."

ANNCR:
THAT WAS ALEX DREIER OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

255P EDT ALM.

ANNCR:

THE "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" SAYS THAT THE ONLY WAY TO PROVIDE THE NEGRO WITH THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING FULL CITIZENSHIP IS THROUGH UNSPECTACULAR PROGRESS IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, HOUSING AND EDUCATION WHICH MUST BE SUPPORTED BY THE TAXPAYERS WHO ARE NOT PLEASED BY A BURNING DETROIT OR NEWARK LAID WASTE. IN SHORT, THE NEGRO IS THE CHIEF VICTIM OF THE VIOLENCE, THE "DAILY NEWS" DECLARES, AND ADDS THAT THIS IS WELL UNDERSTOOD BY CIVIL RIGHTS MODERATES. OF THESE LATTER, THE PAPER SAYS:

VOICE:

"THE WHITE COMMUNITY CAN HELP THESE MODERATE LEADERS BY BEARING IN MIND THAT THEY ARE STRONGER AND MORE NUMEROUS THAN THE RADICALS IN SPITE OF THE GREATER SPLASH MADE BY THE LATTER. IF THEIR GOOD WORK CAN BE SUSTAINED IN SPITE OF WHAT FOREBODES AS A CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE AND DISRUPTION, THE SUMMER WILL NOT BE LOST."

ANNCR:

THAT WAS THE "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS."

PC/CR 258P EDT ALM.

NCA-24

WORLD PRESS REVIEW NBR: 46 2/4517 JULY 26, 1967

ANNCR: IN COMMENTING ON RACIAL RIOTING IN AMERICAN CITIES, MUCH OF THE FREE WORLD PRESS REFLECTS SYMPATHY FOR THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGROES, BUT OBJECTS TO THE USE OF VIOLENCE TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER "GUARDIAN" VOICES A WIDESPREAD SENTIMENT:

VOICE: "THOUGH IT MAY BE A COLD DOCTRINE TO PREACH TO A PEOPLE WHICH HAS BEEN OPPRESSED FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES, THE PRINCIPLES WHICH OUGHT TO GOVERN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ARE NOT IRRELEVANT TO INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS; NEGOTIATION IS RIGHT AND VIOLENCE IS WRONG. BUT WHITE AMERICANS SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE AT LAST THAT UNLESS THEY GO FAR MORE THAN HALFWAY TO MEET THE NEGROES, THEN MORE AND MORE VIOLENCE IS INEVITABLE."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "GUARDIAN" IN BRITAIN.

(MORE) BMT

PAGE TWO WORLD PRESS REVIEW NO. 46 7/26/67

ANNCR: "LE FIGARO" IN FRANCE SAYS THAT INTEGRATION IN AMERICA IS TOO SLOW, BUT IT WARNS:

VOICE: "EXTREMISM BY THE BLACKS CARRIED VERY SERIOUS RISKS OF GIVING WHITE RACISTS NEW ARGUMENTS IN AFFIRMING THEIR OPPOSITION TO ANY KIND OF INTEGRATION."

ANNCR: THAT WAS "LE FIGARO" IN FRANCE.

(MORE) BMT

ANNCR: THE INDEPENDENT "BERLINER MORGENPOST" OF WEST GERMANY NOTES THAT THE INDIVIDUAL STATES HAVE DONE MUCH TO ALLEVIATE THE NEGRO PROBLEM. HOWEVER, THE PAPER ADDS:
VOICE: "THE EFFORTS TOWARD BUILDING BETTER HOUSES, SCHOOLS, AND HOSPITALS AND IN ACHIEVING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RACES HAVE BEEN A DROP IN THE BUCKET, MAINLY BECAUSE THE POPULATION EXPLOSION AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE SUBSTITUTES THREE UNSOLVED PROBLEMS FOR ONE SOLVED ONE."
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "BERLINER MORGENPOST" IN WEST GERMANY.
(MORE) BMT

ANNCR: ANOTHER GERMAN PAPER, THE INFLUENTIAL "FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE" WRITES:
VOICE: "WHILE RACIALISM IS SWEEPING THE AMERICAN NEGROES, THE WHITES SHOULD REALIZE THAT NO SOLUTION OTHER THAN DESEGREGATION IS POSSIBLE. HOPELESSNESS IS NOT AN AMERICAN CHARACTERISTIC. EXTREME CHALLENGES REPEATEDLY HAVE MOBILIZED THE LATENT CAPABILITIES OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY TO AN AMAZING DEGREE. NOW THAT THE DIFFERNECE BETWEEN THOSE WHO CAME TO GOD'S OWN COUNTRY IN SEARCH OF FREEDOM AND THOSE TAKEN THERE AS SLAVES, CAN NO LONGER BE VEILED, AMERICAN SOCIETY WILL HAVE TO MAKE SERIOUS EFFORTS TO MERGE INTO A WHOLE."
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE" IN WEST GERMANY.
(MORE) BMT

ANNCR: IN JAPAN, THE MASS CIRCULATION "TOKYO SHIMBUN" IS PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A SOLUTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE:
VOICE: "DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF PRESIDENTS KENNEDY AND JOHNSON TO IMPLEMENT CIVIL RIGHTS, THE RESULTS, IN THE FACE OF THE GROWING NEGRO POPULATION AND SLUMS IN THE LARGE CITIES, ARE LIKE WATER SCATTERED ON THIRSTY SOIL."
ANNCR: THAT WAS "TOKYO SHIMBUN" IN JAPAN.
(MORE) BMT

IN NORWAY, THE LABOR PARTY DAILY "ARBEIDERBLADET" OFFERS THIS EXPLANATION OF THE RIOTING:
VOICE: "LIVING STANDARDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE ARE STAGNATING, EVEN DROPPING IN AN OTHERWISE PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY WHERE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE WHITE POPULATION STEADILY INCREASING. THIS IS HARDLY DUE TO DISCRIMINATION ALONE, ALTHOUGH WHITES ARE GENERALLY RELUCTANT OR INDIFFERENT VIA-A-VIS THE COLORED. THE U.S.A. IS ALSO FACED WITH ENORMOUS URBAN PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL AND WHICH EXPERTS NEED SOME TIME TO BE ABLE TO SOLVE."
ANNCR: "ARBEIDERBLADET" CONTINUES:
VOICE: "BUT THE YOUNG GENERATION OF COLORED PEOPLE IS IMPATIENT. THEY DEMAND EQUALITY, OR SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT TOWARD EQUALITY, FOR THEMSELVES. THIS ATTITUDE IS PARTICULARLY PRONOUNCED IN THE GREAT CITIES IN THE NORTH. AS LONG AS THE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON CANNOT MEET THEIR EXPECTATIONS INCREASING NUMBER OF COLORED LEADERS FEEL THE ONLY LANGUAGE THAT THE WHITE POPULATION UNDERSTANDS IS THE LANGUAGE OF VIOLENCE."
ANNCR: THAT WAS "ABEIDERBLADET" IN NORWAY.
(MORE) BMT

ANNCR: COMMENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST. THE "PRETORIA NEWS", IN ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DETROIT RIOTS AND NEWARK'S BLACK POWER CONFERENCE, SAYS IT IS WRONG TO REGARD THEM AS A VINDICATION OF APARTHEID BECAUSE:
VOICE: "THE AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATIONS ARE NOT COMPARABLE BOTH COUNTRIES ARE MULTI-RACIAL BUT THE AMERICAN NEGRO IS IN A MINORITY, THE SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK IN A MAJORITY. IN AMERICA THE WHITE MAJORITY HAS EMBARKED UPON A CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAMME FOR THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO MINORITY; IN SOUTH AFRICA THE WHITE MINORITY, WIELDING ALL REAL POWER, CLINGS STEADFASTLY TO A DOCTRINE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION THAT DENIES THE BLACK MAJORITY POLITICAL RIGHTS IN THE SO-CALLED WHITE AREAS AND RETARDS ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS."
ANNCR: THE SOUTH AFRICAN DAILY THEN ASKS WHY THEN ARE NEGRO-WHITE RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES DETERIORATING? HOW IS THAT WITH NEGROES ENJOYING MORE CIVIL RIGHTS THAN EVER BEFORE THERE SHOULD BE A BLACK POWER DEMAND FOR SOMETHING CLOSELY RESEMBLING APARTHEID? THE ANSWER, SAYS THE "PRETORIA NEWS":
(MORE) BMT

VOICE: "IS TO BE FOUND, AT LEAST PARTLY, IN THE FACT THAT THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO HAS NOT KEPT PACE WITH HIS POLITICAL PROGRESS OR WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE. THE RESULT IS THAT THE NEGRO QUARTERS OF GREAT AMERICAN CITIES ARE POWDER-KEGS OF SQUALOR, POVERTY, MISERY AND UNHAPPINESS AND LIABLE TO EXPLODE AT THE SLIGHTEST SPARK, ACCIDENTAL OR DELIBERATELY APPLIED BY MILITANT NEGRO NATIONALISTS. THAT NATIONALISM WAS BORN OF NEGRO MISERY, HAS GAINED STRENGTH FROM EMERGENT BLACK AFRICA AND IS CASHING IN ON THE SLOWNESS OF NEGRO ADVANCEMENT. IT DOES NOT YET, HOWEVER, APPEAR TO HAVE MORE THAN MINORITY SUPPORT -- AND IN AMERICA IT IS UTTERLY AND WILDLY IMPRACTICABLE. IT IS IMPRACTICABLE FOR THE SAME REASON THAT APARTHEID WILL, IN THE LONG RUN, PROVE TO BE IMPRACTICABLE IN SOUTH AFRICA -- MILITANT SECTIONAL NATIONALISM, WHATEVER ITS COLOUR, CAN NEVER BRING PEACE OR STABILITY TO A MULTI-RACIAL COUNTRY."
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "PRETORIA NEWS" IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(MORE) BMT

ANNCR: ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER, THE "STAR" ALSO DISMISSES AS UNREALISTIC THE CLAIMS FOR A SEPARATE STATE:
VOICE: "ALTHOUGH THE ADVOCATES OF "BLACK POWER" ARE NOW TALKING WILDLY OF SEAPRATE AMERICAS, NO ONE CAN SERIOUSLY BELIEVE THAT THERE IS ANY ALTERNATIVE TO THE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE FOR WHICH THE OLDER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS FOUGHT. THE LONG HOT SUMMERS OF THE 1960'S MAY THEREFORE PROVE TO BE A TURNING POINT IN AMERICA'S PRIVATE AGONY. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S GREAT SOCIETY IS BECOMING MORE THAN A HAPPY SLOGAN -- IT IS AN URGENT NECESSITY. IT MAY BE LEFT TO HIS SUCCESSORS TO ACHIEVE IT, BUT THE EMBATTLED FRONTIER OF THE NEXT DECADE MAY WELL BE AT HOME RATHER THAN ON THE PERIMETERS OF THE COMMUNIST WORLD."
ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "STAR" IN SOUTH AFRICA.
PCT/SG 7/26/67 BMT4P EDT

NCA 10
U.S. OPINION ROUNDUP NO. 152 JULY 25, 1967

ANNCR: EDITORIAL WRITERS AND NEWS ANALYSTS ARE DIRECTING MUCH OF THEIR ATTENTION AT THE NEGRO RIOTING IN DETROIT AND OTHER URBAN CENTER WHICH HAS MARKED THE SUMMER WEEKS. COMMENTATORS ALSO HAVE BEEN TAKING A SHARP LOOK AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK POWER HELD RECENTLY IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CITY WHICH SAW ONE OF WORST OUTBREAKS NOT LONG AGO. THE BALTIMORE SUN SAYS THAT IF THE FIREBRANDS WHO SPEAK FOR WHAT THEY CALL THE BLACK REVOLUTION WOULD PAUSE FOR A MOMENT THEY WOULD SEE A STARTLING, UGLY RESEMBLANCE TO THE RACISTS WHO FOR YEARS HAVE BEEN PREACHING WHITE SUPREMACY. DEMAGOGUERY KNOWS NO RACIAL BARRIER, ADDS THE "SUN" WHICH CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS:

VOICE: "NEGRO CITIZENS, TOO, CAN BE LED UP THE BLIND ALLEY OF RACIAL CONFLICT, UNTHINKING MOB ACTION AND, DISREGARD FOR LAW AND ORDER. THERE IS A WAY TO A BLACK REVOLUTION IN WHICH NEGRO CITIZENS EXERCISE THEIR FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS AND ASSERT THEIR ECONOMIC POWER, BUT IT IS NOT THE WAY OF VIOLENCE WHICH BEGETS VIOLENCE, OF BLACK RACISM WHICH PROMOTES WHITE RACISM. WHAT WE HAVE BEEN SEEING IN THE EXCESSES OF THE BLACK POWER CONFERENCE IN NEWARK, IN THE RIOTS IN DETROIT, MINNEAPOLIS AND OTHER CITIES IS SIMPLY SELF DEFEATING. SHOOTING, SMASHING WINDOWS, LOOTING AND RIOTING WILL INEVITABLY BE PUT DOWN--WITH ARMED FORCE, IF NECESSARY--BY THE RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, OF ALL COLORS, WHO BELIEVE IN THE ULTIMATE POWER OF LAW AND ORDER."
(JC)

ANNCR: THE "SUN" GOES ON TO SAY THAT THE TRAGEDY OF ALL THIS IS WRITTEN NOT ONLY IN LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY DESTROYED. IT IS A DARK BLOT ON THIS COUNTRY'S ENTIRE STRUCTURE, THE BALTIMORE DAILY THINKS AND ADDS THAT IT IS BEING SPREAD BY THE VERY PERSONS WHO CLAIM TO BE TRYING TO EXPUNGE IT. AND PUTTING THE SITUATION INTO PERSPECTIVE, THE "SUN" MAKES THESE POINTS:

VOICE: "IT IS A COMMONPLACE OF OUR POLITICAL HISTORY THAT MODERATE, COMMON SENSE AMERICANS IN THE SOUTH DEEPLY CONSCIOUS OF THE NEED TO MEET THEIR ACUTE RACIAL PROBLEMS WERE INTIMIDATED AND DETERRED BY THE WHITE DEMAGOGUES WHO EXPLOITED THE RACE ISSUE. NOW WE SEE A MINORITY OF NEGROES IN THE NORTH EXPLOITING THE RACE ISSUE AND SHOUTING DOWN THE MANY MODERATE NEGROES WHO HAVE SHOWN BY THEIR OWN ACTIONS THAT THERE IS A WAY OUT OF THE GHETTO AND WHO WANT TO SHOW THE WAY TO OTHERS.

"THERE SHOULD BE NO DOUBT, IN ANY MINDS, THAT THE IMMEDIATE OUTCOME OF THIS TURMOIL. LAW MUST BE RESPECTED; ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED. RIOT AND DISORDER OFFER NO SOLUTIONS; ALL AMERICANS SUFFER AND, WORST OF ALL, THOSE MOST IN NEED OF HELP."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "BALTIMORE SUN."
(JC)

PAGE THREE U.S. O NION ROUNDUP NBR: 152

ANNCR: THE " SHINGTON POST" THINKS THA CONTINUED RIOTS, PARTICULARLY IN DETROIT, WILL NO DOUBT LEAD TO RENEWED POLITICAL ATTACKS ON THE PUBLIC PROGRAMS OF COMMUNITY ACTION, JOB TRAINING, IMPROVED EDUCATION AND EXPANDED HOUSING. IN THE PAPER'S OPINION, IT WILL BE ARGUED THAT THESE MEASURES HAVE NOT PREVENTED. HOWEVER, IT GOES ON TO SAY THAT THE ANSWER IS THAT SUCH MEASURES ARE SLOW, DIFFICULT PROCESSES THAT CAN SHOW RESULTS ONLY IN A LONG HAUL. AND THE "POST" HAS THESE COMMENTS:

VOICE: "THE COUNTRY IS GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION WITH ITS CAMPAIGNS TO END POVERTY AND TO BUILD MODEL CITIES. THE COUNTRY NEEDS STEADY HANDS IN THIS MOMENT, AND CANNOT LET ITSELF BE BAITED OR DISTRACTED BY THE BLACK INSURRECTIONARIES OR THE WHITE REACTIONARIES WHO ARE, NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME, SINGING IN CLOSE HARMONY.

"THE RIOTS HAVE DONE IMMENSE AND IRREPARABLE HARM TO THE FABRIC OF THE CITIES, AND TO THE MARCH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER ORDER WILL EVENTUALLY BE ENSURED; CERTAINLY IT WILL BE ENSURED. IT IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THIS IS DONE THAT MUST BE OUR FIRST CONFERN. THE REAL QUESTION IS THE OLDEST QUESTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, ONE THAT HAS BEEN MET MANY TIMES, ONE THAT IS ALWAYS ANSWERED IN A DIFFERENT WAY, AND AT A NEW COST. THE QUESTION IS WHETHER A NATION OF FREE MEN CAN ACHIEVE ORDER AND SOCIAL JUSTICE AS WELL."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "WASHINGTON POST."

(JC)

PAGE FOUR U.S. OPINION ROUNDUP NBR: 152

ANNCR: TURNING ITS ATTENTION TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK POWER, THE "NEW YORK TIMES" CONTENDS THAT WHAT IT CALLS IRRESPONSIBLE NEGROES PREVAILED AT THE MEETING. THEY SENT FORTH A DRUMBEAT OF HOSTILITY AROUND THE COUNTRY, THE "TIMES" DECLARES, AS THEY PREACHED HATRED, SEPARATISM AND REVOLUTION. THE TIMES ADDS THAT IN THE PROCESS THEY HAVE SERIOUSLY HARMED SUCH CONSTRUCTIVE AIMS AS ECONOMIC SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND THE FULL EXERCISE OF POLITICAL RIGHTS. AND IN THE TIMES' OPINION:

VOICE: "HERE IS WHERE AN IMMEDIATE NEED EXISTS FOR RESPONSIBLE NEGRO LEADERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES TO SPEAK FORTH QUICKLY AND UNCOMPROMISINGLY. THE NEGRO LEADERS WHO HAVE LABORED IN THE GHETTOS OF THE NORTHERN CITIES, ON THE MARCHES IN THE DEEP SOUTH, AND IN THE VINEYARDS OF CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT NOW HAVE THE RESPONSIBILIY TO CONDEMN THE VIOLENCE AND THE LAWBREAKING. THE SANER VOICES OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY MUST BE HEARD WITH GREATER FERVOR THAN THOSE OF THE SICK NATIONALISTS, FIRST, TO SUPPORT THE FORCES OF LAW AND, SECOND, TO RECAPTURE THE NONVIOLENT LEADERSHIP THAT IS THE ONLY COURSE FOR A GENUINELY FORWARD ADVANCE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE."

(JC)

PAGE FIVE U.S. OPINION ROUNDUP NBR: 152

(OPT) ANNCR: THE "TIMES" ALSO SAYS THAT THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF SOCIAL UNREST ARE LACK OF EQUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY IN JOBS, HOUSING AND EDUCATION. BUT, SAYS THE NEW YORK PAPER:

VOICE: "UNTIL THE RULE OF LAW -- AND, AS IMPORTANT, RESPECT FOR THE LAW AS THE STRONGEST WEAPON IN SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS OF AMERICANS REGARDLESS OF COLOR--PREVAILS IN RIOT-TORN CITIES, THE BASIC AND ESSENTIAL HUMAN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THESE CONDITIONS CAN ONLY BE DISTRACTED, DISTORTED AND DELAYED."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "NEW YORK TIMES"

POLITICAL ANALYSIS 1-1134 JULY 25, 1967
JOHN ALBERT

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN THE DETROIT CRISIS

ANNCR: VOA NEWS ANALYST JOHN ALBERT DISCUSSES PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DECISION TO MOVE FEDERAL TROOPS INTO THE RIOT-TORN CITY OF DETROIT:

VOICE: IT WAS A GRIM-FACED AND DETERMINED PRESIDENT WHO APPEARED BEFORE WHITE HOUSE TELEVISION CAMERAS FOR A SPECIAL MIDNIGHT STATEMENT TO THE NATION. FLANKED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK, DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA AND FBI CHIEF HOOVER, MR. JOHNSON SPOKE SLOWLY AND, OBVIOUSLY, WITH DEEP EMOTION. HE FIRST EXPLAINED HIS GREAT RELUCTANCE TO SEND FEDERAL TROOPS. UNDER THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION LAW-ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH THE LOCAL OFFICIALS AND GOVERNORS OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN AND SHOULD INTERVENE ONLY IN THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES. BUT, THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZED, "LAW AND ORDER HAVE BROKEN DOWN IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN." IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST OF STATE GOVERNOR ROMNEY, THE PRESIDENT FIRST ORDERED MORE THAN 4,000 PARATROOPERS TO STAND BY AT A NEARBY AIRFIELD. WHEN HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SCENE REPORTED THAT THE SITUATION HAD GRAVELY DETERIORATED DURING THE NIGHT, MR. JOHNSON GAVE THE ORDER THAT BROUGHT THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTO THE CITY ITSELF.

THE PRESIDENT LEFT NO DOUBT ABOUT HIS DETERMINATION TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER IN DETROIT, AND IN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE UNITED STATES THAT MAY EXPERIENCE SIMILAR VIOLENCE. MR. JOHNSON CAREFULLY EXPLAINED HIS CONVICTION THAT AS HE EXPRESSED IT "PILLAGE, LOOTING, MURDER AND ARSON HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH CIVIL RIGHTS." HE DOES NOT BELIEVE, THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZED, THAT THE GREAT

MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF DETROIT AND OTHER AMERICAN CITIES -- HOWEVER TROUBLED THEY MAY BE -- HAVE ANYTHING BUT CONDEMNATION FOR THESE CRIMINAL ACTS.

THE STERN PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT AND HIS FIRM ACTION WERE PRECEDED EARLIER IN THE DAY BY ONE OF THE SHARPEST ATTACKS ON MR. JOHNSON'S HANDLING OF THE SITUATION BY THE TOP REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERSHIP. REPUBLICAN LEADERS, INCLUDING FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, CHARGED IN A STRONGLY-WORDED STATEMENT THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAD "TOTALLY FAILED" TO RECOGNIZE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION OR OFFER PROPOSALS TO DEAL WITH IT. IF A REMINDER WAS NEEDED THAT THE GRAVE DISTURBANCES IN DETROIT AND OTHER AMERICAN CITIES COULD NOT HELP BUT INFLUENCE THE DOMESTIC POLITICAL SCENE DURING THIS YEAR PRECEDING THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, THIS STATEMENT PROVIDED IT. THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, GEORGE ROMNEY, WHO TOOK THE UNUSUAL STEP OF REQUESTING THE AID OF FEDERAL TROOPS, IS, OF COURSE, ALSO ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENTLY MENTIONED REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

IT IS MUCH TOO EARLY TO FORESEE THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE RIOTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS IN THE MONTHS TO COME, BUT MOST AMERICAN EDITORIAL WRITERS AGREE THAT THE MOST TRAGIC RESULT WOULD BE A SERIOUS SETBACK FOR LEGITIMATE CIVIL RIGHTS DEMANDS. UNDER THE TITLE "THE GREATEST TRAGEDY OF ALL," THE WASHINGTON POST WROTE ON TUESDAY: "IF THESE RIOTS CONTINUE IT WILL BE A VERY BAD TIME INDEED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION, AND FOR THE PROSPEROUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT CITIES." AND THE NEW YORK TIMES ADDED THIS THOUGHT:

"THE SANER VOICES OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY MUST BE HEARD WITH GREATER FERVOR THAN THOSE OF THE SICK NATIONALISTS: FIRST, TO SUPPORT THE FORCES OF LAW AND, SECOND, TO RECAPTURE THE NONVIOLENT LEADERSHIP

THAT IS THE ONLY COURSE FOR A GENUINE FORWARD ADVANCE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE."

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POLITICAL ANALYSIS NBR. 1-1128 JULY 24, 1967
HAROLD COURLANDER

NEGRO RIOTS: THE URBAN ERUPTIONS AND BLACK POWER

ANNCR: FOR COMMENT ON THE WEEK-END RIOTING IN THE CITY OF DETROIT, HERE IS AN ANALYSIS BY HAROLD COURLANDER.

VOICE: (OPT) TWO SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS THIS PAST WEEK END DRAMATIZED THE CRITICAL ASPECTS OF RACE RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. FOLLOWING BY ONLY A FEW DAYS THE RIOTS IN URBAN AREAS OF NEW JERSEY, INDUSTRIAL DETROIT ON SUNDAY EXPERIENCED SIMILAR VIOLENCE, INCLUDING WIDESPREAD ARSON, LOOTING, AND GUNFIRE. VIRTUALLY AT THE SAME TIME, A NATIONAL BLACK POWER CONFERENCE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK WAS ANGRILY CALLING FOR A UNITED NEGRO FRONT AGAINST THE WHITE "ESTABLISHMENT." (END OPT) JUST WHAT TRIGGERED THE DETROIT RIOTING IS NOT CLEAR, BUT THE PATTERN IS A FAMILIAR ONE. BEHIND THE VIOLENCE THERE LIES A GENERAL FRUSTRATION AMONG URBAN NEGROES THAT HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED BY UNFULFILLED EXPECTATIONS. A DECADE OF SWEEPING CIVIL RIGHTS REFORMS BROUGHT GREAT GAINS FOR THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH, BOTH RURAL AND URBAN. BUT IN THE CRAMPED, GHETTO AREAS OF THE NORTHERN CITIES THERE WAS NO SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMIC WOES EXPERIENCED BY LARGE NUMBERS OF NEGRO FAMILIES. THE VIOLENCE IS AN EXPRESSION OF DEMANDS ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY, SPONTANEOUS TO AN EXTENT, BUT ALSO PATTERNED. EXTREMIST NEGRO LEADERS HAVE PROMISED SUCH VIOLENCE, WHILE MORE MODERATE LEADERS HAVE WARNED THAT IT WOULD COME UNLESS QUICK AND EFFECTIVE URBAN REFORMS WERE UNDERTAKEN. (OPT) IN THE FACE OF EXTREMIST AGITATION, THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WAS MOVED LAST WEEK TO ADOPT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INHIBIT INCITEMENT TO RIOT. WHILE INCITEMENT IS OFTEN INVOLVED, IT CERTAINLY IS NOT THE CORE OF THE PROBLEM. THE URBAN OUTBURSTS HAVE DEEPER MEANINGS, AND THEY DO NOT DEPEND ON PERSONAL APPEARANCES BY THOSE ADVOCATING WILD, DESTRUCTIVE FORCE. (END OPT) THERE CAN OF COURSE BE NO INSTANT

ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT AND BAD LIVING CONDITIONS. TO MAKE THINGS RIGHT WILL TAKE TIME, HUGE AND COMPLEX PROGRAMS THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN CLEARLY FORMULATED, AND VAST EXPENDITURES. IN THE MEANTIME, NEGROES ARE SEEKING TO UNIFY THEIR OWN APPROACH. THAT PROCESS IS AS DIFFICULT AS THE CURE THEY SEEK, AS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE BLACK POWER MEETING IN NEWARK. ITS CONCLUSIONS WERE LARGELY ANTI-WHITE, AND DIRECTED TOWARD A CONFRONTATION WITH THE WHITE SOCIETY. "BLACK PEOPLE DO NOT WISH TO BE ABSORBED INTO THE WHITE COMMUNITY," ONE SPEAKER PROCLAIMED. "OUR INTERESTS ARE IN CONFLICT." A WIDE SPECTRUM OF ACTIVISTS WERE REPRESENTED. CONVENED AROUND THE CONTROVERSIAL SLOGAN "BLACK POWER," THE MEETING ATTRACTED THE LEADERS OF MANY --MOSTLY SMALL-- EXTREMIST GROUPS, AND THEY DOMINATED THE GATHERING. WHILE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ROY WILKINS, LEADERS OF LARGE CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS, WERE NOT PRESENT, REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR ORGANIZATIONS WERE. BOTH MEN HAVE BEEN DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE BLACK POWER SLOGAN AND ITS APPEAL TO THE FRUSTRATED. BOTH MEN HAVE BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN THEIR REJECTION OF THE BLACK POWER CONCEPT. THEY SEE IT AS DESTRUCTIVE AND INIMICAL TO THE CAUSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS. BUT THEY SEEK TO REMAIN IN MEANINGFUL CONTACT WITH ALL ELEMENTS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, EVEN THOUGH THE EXTREMIST LEADERSHIP CONTEMPTUOUSLY LABELS THEM "SICK UNCLE TOMS." THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE CLEARLY HAS SOME VAST AND COMPLEX TASKS TO PERFORM. THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, IN THE PROCESS OF SEARCHING FOR POLITICAL STRENGTH AND UNITY, IS BEING CALLED ON TO MAKE CRUCIAL DECISIONS ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES AROUND WHICH THAT STRENGTH IS TO BE BUILT.

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July, 1967, Race Riots

Press comment -- domestic + foreign
(from VOA roundups)

ANNCR: EDITORIAL WRITERS AND COMMENTATORS CONTINUE TO CENTER ON THE NEGRO RIOTING THAT HAS SCARRED DETROIT AND OTHER METROPOLITAN CENTERS THIS YEAR. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY ARE DISCUSSING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK POWER HELD IN NEWARK IN THE WAKE OF THE VIOLENCE THAT RECENTLY BROUGHT DEATH AND DESTRUCTION TO THAT NEW JERSEY CITY. THE "WASHINGTON EVENING STAR" SAYS THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON ACTED CORRECTLY WHEN HE SENT PARATROOPERS INTO THE DETROIT AREA AT THE REQUEST OF GOVERNOR ROMNEY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AND THE PAPER COMMENTS FURTHER IN THIS VEIN:

VOICE: "FOR THIS MUCH MUST BE MADE VERY CLEAR TO ONE AND ALL: ANARCHY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN THIS COUNTRY. RIOTS CAN BE AND WILL BE PUT DOWN. WHATEVER THE FORCE REQUIRED, IT MUST AND WILL BE USED.

"BUT WHAT THEN? ONE OF THESE DAYS THE RIOTING WILL BE OVER. HOW WILL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHITE AND BLACK, GET BACK ON THE ROAD WHICH LEADS TO THE CREATION OF THAT EQUITABLE SOCIETY WHICH EVERY SENSIBLE PERSON KNOWS IS THE ONLY REAL ANSWER TO OUR RACIAL PROBLEM?"

"THIS WILL NOT BE EASY. AND NO SCINTILLA OF HELP WILL BE FOUND IN SUCH UTTERLY IRRATIONAL PERFORMANCES AS THAT STAGED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK POWER IN NEWARK OVER THIS PAST WEEKEND."

(OPT)

ANNCR: THE "EVENING STAR" SAYS THAT MILITANT DELEGATES WERE IN CHARGE OF THE BLACK POWER MEETING. THE PAPER POINTS OUT THAT IN ONE BREATH THOSE DELEGATES ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR A DIVISION OF THIS COUNTRY INTO SEPARATE STATES FOR NEGROES AND WHITES AND IN THE NEXT BREATH DEMANDED A GUARANTEED MINIMUM WAGE THAT COULD ONLY COME WITH THE HELP OF THE WHITE COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, THE PAPER CONCLUDES THAT THE BEST HOPE IS THAT THE MILITANTS SPOKE FOR A SMALL MINORITY OF THEIR RACE AND EXPRESSES THE BELIEF THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEGROES WANT NO PART OF WHAT IT CALLS THAT SORT OF IDIOCY. AND, SAYS THE "STAR":

VOICE: "IF THIS IS CORRECT, IT BECOMES VERY IMPORTANT FOR WHITE AMERICANS TO REFUSE TO PERMIT THE BLACK RACISTS TO DIVERT THEM FROM THE THINGS, THE REMEDIAL THINGS, THAT MUST BE DONE TO PRESERVE OUR NATIONAL SOCIETY IN THE FUTURE. ALL MEN OF GOOD WILL MUST STRIVE, IN THIS GRIM TIME, TO PREVENT THE RACES FROM BECOMING ALIENATED ONE FROM THE OTHER.

"THIS IS SOMETHING IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT CAN AND SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD."

(END OPT)

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE "WASHINGTON EVENING STAR."

(OPT)

ANNCR: THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS" IN DENVER AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS OF THE SCRIPTS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER CHAIN POINT OUT THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GOVERNOR ROMNEY ACTED ON THE THEORY THAT LAW AND ORDER WERE INVOLVED IN DETROIT, NOT CIVIL RIGHTS. AND THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPERS SAY FURTHER:

VOICE: "NO GOVERNMENT AT ANY LEVEL CAN SURVIVE SUCH ANARCHY. SOCIETY SIMPLY CANNOT ABIDE IT AND REMAIN A SOCIETY.

"WE CAN PHILOSOPHIZE AND SPECULATE AND INVESTIGATE AS TO THE SO-CALLED "CAUSES" OF THESE OUTBREAKS. BUT FIRST THERE HAS TO BE ORDER. THERE HAS TO BE A STOP TO SNIPERS AND LOOTERS AND BRICK-THROWERS -- TO AN ELEMENT GONE BESERK."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER CHAIN.

(END OPT)

ANNCR: THE "NEW YORK DAILY NEWS" COMMENTS ON BOTH THE RIOTING AND THE BLACK POWER MEETING. IT THINKS THAT NEGRO MILITANTS MAY THINK THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO RIOT. BUT, SAYS THE MASS CIRCULATION DAILY, THERE IS NO SUCH RIGHT, AND THERE IS A RIGHT OF SOCIETY TO PROTECT ITSELF AGAINST ITS WOULD BE WRECKERS, OF WHATEVER COLOR OR POLITICAL PERSUASION. ON THE NEWARK BLACK POWER CONFERENCE, THE PAPER HAS THESE OBSERVATIONS:

VOICE: "WELL, THE NEGROES HAVE THEIR EXTREMISTS JUST AS HAVE THE WHITES -- AND THIS NEWARK COLLECTION OF KOOKS (ODD PERSONS) NO MORE REPRESENTED THE NEGRO POPULATION THAN THE KU KLUX KLAN OR AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION REPRESENTS THE WHITE POPULATION. LET'S ALL KEEP THIS IN MIND, AS INSURANCE AGAINST WARPED JUDGMENT."

ANNCR: THAT WAS THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS."

ANNCR: CHET HUNTLEY OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY SAYS THAT THE QUESTION NOW WIDELY ASKED IS WHAT METHOD CAN BE EMPLOYED WHICH WILL GUARANTEE AN END TO RIOTING, DESTRUCTION AND VIOLENCE. AND IN MR. HUNTLEY'S OPINION, THE ANSWER IS ONE THAT THE WHITE MAJORITY MUST BEGIN TO CONTEMPLATE. HE EXPLAINS IT THIS WAY:

VOICE: "THE WHITE COMMUNITIES OF EVERY AREA MUST ACCEPT THE STARK NECESSITY OF MOVING OVER A BIT, ADOPTING POLICIES OF SOME GENEROSITY FOR THEIR NEGRO FELLOW CITIZENS. IT IS ARGUED AND JUSTIFIABLY SO THAT THE EMPLOYMENT OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER FORMS OF BAD BEHAVIOR IS NO WAY TO SECURE GAINS. BUT THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE NEGRO IS UNCOMFORTABLY NEAR THE GRIM TRUTH WHEN HE ARGUES THAT THE WHITE MAJORITY WILL LISTEN AND PAY ATTENTION IN NO OTHER WAY. IF THE QUESTION IS HOW TO STOP THIS VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION THEN THERE IS A SURE WAY TO DO IT. TO BEGIN DELIVERING ON ALL THE PROMISES MADE TO THE NEGRO. OTHERWISE OUR COMMUNITIES ARE GOING TO BE IN FOR SOME TERRIBLE SURPRISES."

ANNCR: THAT WAS CHET HUNTLEY OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

ANNCR: GEORGE HERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TAKES A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE BLACK POWER CONFERENCE. HE DECLARES THAT DESPITE THE ATMOSPHERE OF TENSION, VIOLENCE AND SOMETIMES HATRED, A NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS WERE IN THE DIRECTION OF USING THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF LAW AND ORDER TO ACHIEVE NEGRO ASPIRATIONS. AS FOR WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE ENTIRE PROBLEM, MR. HERMAN CONCLUDES ON THIS NOTE:

VOICE: "SOME WELL GROUNDED EXPERTS THINK NOTHING IS GOING TO WORK, THAT THE TIME OF RECKONING FOR CENTURIES OF NEGLECT, AVERTING OUR EYES, IS NOW UPON US, NO MATTER WHAT WE TRY. OTHERS SAY A MASSIVE ATTACK ON THE ROOT PROBLEMS OF NEGRO DEPRIVATION MAY JUST POSSIBLY TURN THE TRICK. OF THEM ALL, IT SEEMS FROM THIS DISTANCE THAT THE MOST HOPEFUL SIGN OF ALL IS THE MOVEMENT OF THE BLACK POWER DELEGATES TOWARD MASSIVE AND REALISTIC ENTRANCE IN THE WORLD OF POWER POLITICS. THAT IS THE MOST TRADITIONAL HOPEFUL OUTLET FOR DANGEROUSLY PENT UP PASSION AND OUTRAGED FEELINGS."

ANNCR: THAT WAS COMMENTATOR GEORGE HERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

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Chapter XI

VOA — Truthful or Distorted?

TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW WITH CARL ROWAN ON THE TODAY SHOW (NBC), JUNE 4, 1965

FRANK BLAIR: "The government's overseas propaganda efforts came into question this week when Newsweek Magazine had an article that presented a claim that news broadcasts by the Voice of America tended to give an unrelieved picture of U. S. righteousness in foreign affairs, and that this was being done on orders from the White House. Well, the man responsible for what goes on over the Voice of America is Carl Rowan, who is Director of the U. S. Information Agency, and he was in our Washington studios with NBC's Today Show correspondent, Sander Vanocur, and here is a video tape of that interview:"

VANOCUR: "Mr. Rowan, I'd like to get this morning to the subject of what has caused this furor over what kind of broadcasts V. O. A., the Voice of America, has been making, as part of your agency; and then into the subject of just what the role of propaganda should be for a democratic society like ours. Now, it was charged in Newsweek and elsewhere this week, that the VOA broadcasts, especially to the Soviet Union, were either ignoring news about the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam, or over-larding it with some kind of righteousness about our policy, and the critics charged that this wasn't the proper role for the VOA."

CARL ROWAN: "Well, let me say first of all, Mr. Vanocur, that there is no real furor except that it was created in Newsweek Magazine. I've got two thousand employees at the Voice who are doing a magnificent, honest job of telling this country's story. They know what their role is and there's no quarrel between them and me. There are the people who I think you will find in any element that large who sometimes think they ought to be airing their foreign policy instead of that of the United States government, and I think they've been a little unhappy when I tell them that's not their function. Now, with regard to our broadcast to the Soviet Union, this was simply not true. One paragraph was quoted from the equivalent of an air-mail letter from a junior officer in the embassy there, but no reference was made to other sentiments in that same report which praised our news reports of Santo Domingo,

and with regard to the rest of the world."

VANOCUR: "I see. This charge was made at the White House, sensitive to criticism about foreign policy. It issued this edict to you or to someone else at the USIA to drop all this criticism that we hear about our foreign policy."

ROWAN: "I can state categorically that in the fifteen months that I've been in this job, not once has President Johnson, or anyone speaking for him, ever called me to say 'Put this on the Voice', or 'Don't put this on the Voice', so any allegation that the White House is involved in any way in censoring the Voice's programming is just absolutely untrue."

VANOCUR: "You know, this criticism results from your predecessor, Edward R. Murrow, insisting on fairness and objectivity. As a man with some experience in broadcasting, he used to say this was the only way you could present the proper propaganda for the United States. Now is this objectivity still maintained? That's the key point."

ROWAN: "It is indeed. I have stated repeatedly, inside the agency and outside, that we're going to deal in the truth, that we're going to tell the whole story about the United States, good and bad, that we're going to take the truth and put it in perspective. And you may recall that when the President swore me in, and this was the last time I got any instructions from him with regard to how to run the agency, he said 'Carl, I want you to tell the truth; I want you to tell the good and bad. Tell the truth.' And I said, 'Mr. President, that's all I know how to do; and that's all we tried to do since I've directed the United States Information Agency."

VANOCUR: "But now let's get specific; is the truth the proper handmaiden of propaganda?"

ROWAN: "Yes. I think the best propaganda is the wisest use of the truth. Now, what makes the VOA a difficult medium, however, is that there are a great many truths in this field of foreign policy; for example, it is true that on a given day, a number of pickets may be in front of the White House saying 'Get out of Viet Nam', and the Voice could report that at some length, and it would be reporting the truth. But if the sum of their reports indicated that the great majority of the American people wanted the President to turn tail and run out of Southeast Asia, then those programs would add up to an untruth, and what we try to do is to insure that the Voice's

programming is so balanced that the overseas listener lines up with a total understanding that adds up to the truth about what Americans stand for, what their intentions are, what their objectives are. Now this is difficult, and inside the Agency or inside the Voice, we can discuss vigorously, even argue, about how best to produce that total summation of the truth, but this is what we're trying to do, every single day."

VANOCUR: "Now, when you get this total summation of the truth, you say this is a propaganda arm of the United States government, furthering the policy aims of the United States government, how do you prevent the truth from becoming very close to say what the Communists put out, which I've often thought, you know, 'They won't persuade you, they'll bore you to death.'"

ROWAN: "Well, one of the things we emphasize, in every media of the USIA, is diversity within American life. For example, we will carry a program of an interview with an arch segregationist. We will carry the statements of people who are violently in disagreement with the President on foreign policy; we've done it and we continue to do it. In our news programs, we insist that these be factual, that they be honest; but like a good newspaper, we have what we call our editorial page. These are the commentaries, and this is where I feel that it's not only important, but it goes to the very heart of war and peace, that these commentaries, these editorials, accurately reflect the policy of the United States government. This is why, for example, one of the criticisms is that on occasion, I have said, 'I want to see this commentary on Viet Nam before it goes on the air.' Well, I'm the man in the agency who sits on the National Security Council. I'm the one who sits in the Cabinet meetings. Thus I'm the one who has the best knowledge of anybody in the agency as to what U. S. policy and U. S. intentions are. I feel that it's my responsibility to the American people to insure that the Voice is not broadcasting erroneous reports or editorial comment that could cause either our friends or our foes to miscalculate our intentions, because that could involve a great many lives in a great many places."

VANOCUR: "Is this being aimed not only to our Soviet listeners or the listeners in Southeast Asia; is it also being aimed at the leadership of those countries? Those are two different functions."

ROWAN: "Yes. One of the things we try to do is to reach the masses of the people, of course. But we also do a great many commentaries which are aimed at the policy-makers, the

decision-makers in the particular countries. One of the problems is that a great many of these people don't have the information that they ought to have. For example, in the Soviet Union; they may never know what Communist China has said about the Soviet Union on a given day, except that they hear it on the Voice of America, because the Soviet medium may be totally silent on what's in the People's Daily today. But a great many of the important citizens of the Soviet Union will hear it first on the Voice of America. But what is most important, they may never see in Soviet newspapers what President Johnson has said in a speech, an important speech in Baltimore or Washington. We'll run the full text of that address in Russian, in Chinese, in Vietnamese, sometimes even while he's giving it, and in this way, we try to insure that the people make their decisions on the basis of fact and not on the basis of some surmise as to what U. S. policy is."

VANOCUR: "Mr. Rowan, is that a constant fact, and I'm just returning from Europe, and this is not a statement of editorial opinion, it's just generally known: our Dominican intervention is not popular there. Does this matter to the United States; do you take this into account in your propaganda, or do you have a constant propaganda area in which you can maneuver, or do you change with opinion in these countries?"

ROWAN: "If I get reports, and I get them every day about reaction in the various countries; if, in looking at editorial comment in Europe, I conclude that part of the criticism is based on lack of information and misunderstanding, I will then make a special effort to get the necessary information, the necessary understanding, to Europe, to see if you can change opinion there, because one of our objectives, of course, is first of all to make U. S. policy understandable and where possible to win the greatest measure of support for that policy."

VANOCUR: "Then just to sum up. It is to be thought of, not as a dispensor of truth, primarily, but as an instrument of propaganda."

ROWAN: "Well, it's both, but in dispensing the truth and the facts, this winds up as our best medium of propaganda."

VANOCUR: "Thank you very much. Mr. Carl Rowan, Director of the United States Information Agency, discussing truth and propaganda."

REMARKS MADE BY JOHN CHANCELLOR ON
ASSUMING DIRECTORSHIP OF THE
VOICE OF AMERICA
SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

First, let me say how pleased I am to share this platform with Leonard Marks, my fellow directors, and other officers of this Agency. They are our colleagues in an enterprise which I regard as profoundly important. They share with us the custodianship of the American image, and they share with us a constant concern for the integrity of that image. My experience with the people of this Voice and our Agency is limited, but my faith in them is not.

I must, in this connection, express my gratitude to one man, Keith Adamson; for his intelligence, his dedication, and his wise counsel. He serves his country well, and I look forward to our association. But, if I have faith in the people of this Voice and our Agency, what faith can you have in me? What beliefs and principles do I bring to this community?

I believe that, as a fundamental reality of our time, it is quite early in the morning of a new day in the United States; I also believe that in certain other parts of the world it is late yesterday afternoon. I further believe that those who live in yesterday's twilight are as bound by the clock as we are: their lives, their environment is changing, too. It is our obligation to share with these other regions the American experience, the data of our human laboratories, the results of our avant-garde experimentation with democracy in the twentieth century. The United States is almost a generation ahead of most other countries in the practice of modern life. We are the ones who are exploring mankind's future. To share these lessons with others is a responsibility as humanitarian as it is journalistic.

Moreover, I belive in the promise of the Great Society. I am not a partisan man: reporters seldom are. Yet I could not have joined this administration had I not believed in the validity, the sincerity, the promise of its programs. That is why I say it is quite early in the morning of a new day in the United States: history favors some generations over others, and I believe ours has been so favored. Those of us in this auditorium -- and our colleagues in the other sections of this Agency -- have the privileged opportunity of reporting to the world this promising morning in the affairs of man.

I believe further that we must acknowledge our responsibility to those who listen to us; we are, to a great extent, engaged in correspondence with people in dark and faraway places; we are their American correspondents. We report on America for them, not just to them. This is not an easy assignment: the American tapestry is vast and complex. I intend to see to it that we pay heed to the whole design while reporting on its parts. We are a nation of 195 million people, grappling with problems -- domestic and foreign -- of a bewildering complexity. Essential to our reportage is the fact that we are grappling, we are moving, we are changing, we are improving the conditions of life in this puzzling, frustrating, interesting, vivacious, productive and modern American society.

We are consequently obliged to reflect this modernity: as the world's most modern society, we must speak in the idiom of our time. Our broadcasts must mirror the vivacity, the tempo, the rhythms of this moment in history. The Voice of America will -- under my direction -- speak contemporaneously. It is my intent that we "swing" a little; it is little use to be on the frontiers of the future unless we here can reflect it in our vocabulary and in our attitudes.

I come to you from the world of commercial American broadcasting. I stand in awe of the scope and freedom of programming which I find at the Voice of America. These hours of air time are ours to fill, with none of the structural restrictions of traditional American radio: time which is ours to fill with the sounds and ideas of our era, with the great sweep of the American revolutionary panorama in literature, art, music, science, medicine, economics, education, and politics. What a potential! And let me here declare that under my stewardship, the Voice of America will not drift into arcane intellectualism or academic pedantry. We will be vigorous, amusing, avant-garde; we will be the first with the latest, we will be current and contemporary.

And when this Voice of America reports on America, must it not report the arguments within our own society? Of course it must, and it will. Let us be clear, now, among ourselves, as to the value of dissent and argument. We regard sensible opposition as an American sacrament, an American necessity. When it becomes news, we report it. When it is part of the American dialogue, we present it and we present it fairly, using our skills as foreign correspondents. We report on dissent with balance and perspective and with a sense of the purpose and thrust of our society. Truth is incomprehensible out of context. Context will be our preoccupation, and accuracy will be our guide. We will send no false signals to enemies or spectators.

Indeed, the reporting of sensible opposition and reasonable dissent is basic to a true portrayal of the society we represent. Constructive opposition is a principal motor of change in this country. By reporting it, calmly and without undue emphasis across the broad spectrum of our broadcasts, we can portray the dynamics of change in America, and people can understand us as we really are, and therefore understand the vitality, vigor and dynamism of this country.

The news operation of the Voice of America, as I knew it as a listener abroad, and as I have come to know it in recent weeks, is a professional news operation of high quality. It functions well, and its standards of excellence are acknowledged abroad. That is as it should be. We do not serve the needs of an American audience; our competition is found in the products of other countries. Some of these are virtuous, some are not. There is, therefore, a particular responsibility placed upon the news department of the Voice: our product must be deadly accurate, and it must be as fast as yesterday's rumor or today's slander. Speed is essential to any healthy and vigorous news operation; but to us, recognizing as we do the political realities of our time, speed is vital, for we are deeply invovled in these political realities, representing, as we do, the official voice of the Government we serve. If a commercial broadcaster makes a mistake, he can run a correction. If we stumble, America stumbles. It is fundamental to our performance that we acknowledge this responsibility. It places upon us a special burden of truth and accuracy. Our task is to make the policies of the Government of the United States clearly and explicitly understood around the world, with no chance for any misunderstandings.

I can report to you, Mr. Marks, that this philosophy is not something I have brought with me: this is something I have learned here at the Voice in recent days. It is the basic motivation of these writers and editors and engineers and broadcasters who make up the Voice. I am learning to know them, and I like what I see. I am impressed by the range of their knowledge and talent, by their enthusiasm, and by the size of their undertaking. And at the core of this enterprise is their belief in the policies of this Government, and their determination that the truth about our country be transmitted honestly and persuasively to a world full of listeners.

This, it seems to me, is the heart of our mission: we have been given the opportunity to report on what must surely be the world's most interesting story -- the process of this great continental human laboratory, this workshop of the future of man, which we call the United States. We have been given, as tools in our task, the magic of radio and the ethics of American journalism. It is up to us to guarantee that this Voice speak with absolute clarity on issues of war and peace, with unquestioned integrity on the news of the day, with intelligence and vivacity and wit at all times. Our assignment is to bring the bright dream of a new day into the dark corners of the world, where it is late yesterday afternoon. That is what the Voice of America means to me. That is why I am happy to join you.

Remarks made by Henry Loomis on the occasion of his departure as Director, Voice of America, USIA. HEW Auditorium, Washington, D.C.
March 4, 1965

I am deeply touched that so many of you have come here to say good-bye. I hope I can see many of you again this afternoon. My door will be open.

Three years and one week ago, we were gathered in this same room to observe the 20th Anniversary of the Voice. At that time we heard our past achievements praised by Mr. Murrow, Secretary Rusk, and President Kennedy. We also heard Mr. Kennedy speak about the future. He said:

"For the next twenty years your problem and ours as a country, in telling our story, will grow more complex. The choices we present to the world will be more difficult, and for some, the future will seem even more empty of hope and progress. The barrage upon truth will grow more constant, and some people cannot bear the responsibility of a free choice which goes with self-government. And finally, shrinking from choice, they turn to those who prevent them from choosing, and thus find in a kind of prison, a kind of security.

"We believe that people are capable of standing the burdens and the pressures which choice places upon them, and it is because of this strong conviction that this organization functions and it is because there is this commitment to this view that you continue to serve in it."

The march of events during the three years since these words were spoken prove their correctness and prove that our opportunity to serve the national interest is even greater today.

In this room -- seven years ago -- I met most of you on my first day with the Voice. We have worked together for these seven years -- almost a third of the Voice's existence. I would like to review with you how the world -- but especially the radio world -- has changed in these seven years, how the Voice has responded to the change, and then to look ahead at the major problems and opportunities that appear to me to lie ahead.

In the last seven years, the potential radio audience has more than doubled in size. There are now more than double the number of receivers. But more important, the characteristics of the audience are now entirely different: their political beliefs and prejudices have changed, their geographic location has shifted, their educational level, degree of sophistication, and average age have all changed. The degree of their access to outside information has changed.

Seven years ago we were primarily concerned with reaching audiences behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains -- fighting to get in through jamming, assuming that our audience was mainly those in opposition to the alien Communist regimes, and recognizing that radio was their only contact with the outside world.

Today the jamming has ceased in Europe -- except for Bulgaria & East Germany and we aspire to a larger and younger audience -- an audience which knows only

Communism at home but which has access to far more information from abroad -- from travelers, from exhibits, from periodicals -- and from unfettered listening to many foreign radios. This audience is less committed politically, more cynical yet more curious and eager to know -- know not only foreign politics and economics but foreign art, music, fashions, -- in short a whole way of life.

At the same time, dozens of new countries have come into being and we have been required to broadcast more to Latin America and Asia as well as start broadcasts to Africa. As a centralized form of Government has been imposed on more and more new countries, more and more have limited and controlled the normal flow of information both from commercial sources and USIS. This has placed a unique burden on radio -- the only technique capable of talking directly to people in spite of their Government's policy. Indonesia is the latest example.

The phenomenal development and marketing of transistors -- both legally and by large-scale smuggling -- has opened a vast new audience among the middle class, in isolated areas and throughout developing countries. This in turn has tended to lower the age and average education of a portion of our audience.

During these seven years our competition has increased, improved, and diversified. The volume of international broadcasting has doubled in the seven years--the Voice's share has dropped from 6 to 4% of the total. The major

broadcasters have improved their radio techniques, more and better entertainment is offered, many deliver their political message with more subtlety. Seven years ago we had a largely bi-polar world--dominated by Russia and the United States; now communism comes in a bewildering variety of packages from Moscow, Peking, Belgrade, Havana, Warsaw, and Bucharest to name but a few. The West has also diversified and the audience can choose for example between Washington, Paris, Bonn, or Lisbon. A new group--the newly independent--has entered the arena and wish the world to listen to their brand of socialism and truth. Cairo, Delhi, Accra, Lagos are among our major competitors.

World broadcasting now offers every listener a varied and often contradictory smorgasbord of facts, advice, ideas, convictions, assumptions, entertainment--each claiming a special knowledge of truth.

The technology of communications has been startlingly transformed in seven years. Television has now spread to every continent and soon will be available in almost every capital of the world. Incidentally, my first achievement was to separate the Agency's TV activity from the Voice, so that it could grow on its own. Communication satellites are a reality, telephone cables now cross the Pacific, more printed matter and film appear every day. While all these changes affect radio, they do not lessen its role as the only fast means of obtaining varied information uncontrolled by the local government. Where it exists, television has taken over much of the entertainment role from radio but listenership to radio for the news--especially during crises--has

grown steadily. The rapid spread of radios has increased the radio audience much faster than the gradual increase in literacy has increased the readership of newspapers. Radio still reaches more people than any other medium and reaches them uncensored.

How has the Voice changed in these seven years? In my judgment the most important changes are the codification of the mission of VOA in our charter, the enlarged technical plant, improvement and innovations in radio techniques, and greater administrative efficiency.

Until 1960, the Voice had never had a clear directive establishing its mission and providing a philosophy to guide the day-to-day decisions. After months of soul searching, work, and debate, a one page document was produced and approved by Mr. Allen. It has since been approved by both Mr. Murrow and Mr. Rowan. You know its provisions well,

1. Our news will be accurate and comprehensive--meaning we must report the bad with the good.

2. We must be the Voice of America, not merely the Voice of the Administration. We must provide a balanced reflection of all significant and responsible segments of American society--even when they disagree with an administration policy.

3. As the official radio, we must clearly state U.S. policy and argue for it as persuasively as possible.

Three years ago in this room Mr. Kennedy stated the same mission in different words. He said "It is your task, as the executives and participants

in the Voice of America, to tell the story of American life around the world. This is an extremely difficult and sensitive task. On the one hand you are an arm of the government and therefore an arm of the nation, and it is your task to bring our story around the world in a way which serves to represent democracy and the United States in its most favorable light. But on the other hand, as part of the cause of freedom, and the arm of freedom, you are obliged to tell our story in a truthful way, to tell it, as Oliver Cromwell said about his portrait, 'Paint us with all our blemishes and warts, all those things about us that may not be so immediately attractive.' "

I believe that during these seven years, we at the Voice have largely reached a concensus on how best to apply this charter to our day-to-day programming.

The physical plant of the Voice is being enlarged and modernized. We now have 13 million watts of shortwave power as compared to 5 million seven years ago. An additional 8 million watts are now under construction. Our medium-wave power has not increased substantially but we have added medium wave coverage of Cuba and Vietnam and improved our medium wave coverage of the Middle East.

The specifications for VOA transmitters have established new world standards. We have greatly increased our flexibility with the development of air transportable transmitters, receivers, and studios. Our transportables are now stationed in Florida, Liberia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

We are increasing our Washington studios by 20%, modernizing our New York studios, building studios in Rhodes and Monrovia.

In dollar terms, the cost of our plant has doubled. It was 43 million dollars seven years ago. It is now $87 million with an additional $67 million under construction.

We now have a dominant signal in Latin America, West Africa, and Vietnam; a thoroughly competitive signal in Europe, the Middle East, and the remainder of Africa. Our signal to China, while strong, is severely hampered by Chinese jamming. Our signals throughout the rest of Asia, but especially South Asia, are poor. This weakness will only be remedied by the new plants now under construction.

In part because of the improved plant, and in part as a result of cessation of most European jamming, major changes in program distribution and technique have been possible even though our total amount of broadcasting has only increased 5%.

English broadcasts have been tripled and diversified. A new language--Special English--has been created to reach those with a limited knowledge of and a desire to learn the language. English programs have been regionalized to better meet the unique needs of our audiences. Entirely new shows such as the Breakfast Show and Forum have been added and have won wide acclaim. The Breakfast Show provides news and comment in a matrix of light music--unique in international broadcasting. Forum provides an entirely new level of excellence for serious intellectual programs.

We have started broadcasts to Africa, resumed broadcasts to Latin America, and increased broadcasts to the Far East.

As compared to the separate one-half hour programs we provided seven years ago, we now offer many hours of uninterrupted listening to our audiences

in English, Russian, Mandarin, Arabic, Vietnamese, and Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America.

Seven years ago, 60% of our broadcasts were repeats of previous programs, now only 18% are repeats. The volume of our original production has more than doubled.

We have developed a world-wide net of correspondents reporting in several dozen languages. Our Far East correspondents employ communication satellites regularly, our African correspondents employ communication circuits developed by us in cooperation with African governments. I believe this network of correspondents is the largest, most flexible and of the highest quality possessed by any radio in the world.

The style and pace of our shows have greatly changed. We seek to acquire a larger audience and hold their attention longer by more diversity, a faster pace, more topical material, more music, more variety, better production, better continuity -- generally a lighter touch.

I believe both our internal management and cooperation with USIS have improved.

All VOA programs are now centrally controlled from Washington. We no longer contract with a private radio to broadcast to Latin America in its own way, we no longer have a Munich Program Center originating its own programs with its own unique tone, our domestic plant is no longer operated as separate units by several private contractors, we no longer contract with the Coast Guard for the operation of the courier at Rhodes. We do have new

program centers in Rhodes and Monrovia but all political program decisions are made here.

We have made a major effort to provide greater regional choice and diversity in both political commentary and feature material. We offer material at very different levels of sophistication.

We have provided rapid communications between all our plants so that we are now able to deliver on very short notice emergency programming when required by such events as President Kennedy's assassination or Tonkin Bay.

In the seven years we have had only a 35% increase in personnel--but a 95% increase in payroll. Our operating budget has increased 66%.

We have worked hard to improve the caliber of our staff. We have instituted training courses for our staff, recruited summer trainees from colleges, created an intern program. We have rewarded excellence, 10% receiving special pay increases; we have warned mediocrity by withholding pay increases from 5%.

Above all we have attempted both to establish a cohesive central direction and at the same time to encourage the great variety of technique and judgment required to have the Voice equally effective to all its disparate audiences.

I believe further that our performance has been materially improved by the development of a closer and more productive relationship between the Voice and USIS posts overseas. We have pursued a policy of interchange of personnel. Approximately 15% of USIS Foreign Service Officers have served at the Voice--far more than with any of the other media. Sixty-eight Foreign Service

Officers are now with us, a dozen of whom were country PAO's. Twenty now serving as Country PAO's were once with the Voice. The placement of radio material with foreign radios has quadrupled in seven years, and far surpasses any other radio. Constructive and informed comment from the field is far more common, the number and quality of field reporting for the Voice has increased. Perhaps the best example is the excellent reporting from Vietnam where the PAO--our ex-Program Manager--has deployed a significant proportion of his assets to assure the accuracy and timeliness of VOA reporting back to Vietnam as well as to the rest of the world.

In short, I believe that the Voice is the dominant International Broadcaster in the world today. We have more audience than any other radio, our credibility is equal to the best, our techniques copied by many.

However, we must not rest on our laurels for even greater challenges and opportunities lie ahead. As I see it your major problems are concerned with two principal areas--how to communicate effectively between different cultures--how to communicate effectively between the Voice and the rest of government--not to mention the private sector--If you will, cross-cultural communications and cross-Washington communications.

In contemplating the future, we must assume even greater changes among our audience than have occurred in the past. Their number will increase. Their diversity will multiply as radios reach new audiences and old audiences are exposed to more and more competing ideas.

Mr. Murrow said: "Ours is the war not to capture the minds of men, but to free them."

Mr. Rowan said: "In this contest of impressions and mis-impressions, of distortion both deliberate and accidental, USIA must be the restorer of focus, the provider of perspective without which our policies and our purpose can never be understood."

But how to accomplish this effectively?

We know far too little about how to be credible or even intelligible to people of other cultures. Research may help some but I suspect for many years to come we must rely on common sense, experience, and the guidance of dedicated individuals who are not only bilingual but also bicultural. These individuals must know America as well as they know the country to which they are broadcasting. We must be careful not to slavishly translate scripts prepared in English by Americans--in fact, I would postulate that such a literal translation would be unintelligible or even misleading to much of our audience. We must learn to talk persuasively to people who consider themselves Communist, giving them a true picture of America, although not necessarily in the terms and meanings of words as used domestically in America. We must make the huge segment of our audience who consider themselves Socialist understand the reality of our economic system without clinging to domestic cliches. We must make our foreign policy understandable to those who are neutral as well as to those who may be our allies or antagonists. We must make our faith understandable to those of very different faith or none at all.

We must learn to make our civilization and values understandable to those just emerging into the modern world who have never seen the world beyond their village. We must learn to offer programs which our diverse audience consider attractive and entertaining--give the Lao, the Russian, the Brazilian, the Ghanaian what each wants. Perhaps most difficult of all, we, who are at least middle-aged if not ancient, must learn to be meaningful and understandable to our youthful audience.

Another way of putting this fundamental problem is to ask the question, "What is truth?"

We are all familiar with the fable about the four blind men describing an elephant, one thought the elephant a tree, another a rope and so forth.--Yet I believe we tend too easily to assume we can always see the entire elephant and only we can put all its parts into correct perspective. We must always consider the point of view of our audience conditioned as it is by its history, environment, culture, faith and governmental policies.

To be true by our standards is not always credible to our audience. For example, a few years ago a Russian complained to an American in Moscow that the Voice was false and propagandistic. When asked for an example he replied, "A friend of mine--I don't listen personally--told me he heard the Voice announce that Chairman Khrushchev took off his shoes at the United Nations and beat his desk. You know our chairman would not do a thing like that. The Voice must have been lying." What is truth?

Yet we must not despair. I was talking to a Minister from a non-aligned African country and he stated that he listened to both the Voice and Radio Moscow during the Cuban confrontation. He admitted that initially he believed Radio Moscow but as more and more facts became available he gradually recognized that the Voice had been more nearly correct. He now considers us credible--at least he did before Stanleyville.

The weight of facts will eventually make themselves felt, but we must recognize that unpopular actions or policies will tend to close our audience's ears and warp its judgment, at least in the short term.

To summarize, in the years ahead we must improve our ability to communicate effectively between different cultures; we must further diversify our output to make each portion understandable to its intended audience; we must always remember that truth has many facets and is viewed from many angles.

Yet we should not compromise with what we think is truth. One certainty--as Howard K. Smith said the other day--"Truth is not necessarily halfway between any two points."

The second great unsolved problem is the problem of cross-Washington communications--how to have a productive, two-way discussion between the staff of the Voice and the staff of the remainder of the Agency, the State Department, the White House, the Congress, the public.

I believe we generally agree on the broad principles of the charter. For example, Mr. Rowan said last year "it must be obvious that USIA cannot fulfill its mission unless it talks about the things that free Americans and the free American press are discussing. We know our adversaries are talking about these things, and one of our most urgent tasks is to ensure that their distortions are not accepted because we are in timid default."

However, we must all realize that the charter is a statement of the principles which guide our decisions. It is not a substitute for judgment, nor is it the password or mystical rite revealed only to members of the broadcasting fraternity. It must be the common yardstick by which you, your colleagues in USIA and your listeners make value judgments and measure the success of your endeavors. It is my hope--it is my belief--that the charter, like the Constitution, is so fundamental and so represents the realities of the world and the moral principles that undergird this nation, that the charter will endure for the life of the Voice.

Like the Constitution, its broad principles must sometimes be reinterpreted to conform with a changing world.

The problem is how best to mutually arrive at the best interpretation. Again I return to the fable of the blind men and the elephant. What is truth? We must recognize that we at the Voice are more conscious of our immediate contact with our audience, and therefore more acutely aware of the problems of cross-cultural communications. On the other hand, our colleagues in the

Agency may be more aware of present and future administration policy. We at the Voice view our instrument as one requiring a diverse and delicate touch. We consider ourselves as a family of 38 radios not a single monolith. We believe there must be major differences in emphasis and technique between our various language services if each is to be effective in communicating to its peculiar audience. Others, on the other hand, being hurried and pressed, tend to think of the Voice as a single entity to be governed by a single policy judgment. We are more conscious of the unique role of radio--its speed, its direct but competitive contact with the audience, its ability to create a relationship between the listener and an individual radio personality. Others try to put all the various media into the same mold in their drive for effectiveness and efficiency. Frequently what we consider a balanced reflection of American diversity, is viewed by others as unbalanced. Some wish us to concentrate on serious issues, we add entertainment in order to attract an audience. We are more acutely aware of the fact that most of our audience listens to other radios besides the Voice and that they consciously compare what they hear on us to what they hear on others. Some tend to believe that if the Voice does not carry a fact, it will not be known to the world. A few--including the author of a recent book and the editorial writer for a major newspaper--believe the Voice should not be in the news business, leaving it solely to private commercial channels. We, however, remember the huge areas unserved by any unbiased news service and the large number of countries

whose news is censored by the local government. Perhaps most fundamental of all, we believe our audience judge us as a radio, while some of our colleagues assume that the audience considers a commentary on the Voice as authoritative a statement of United States policy as a statement by the Secretary of State or the President.

The achievement of correct balance in meeting these issues requires constant discussion and debate between ourselves and other parts of government--but to be productive all involved in the debate must recognize that they are but one of the blind men describing the elephant. Each must defend his point of view with vigor but accept the counter-arguments with respect.

All of this comes down to how can VOA best serve the U.S. national interest.

I believe that VOA serves the national interest poorly if its output is equated with diplomatic communications. It does not follow automatically that if the Department of State or the White House do not comment on a development, VOA must also shut up. Our job is as much to prepare foreign attitudes to be receptive to our message as it is to disseminate this message.

I believe VOA serves the national interest poorly if its very stance belies the essence of the society it speaks for--it serves it poorly if it is asked to mold its news, editorial and feature output to serve tactical policy interests. In doing this, it becomes a propaganda instrument in the bad sense of the word. The image of America it will spread will be that of a kind of totalitarian society--

"Monolith USA." Conversely, I believe VOA serves the national interest well if it reflects responsibly, affirmatively, and without self-consciousness, that ours is a society of free men who practice what they preach. To do this effectively, we must do it at all times--freedom is not a part-time thing. If we want to make the world safe for diversity, if we believe that the good and strong society is based on free choice, we must by our very stance communicate to our audiences the fact that diversity is preferable to uniformity. To sweep under the rug what we don't like, what does not serve our tactical purpose, is a sign of weakness. To acknowledge the existence of forces and views in disagreement with those of the policy makers, to take these specially into account in the formulation of our output, is a sign of strength and furthermore is good, persuasive propaganda. We must show that the United States derives strength--not weakness--from its diversity.

Our problem in the past, as it will be in the future, is how to persuade those struggling and sweating in a tough tactical fight that we serve them best by talking to the audience in calm, dispassionate tones and viewing the struggle in perspective.

These, as I see it, are the major and continuing problems that lie ahead. They are not the only ones.

While we have made progress, much more must be done before all in USIS and the Agency fully understand the potential of this delicate and diverse

instrument and integrate it effectively into their own operations. This process of mutual education must be constantly pursued with vigor--memories are short and personnel are constantly being reassigned.

There always will be the problem of keeping in the forefront of technology and recognizing where developments in another field have application to broadcasting. We must remain alert to employ all the new communication facilities as they become available. We must continue to strive for medium-wave coverage of the world--a goal from which we are a long way.

As international broadcasting increases, the problem of finding clear frequencies becomes more and more difficult. The problem is now acute. It can only get worse.

In the next seven years, many of our most talented language staff, especially in the European services, will retire. It will be impossible to find others of the same caliber or with the same depth of knowledge. We must immediately select and commence training new recruits. We must improve our techniques for acquiring and training foreign radio men especially from the newly developing countries of Africa and Asia. If we are to retain our talented specialized staff serving overseas as correspondents and in the program centers, a more equitable promotion system must be developed which recognizes their specialist qualifications. We must continue to seek our share--or more--of the most talented Foreign Service officers.

And then there is the problem of space--space on earth or at least in Washington. While our Washington staff has increased by one third in the past seven years, the space into which we all now fit has only increased 2%. We have converted rest rooms into offices, offices into studios, studios into offices. The Far East Division is now being remodeled so that four can fit into the space formerly occupied by three and a half. Obviously this problem must be pursued with more imagination in the future than in the past.

There always will be the battle of the vending machines. I'm sure we have the only machines in the world which produce tomato soup when you want mushroom and charge you twice as much in the process.

There will always be the problem of money and positions. The new transmitters now under construction will require several million more dollars per year if they are to be operated at capacity. Major increases in programming to Asia should follow the completion of the new plants and this will require a considerable increase in staff and money. The new communication facilities, such as satellites, must be used if we are to remain competitive with other broadcasters and they will be expensive. I strongly believe that if this instrument we hold in our hands--The Voice of America--is to be utilized to its maximum potential, it must maintain at least the same rate of growth during the next seven years as has been achieved in the last seven years. This will demand the continued support of the Agency administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress.

Yes, you face problems. Some are major, many minor. But above all never become discouraged, never lose your sense of humor, never stop fighting, never lose heart. Remember you also have many assets. The most important is that usually the facts of life are on your side but of almost equal importance is the unique esprit de corps which you have developed over twenty-three years. You now are the leader and pacesetter among international broadcasters.

It has been a privilege to have served with you--to have learned from you--to have had fun with you. I wish to thank George Allen and Abbott Washburn, Ed Murrow, Don Wilson, and Carl Rowan for their guidance and support but in particular, I wish to thank those long suffering souls who have served as my Deputy--Gordon Ewing, Jack O'Brien, Art Hummel, and now Keith Adamson. I wish to thank Barry Zorthian and Alec Klieforth who helped me as Program Manager. I wish to thank Ed Martin who taught me Engineering and Carl Malmi who showed me much administration. In particular, I owe much to Lionel Mosley, Walter Mylecraine, Ruth Walter, Wanda Washburn, and Cecilia Dempster, all of whom had to put up with my idiosyncrasies. But perhaps I owe most to Terry Martino and Dee Benson who did all my work.

I leave for my new assignment knowing that a large part of me will always remain with the voice.

Good-bye --- Good Luck.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

~~Mr Anderson~~

JPMcK

TCS

I agree with every elegant word. - TCS 8/26

August 22, 1963

TO: The Director

FROM: IOP - John F. McKnight

SUBJECT: Yesterday's Brouhaha

"Heretic?"

Maybe so.

But mark you: An act of heresy can take place only after hard-and-fast dogma has been laid down.

Are we on the matter at issue yesterday afternoon--indeed, on any matter--locked into dogma?

I think not.

I do not think that you consider that this business of ours is yet an exact science. I think your approach is pragmatic (as is mine). I think you hold that all our beliefs and techniques need to be tested and retested, and then tested again. I think also that your touchstone for such testing is this: Does the given activity, as it is conducted, contribute to the achievement of USIA's (the U.S.'s) purposes sufficiently to warrant the money and manpower it consumes?

Having so said, I dare suggest that VOA's handling of the news--one of our most costly operations--has somehow found sanctuary against this kind of search and inquiry.

Murrow

I suggest that objectivity, credibility, comprehensiveness, balance have become mumbo jumbo inhibiting judgment, so that we can no longer ask the questions: Does the present barebones presentation of the news tend to dispose listeners to favor, or to oppose, U.S. purposes? Does it improve, or impair, the U.S. image?

I suggest that objectivity and the others have become ends, rather than means.

I suggest that I am right when I say that some media operators have brought these concepts acquired in the private communications field--where they may or may not be valid for these perilous times--over into their present trade, and are by them yet influenced.

Further, I suggest that in this matter of VOA and the news, as in some others, we are falling into the old trap: equating popularity, acceptance, readership, listenership with effectiveness. I suggest that most justifications of VOA's present policies rest largely on this false equation.

In this controversy, I realize that I am decidedly in the minority, that you are in the majority, that indeed--regardless of the numerical strength of the two factions--you are (as Cardinal Gibbons said of Pius IX after the first Vatican Council settled the question of papal infallibility) the majority. Yet the dissenters may also sometimes be worth hearing.

So I submit that the questions Ed Brooke, Stan Plesent, and I raised in yesterday's polemics are weighty enough to merit serene (as opposed to emotional) consideration, and such studies as we can devise to find factual answers to them. At your pleasure, we are disposed to try to restate the questions in writing.

If this be heresy, lead me to the stake.

cc: IOP - Mr. Anderson (Mr. Sorensen)
Mr. Brooke

IOP:JPMcKnight:dls

December 4, 1962

file

MEMORANDUM FOR: IBS - Mr. Loomis

As you and I agreed during our recent talk on VOA policy, in which Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Harris and Mr. Hummel also participated, the following statements will govern the duties of the IBS Deputy Director until further notice:

1. The IBS Deputy Director will keep himself fully informed on all information policy guidance affecting foreign affairs and on VOA output in this field. Officials of the Agency, at all levels, will -- consistent with security -- provide him with the maximum of background information useful in policy application. He will spend whatever time is required at 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue to keep abreast of developments, both in terms of policy and background information, and to keep IOP and Area offices abreast of VOA thinking and requirements.

2. The IOP-VOA guidance mechanism will continue to function as presently constituted, and will remain the primary channel for transmitting guidance. The IBS Deputy Director will also receive guidance and information, as appropriate, directly from the Agency Director, Deputy Director, and Deputy Director (Policy and Plans). This will apply particularly when guidance and information are received directly from the highest levels of the Government.

3. The IBS Deputy Director will have final authority within IBS on policy application to all output, including news, correspondents' reports, commentaries, and news analyses.

4. The IBS Deputy Director shall seek clarification and additional information on policy guidance which may not otherwise be fully understood. If the applicability or interpretation of guidance is questioned by VOA, the IBS Deputy Director shall immediately consult with IOP. If the question cannot be resolved, it shall be brought to me.

5. This memorandum shall not restrict the continuing efforts to tailor broadcasts to the mentality and interests of individual audiences.

Edward R. Murrow

MEMORANDUM

VOICE OF AMERICA POLICY

Effective immediately, IBS shall institute special procedures for the application of information policy to all Voice of America output on foreign affairs. In this connection, the Deputy Director of IBS shall devote a major part of his attention to policy matters.

The objectives of Voice of America policy shall be as stated in the "Voice of America Charter," here restated:

> "The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will govern VOA broadcasts:
>
> "1. VOA will establish itself as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.
>
> "2. VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.
>
> "3. As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies."

Official U.S. broadcasts are listened to and monitored for indicators of the intentions and policies of the Government. It is vital that our broadcasts not mislead either our enemies or our friends about the nature, intent, and implications of our actions and purposes. Therefore, VOA commentaries and analyses on foreign affairs should at all times, and especially on subjects involving vital U.S. interests, reflect the nuances and special emphases, as well as the main thrust, of the policies and intentions of the U.S. Government. Commentaries should give an accurate picture of U.S. public policy as it can most persuasively be presented up to air time.

Edward R. Murrow

December 4, 1962

T. S.
this handed to me by
W. Morris
EM

PHILOSOPHY

International radio is competitive. VOA is only one among many competing for the attention and respect of the listener. If interest or credibility is lost, so is the listener and the usefulness of VOA. Research clearly shows we have no exclusive audience but rather our audience is constantly checking us against what can be heard or read elsewhere. The majority of our audience do not consider themselves friends and allies of the US; many are hostile, most uncommitted and unconvinced.

The charter states the operating philosophy which we believe to be most effective in convincing the skeptical. We see no reason to change this philosophy no matter how severe the crisis -- including armed conflict. Rather we must be even more credible, balanced and comprehensive, since the uncommitted audience is certainly comparing us to the enemy and neutral radios. At time of crisis, we can be used effectively for tactical purposes, such as alerting civilian populations to impending military action. But tactical does not mean distortion.

During the Cuban crisis, in our judgment, we were required to distort and concentrate our program at the expense of credibility and relevance to our audience to a degree that reduced our contribution to the national effort. For example:

News:

The charter directs that VOA news be accurate, objective, and comprehensive. VOA has interpreted this directive as meaning that news should be primarily selected and edited, according to its newsworthiness and relevance to the audience and only secondarily can "positive" stories be slightly emphasized over "negative" stories. During this crisis, we were directed, for example, not to carry the statement of Prime Minister Diefenbaker, a critical statement by a Brazilian governor, to cut the reportage of Castro's first major speech to two sentences, not to refer to the major point in a Khrushchev letter to the President, not to carry an official Republican criticism of the Administration's Cuban policy, and not

to mention the domestic discussion of restriction of news. Many, but not all, of these directives were later rescinded or modified when we protested, but their impact on the criteria for news judgment used by our staff still continues.

News analysis, commentary and related forms:

The charter states that VOA will present the policies of the US clearly and effectively and that VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies. There has long been disagreement on how to present US policy "effectively". VOA believes the purpose of a news analysis is to persuade an uncommitted and even hostile audience. It must not appear to be false, inaccurate, fearful, evasive, warped, contrived, or angry. The restrictive guidance on the Cuban crisis required the news analysis to fill more and more airtime while having less and less to say. What was being said, moreover, was less and less persuasive because analyses more and more resembled a government

gazette. For example, guidance restricted analysis by stating :

(a) Only comment wholly consistent with the President's speech and this guidance can be used.

(b) Ignore Mikoyan and purpose of his negotiations in Cuba.

(c) Do not link Berlin and Cuba -- even on the eve of Adenauer's visit to US and in spite of fact Adenauer had linked them in a press conference and the President had in his speech.

(d) Ignore the Turkish base problem even when merely following the points of a previous Potomac Cable.

If the analysis restricts itself to merely repeating, in different words, what the President or Secretary of State says, it becomes, as time passes, increasingly dull, and it reveals, increasingly, a propaganda motivation. If a listener is to be persuaded by the news analysis he must develop confidence that we are not afraid to discuss difficult and unpleasant subjects. There is a vast gulf between guidance and commentary. The guidance is a directive. [redacted] It

does not have to be persuasive. It does not have to back up its assertions with evidence of reasonability. It advises and compels the writer who works from it. The news analysis, however, has to emphasize reasonability if it is to function as an instrument of gentle persuasion to a critical and unconvinced audience. It should sound like the product of a thoughtful mind. A truely thoughtful piece, and thus one that has a larger hope of being effective, may be able to concentrate on only one point of several put forward by guidance. Or it may, out of the necessity of being thoughtful and intellectually honest, touch upon a theme that policy considerations would normally have us avoid. It must take into account opposition views, if only to make the argument more effective to the listener who has similar doubts.

The general consensus of the VOA staff is that we failed to sound convincing because of our monolithic tone.

In our judgment, our output would have been even less persuasive if

we had not spent much time and effort in contesting the strict interpretations of many guidances. Instead of being a guide and challenge, guidance was largely negative and a straight jacket.

IBS:HLoomis:csc 11/14/62

ICP Record Copy
Release within

November 9, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Murrow

FROM: Thomas C. Sorensen

SUBJECT: Voice of America - The Policy Issue

Putting aside the ad hominem arguments and other irrelevancies (e.g., "my judgment is better -- or worse -- than yours"), the issues are:

1. Should the tone, emphases and content of VOA news on foreign affairs reflect the policies and intentions of the United States Government?

2. Should VOA commentaries and analyses on foreign affairs reflect the nuances and special emphases, as well as the main thrust, of the policies and intentions of the U.S. Government?

3. If the answer to one or both of these questions is "yes," would such broadcasting be compatible with the long-term mission of the Voice, with our desire for credibility, or with our policy of operating on the basis of truth?

I believe the answer to all three questions is "yes." I believe further that our continued failure to operate on the basis of the first two propositions actually damages the credibility and effectiveness of VOA and, more important, exposes our country to risks.

"Credibility" is a word too often used and too little understood.

The U.S. Government carefully monitors and analyzes all foreign government broadcasting of news and comment. We do

XERO XERO COPY

so because we believe such broadcasts are often important indicators of the intentions and policies of these governments. Our broadcasts are similarly monitored and analyzed, not only by the Soviets but by many lesser powers including such small nations as Egypt. (Yuri Zhukov told me in Moscow: "I know more about what your Voice of America is saying in Russian than you do." I denied it -- but of course he was right.)

We can assume, and there is much supporting evidence, that these foreign governments monitor VOA broadcasts for precisely the same reason we monitor theirs. They do not monitor CBS or WRC, except as part of their surveys of private American opinion. They do monitor VOA because it is the Voice of America, the only full-time radio station overtly controlled and operated by the U.S. Government, financed by Government funds, and directed exclusively to foreign audiences.

VOA credibility, therefore, must be considered in this context. It is not, and cannot be, the same context in which Howard K. Smith operates at ABC or Eric Severeid at CBS. Thus if VOA says "the crisis has eased" when in fact the President is planning to take steps which -- in Russian eyes, at least -- will exacerbate the situation, then VOA is not being credible. This is too bad but not fatal. Much more dangerous to us as a nation is the likelihood that Khrushchev will misread the U.S. President's intentions on the basis of what he hears on the U.S. Government's radio.

Similarly, we are not being credible when we mislead or confuse the enemy -- and our allies and others -- with commentaries heavy on speculative interpretation and "on-the-other-hands" and light on facts. (Sometimes it is desirable to mask or obfuscate our intentions, but the decision to do so should be a calculated one made by the President or his responsible advisors, not by a USIA official or newsman or commentator.)

This is not a reflection on the wisdom or judgment or "policy sense" of USIA broadcasters and policy officers. No man can guess very accurately for very long on what goes on in the President's mind or in his councils. My argument is that it is neither credible nor prudent to do so on a government radio station, whether you do it yourself or lean on a wire service or the New York Times.

Some argue that the Voice is not and should not be "tactical." I argue that news is timely, and that people and governments react to news now, tonight, tomorrow -- not just in five or ten years. They react to the tone, the nuances, the emphases. If this be true, then news itself is "tactical" and if we want to limit our radio to long-term "strategic" purposes (like a book or a film) perhaps we should not broadcast news and timely commentaries at all.

But I do not believe this to be necessary. The VOA has no patent on the truth; our government, with a few notorious slippages, has operated on the basis of certain "self-evident truths" since its birth. If we believe, as I do, that our government's foreign policies are honest and enlightened, then making policy considerations pre-eminent in VOA output will enhance, not damage, the Voice's credibility and effectiveness in both the short and long runs.

I believe our broadcasters and policy people have the ability to do this not crudely, not with an axe, but skillfully, subtly and -- above all -- deliberately.

I am sure none of us -- "uptown" or at the VOA -- thinks international broadcasting is a game or an end in itself. I feel very deeply that if it ever were, Cuba has demonstrated that it cannot ever be again. If there is a moral principle at stake here, it is the survival and triumph of our people and our institutions, indeed of free institutions and all men everywhere.

10P - Mr. Halsema
JG
JM
10P file - 823

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

November 1, 1960

MEMO TO: I - Mr. Washburn
Heads of Offices

SUBJECT: Directive to the Voice of America

Attached is a copy of the Directive to the Voice of America which has been approved by the Director.

file: VOA directive

HL

Henry Loomis
Director
Broadcasting Service

Attachment:
Directive to VOA

Copies to: State:P/PG - Mr. Nickels
BAC members
SAB members

DIRECTIVE TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA

The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will govern VOA broadcasts:

1. VOA will establish itself as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.

2. VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.

3. As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies.

~~GSC~~
~~AS~~
~~JSW~~
to be use at op. cont mtg see minutes of 11/9/60

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

October 11, 1960

FOR: Mr. Washburn
IOP - Mr. Halsema
IBS - Mr. O'Brien

As regards the statement that U. S. interests are served by an official radio, many Americans do not think the U. S. Government should operate any news and news commentary radio programs. My own view has always been that we should be in this field only to the extent responsible private networks like CBS and NBC, or private companies like GE, can not or will not do the job. I'm not quite certain I'm yet ready to go along with the notion that it's good, per se, for the Government to have an official radio for news broadcasts, no matter how many private groups might be in the short-wave field. I might be talked into it, and I would support Government in the educational radio and TV fields, even if a dozen private groups were already in this activity, because I regard education, in all its aspects, as a proper Government function.

I recall that Marion Sanders, former editor of America Illustrated, was so enthusiastic about her magazine she wanted to publish it in as many countries as possible, because she thought private magazines like Time and Life were too sensational or cheesecake to do the job. I was shocked then at this attitude, that the Government should enter the magazine publishing field per se. The present proposal is that we should do radio broadcasting per se. Maybe we should, but we should be fully aware what we are doing.

Secondly, is our purpose to present the Government's foreign policy persuasively, or just present it and let people make up their minds about it. The President and the Secretary of State should of course be persuasive, and when we report them, we'll presumably be persuasive too, but should VOA itself try to persuade? If so, it becomes an advocate, not a reporter.

G. V. A.

file: VOA charter

10/12

IA-68
2-10-54

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
ROUTING SLIP

TO: NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1. JIM HALSEMA	IOP				
2. CR Payne	I	423	1776		
3. THE DIRECTOR					
4.					
5.					

	APPROVAL		NECESSARY ACTION
	AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND FORWARD
	COMMENT		NOTE AND RETURN
	FILE		PER CONVERSATION
	FOR CORRECTION		PREPARE REPLY
✓	FOR YOUR INFORMATION	✓	RETURN TO SENDER IOP - Rm 823
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME
	INVESTIGATE		SIGNATURE
	JUSTIFY		

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Did you know about this?
Any Comment?

See attached file, which is largely self-explanatory. It was my understanding that we had agreed that no directive to the Voice would have practical legal validity unless it were backed by a directive from the NSC. I have no objections to the issuance of this "directive" if it is clearly understood that it involves no change in present policy guidance procedures. I do not want to revert to a situation in which the Voice itself decides what is a "clear" presentation of US policy and what is "responsible" opinion. (Note Bradford's comments). In practise the Voice will continue to be influenced by the views of the Executive and Congress-it cannot afford to do otherwise.

FROM (Name or Organization)	ROOM NO.	BLDG.
Bob Payne	PHONE NO.	DATE 10/6/60

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : I - Mr. Allen

DATE: October 5, 1960

FROM : IBS - John R. O'Brien JOB

SUBJECT: VOA Directive

Henry Loomis said before he left on his trip that you had approved the attached directive on February 16, 1960.

We would like to frame the directive for display in the area shown to tourists. I would appreciate confirmation of your approval of the directive before we do so.

Attachment:
VOA Directive

A DIRECTIVE TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA

The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by an official radio, the Voice of America. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will govern VOA broadcasts:

1. As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States Government clearly and persuasively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies.

2. VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.

3. VOA will establish itself as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.

XI

Happy Birth

PART OF THE CROWD of VIP's, VOA and other USIA employes, and invited guests, applauds as President Kennedy walks down the aisle to make his speech at ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Voice.

—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

FOUR OF THE VOICE'S LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS sent "Happy Birthday" messages out over the wires in their own languages during the world-wide VOA birthday broadcast. Three of them are pictured: (from left) Mrs. Dalal Khleif, who spoke in Arabic; Victor Franzusoff, who spoke in Russian; and Mrs. May Chu, who spoke in Mandarin. Not pictured is Herbert Morales, who broadcast in Spanish.

—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

PRESIDENT KENNEDY GREETS some 20-year veterans of the Voice. (From left) Russel Pinney, Edward Raquello, Ernest Rose, and Robert Soodak.

—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES speaks in the HEW Building auditoriu versary of the Voice of America. Listening to him on stage are USIA Director Donald M. Wilson.

"The Voice of America occupies, I believe, a key part in the story of American life. What we do here in this country, and what we are, what we want to be, represents really a great experiment in a most difficult kind of self-discipline, and that is the organization and maintenance and development of the progress of free government.

"We seek a free flow of information across national boundaries and oceans, across iron curtains and stone walls. We are not afraid to entrust the American people with unpleasant facts, foreign ideas, alien philosophies and competitive values. For a nation that is afraid to let its people judge the truth and falsehood in an open market is a nation that is afraid of is people.

"The Voice of America thus carries a heavy responsibility. Its burden of truth is not easy to bear. It must explain to a curious and suspicious world what we are. It must tell them of our basic beliefs . . ."

—PRESIDENT KENNEDY

thday VOA!

ditorium, on VOA's World Wide English service, to mark the 20th Anni-
Director Murrow, Secretary of State Rusk, and the Agency's Deputy Director,
—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

"Today, we in the State Department consider the information program an indispensible dimension of American diplomacy. The Voice of America and our other information activities demonstrate our respect for the opinions of people as well as their governments.

"These days, VOA commentaries deal with the most important subjects of current affairs: the Berlin crisis, and our determination that this city shall remain free and accessible; disarmament, and our determination to reach agreement on an effective program of general and complete disarmament; the United Nations, and our determination that this peace-keeping body shall be strengthened, not weakened; man's desire to choose his own future, and our determination that freedom of choice shall be cherished and extended; and the efforts of newly-developing nations to modernize their economies and societies, and our determination to help them."

—SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK

"The truth shall be the guide. Truth may help us. It may hurt us. But helping us or hurting us we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that man can know us for what we are and can at least believe what we say. The truth alone may not alone make us free. But we shall never be free without knowing the truth."

—EDWARD R. MURROW

"Since its inception, the Voice has been dedicated to that highest of journalistic principles that while one can argue about opinions, facts are sacred. We remain dedicated to this proposition and always will."

—VOA DIRECTOR HENRY LOOMIS

SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK speaks to the HEW audience and over the world-wide broadcast, which occurred at peak evening listening time in Europe, the Near East and Africa. The English language ceremonies were also rebroadcast to Latin America and the Far East, and in addition were translated and broadcast to all parts of the world at local peak listening times.

—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

THE PRESIDENT GREETS MORE 20-year Voice veterans (from left): Tibor Borgida, executive producer of VOA's European division; Harry Bricker, producer in the Far East Division; Howard DeLong (shaking the President's hand), project manager for the Greenville Transmitter; and Evelyn Eisenstatd, in the Voice's copyright division. Behind the President are Director Murrow and VOA Director Henry Loomis. In the background is IPS photographer Joseph Pinto.

ITV TECHNICIAN STANLEY KRAFT films the ceremony for further use by the Agency.

—By Joseph Pinto, USIA Photographer

VIP's other than those pictured who attended the Voice's Happy Birthday included Senators Gale McGee of Wyoming and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota; Representatives Robert R. Barry (New York), Herbert C. Bonner (North Carolina), Walter H. Moeller (Ohio) and Fred Schwengel (Iowa); the Ambassador from Nicaragua, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; Dr. Jose A. Mora, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; former Director George V. Allen, and former Deputy Director Abbott Washburn.

March 23, 1956

Dear Augie:

Nothing would please me more than to undertake the task you suggest in connection with the Wilson film. However, I seem to be involved with a series of contracts having to do with television film and am afraid I can't resolve the conflicts. I am really disappointed about this but I'm afraid I have no alternative but to decline with due thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. August Heckscher, Director
The Twentieth Century Fund
330 West 42 Street
New York 36, New York

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

330 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET · NEW YORK 36 · N.Y.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Director*

March 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Could I persuade you to respond affirmatively to a request from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation?

In brief, the Foundation is making a 27-minute film based entirely on the historical newsreel footage taken during Wilson's lifetime. This is being done in a way that will not only make the film interesting in itself but provide a means of safeguarding material which otherwise is in danger of deteriorating and being lost. The film is being made by Caravel Studios and we are working out arrangements for distribution which may involve the Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

Would you do the commentary? I need hardly say that it would add enormously to the prestige as well as to the value of the film if you could do this. As I understand it the text will be prepared and the labor of recording should not be too heavy. The producers will be ready for this recording around the middle of April.

It has been difficult trying to reach you on the telephone and I did not want to take up your time by making a personal appeal. But I'm sure you will not mind my stressing here the delight and satisfaction with which the whole Board would receive word that you had consented to undertake this chore.

Could you give me a ring here or drop me a line?

Yours,

Aug H

August Heckscher

ah/g

Woodrow Wilson Found.

September 1, 1955

Dear Mrs. d'Estournelles:

I have just returned from my vacation to find your very kind letter and invitation of July 21.

As Miss Holder has already explained to you, I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting in Charlottesville, Virginia on Friday, November 11th since I must be in New York on the day of my television program, PERSON TO PERSON.

Many thanks again for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

fe

August 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. d'Estournelles:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 21.

I rather doubt if Mr. Murrow will be able to attend the meeting in Virginia on November 11 since his television program, PERSON TO PERSON, is scheduled for Friday and he must originate the program from New York City.

I will, of course, bring your letter to Mr. Murrow's attention when he returns early in the fall and if there is any change he will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65 Street
New York 21, New York

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-8083

July 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may remember that in a recent letter I requested you to reserve tentatively the date of Friday, November 11, 1955, for a meeting of the National Citizens' Committee on the Woodrow Wilson Centennial.

I am writing now to confirm that date definitely and to announce that the meeting, the first and only, in 1955, of this Committee, will be held under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

At the opening session scheduled for 5 p.m., November 11th, the Foundation will make a progress report on varied plans it has been developing for the Centennial Celebration. There will be an opportunity for the Committee to discuss these plans and make suggestions. Dinner and an open session will follow, at which time there will be a major address on Woodrow Wilson by the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Announcement of Mr. Stevenson's address has not yet been made public.

Dinner and accommodations for overnight will be provided if you would be so kind as to indicate on the enclosed card whether or not you intend to be present. Information on travel and other details will be sent to you later.

This will be an opportunity to meet the other members of the Committee and we do hope you can be present.

Cordially yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Encs

OFFICERS AND
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Vice President
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Frederick Osborn
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Arnold O. Wolfers
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HONORARY MEMBERS
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo
Executive Director
Julie d'Estournelles
Secretary
Mabel B. Austin
Treasurer
The Hanover Bank

Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.

I plan to attend and will need hotel accomodations _____

I cannot attend _____

The Meeting of the National Citizens Committee for the Woodrow Wilson Centennial, Friday, Nov. 11, 1955 at Charlottesville, Va.

Signed: _____

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

REGENT 4-8083

July 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation I am writing to express their deep appreciation of your willingness to serve on the National Citizens' Committee for the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson.

Your participation will be most helpful and we are glad to know we may consult with you, on an individual basis, if the occasion arises. It is not expected that the Committee will meet more than once or twice during the Centennial year. The first meeting may possibly be on November 11, 1955, when detailed plans for Centennial celebrations throughout the country will be announced and a special report made to the Committee. I mention this in the hope that you will tentatively reserve that date.

Again may I say how gratified we are that you are joining in this program to honor a great American.

Cordially yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

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HONORARY MEMBERS
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
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Executive Director
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The Hanover Bank

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL YEAR – 1856-1956

"Freedom for Man – A World Safe for Mankind."

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-8083

November 19, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is the report of the Advisory Committee on the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration.

Will you please send me your comments by Wednesday, November 24, so I may circulate it to the Board of Directors before they meet on November 30. If I do not hear from you by then, I will consider that "silence gives consent."

Julie d'Estournelles

Yes OK

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON THE WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL

November 1954

In accordance with the action taken by the Board of Directors, at the Annual Meeting, May 13, 1954, the Advisory Committee on the Woodrow Wilson Centennial was appointed, consisting of Mr. Norman Cousins, Miss Dorothy Gordon, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Mr. Francis B. Sayre and Mr. Ordway Tead. Mr. August Heckscher was an ex-officio member. The Committee met twice and herewith submits this Report.

The members of the Advisory Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has a mandate to seize the opportunity which the Centennial offers to do something vital and imaginative to revive the Wilsonian ideals.

They submit:

1) That the emphasis of the Anniversary program should be on the impact of Wilson today, rather than a historical review of Wilson;

2) That the emphasis of the Foundation's program should be on long-range activities; and

3) That certain short-term activities are necessary to promote the above conclusions.

It was agreed that the goals of the Anniversary program should be:

1) To stimulate public interest and further public understanding of Wilson's services to this country and to all mankind;

2) To interpret and disseminate as widely as possible the Wilsonian ideals of world cooperation and thus develop greater public interest in national and international problems;

3) To further the educational activities of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

In undertaking the task, the Committee considered that it was asked to review all the proposals which had been made, to date, for the celebration of the Centennial. These seem to fall into three categories:

1) Specific projects for the Foundation to undertake;

2) Projects in which the Foundation might cooperate with other agencies interested in the event;

3) Programs of stimulation and coordination for the nation-wide recognition of the Centennial.

SPECIFIC PROJECTS FOR THE FOUNDATION

The Committee noted the three proposals of the Foundation's own Centennial Committee: Bronze bust of Wilson for the Hall of Fame; Assistance to ten universities for programs on Wilson; A series of publications to be called "The Woodrow Wilson Series."

Remarks: The Committee reserves judgment on the proposal to donate funds for the bronze bust of Wilson in the Hall of Fame.

The Committee views with favor the proposal to assist the universities for programs on Wilson.

The Committee views with the favor the proposal of a series of publications to be known as the "Woodrow Wilson Series," the aim being to obtain the most responsible writing in those fields in which Wilson was interested.

PROJECTS IN WHICH THE FOUNDATION MIGHT COOPERATE WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Committee noted that the Foundation had consulted with other agencies and had formed a Coordinating Committee, representing these agencies: The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, the Virginia State Commission for the Centennial Celebration, The Washington Cathedral, Princeton University and the University of Virginia.

Remarks: The Committee urges the Foundation to continue cooperation with these agencies and, where possible, coordinate the plans, stressing that the programs be on the living Wilson, rather than solely the historical Wilson, and that they be of a dignified quality which is in keeping with the stature of the man.

PROJECTS OF STIMULATION AND COORDINATION FOR THE NATION-WIDE RECOGNITION OF THE EVENT.

The Committee agreed that the goals which it had set for the Anniversary program would require nation-wide programs, based on an over-all plan, developed and directed by professional skill. In the final analysis, what really matters is how the Wilsonian theme is presented to the public. The Committee points out that, in reaching the public, it is particularly important to promote activities through certain channels such as: schools, colleges, universities, the United Nations, films, radio, television and publications.

To ensure success of such an over-all program the operations would include not just planning and producing publicity, audio-visual and printed materials, but also the continuous development of useful contacts and methods of cooperation that will further the objectives of the program.

The Committee sought ways and means of implementing this decision, feeling that both professional experience and a grasp of the quality and dignity of the theme was essential. At the suggestion of Miss Gordon and upon consultation with Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Dr. Grayson Kirk, conferences were held with Mr. Leon Levine, who directed the public relations program for the Bicentennial Celebration of Columbia University. The members of the Committee found Mr. Levine to be thoroughly in sympathy with the approach indicated by the Directors and noted that the outstanding quality and wide success of the Columbia University Bicentennial Celebration, in its public relations aspect, provided ample testimony of his ability along these lines.

At the Committee's request, Mr. Levine submitted a report for an over-all program of stimulation and coordination for the nation-wide recognition of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial and the Committee finds it both sound and stimulating. A general outline of the plan is attached.

The Advisory Committee hopes that suitable arrangements can be made for retaining Mr. Levine to direct the public relations program under the guidance of the Directors of the Foundation, so that he may take steps to work out the general recommendations, as noted above, as well as those contained in his report, which the Committee endorses.

The Advisory Committee.
Mr. Norman Cousins
Miss Dorothy Gordon
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Francis Sayre
Mr. Ordway Tead

Mr. August Heckscher, ex-off.

November, 1954

THE PLAN SUBMITTED BY MR LEVINE IS OUTLINED IN GENERAL TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

A. GENERAL PUBLICITY

Selection of a Theme. Highly Important

Anniversary Statement. For distribution to institutions and individuals invited to cooperate and to stimulate general interest.

Collection of factual data about Wilson. Including a photo service and suggestions for features and articles.

Field of Radio and Television.

Offer public service programs; participation of "Wilsonian experts" on existing programs, supply material and ideas to radio and TV documentaries and dramatic shows, such as "You Are There" or "Omnibus" or "Meet The Press", "Invitation to Learning," etc.

Cooperation with the Voice of America, UN Radio, BBC and South American networks.

Series of Radio Lectures of historical episodes in dramatic form. These can be used by National Association of Educational Broadcasters, which serves 137 radio stations and a network of educational TV stations. Also, can be used in schools, libraries, museums, etc.

Films and Visual Aids
Re-run of "Wilson", 20th Century Fox film
New documentary film.

B. GENERAL PROJECTS

Cooperation with National Organizations.
Request them to use the Wilson theme, with proffered aid on scheduling a talk or a session on it.

Cooperation with Educational Institutions.
Convocations, exhibits, conferences, lectures and other activities can be suggested and arranged. College press supplied with editorial and feature material. Through the Scholastic Press Association, representing some 4,000 high school newspaper editors, the secondary school youth can be reached. Through the National Education Association over one million elementary teachers could have appropriate projects suggested and developed for them.

Books and Printed Aids

An up-to-date biography in a pocket book edition.
Discussion Guide. Can be used to accompany any radio or film program, useful to National High School Debating Society.

Speakers Bureau

Listing of available persons for speaking assignments.
Help guide community forum discussion, participate on radio panels and interview programs.

C. OPERATION

The above is an outline of suggestions intended to illustrate the scope of the program. The steps involved in the schedule of operations are:

In consultation with the Foundation's Directors evaluate, select from and establish priorities among the suggestions offered here and in any subsequent proposals. The criteria should be: 1) potential benefit to the "cause", 2) practical operation; and 3) financing and costs involved.

(Mr. Levine informally estimated that the budget for a two-year operation along the above lines would cost $30,000. This would include salaries and supplies and expenses, such as production of bulletins, fact sheets, press releases, stationery, telephone, photos, travel, distribution of materials and incidental expenses of personnel. It would not include specific projects.)

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

29 October, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to confirm the change of date for the meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Advisory Committee from November 4th to November 10th, at 45 East 65th Street, from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m., including lunch.

I do hope you can be present.

Cordially yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

called w/ Regrets

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

14 October, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Plans have progressed to the point where the Advisory Committee on the Woodrow Wilson Centennial should meet again.

Can you come to a meeting at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 4th, here at the Foundation? This will continue through lunch and adjourn about 2:30 p.m.

Before the meeting a report on further developments, and also on some suggestions made at the previous meeting, will be sent to you for your consideration.

Will you let me know if you can attend?

Cordially yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Yes

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

4

21 October, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a draft of a public relations campaign which Mr. Leon Levine has submitted at my request.

As you will note, this is a plan for a broad, general program. Specific projects which the Foundation itself may wish to sponsor may be added to, or selected from, these suggestions.

May I suggest that the Advisory Committee address itself to recommendations along these lines:

1. Should this general plan be recommended?

2. What suggestions contained in this program should have priority?

3. What additional suggestions would the Advisory Committee recommend?

Hoping to see you on November 4th,

Sincerely,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

October 20, 1954

Dear Mrs. d'Estournelles:

I am submitting herewith a draft of a public relations campaign for the Centennial Anniversary of Woodrow Wilson.

I believe this is to be considered by your Centennial Advisory Committee which is to recommend the plans and policies for the observance. With this in mind the guiding principle of my outline has been to survey the broad dimension of the program, to list suggestions and proposals, and to lay the groundwork for getting the program on an operating basis.

I regret that the pressure of other work just at this particular time proved so onerous that I've been unable to get more fully acquainted with the work of the Foundation, or to go into more details about the various recommendations. I assume this can be done in person a little later on.

I did, however, manage to get some reading about W. W. and I am more than convinced that the Anniversary offers an exceptional opportunity. It seems to me that you have a mandate to something vital and imaginative to promote his ideals to the free world, and indeed to the one not so free. The generation now growing up must get the full sense of his greatness - as a president fighting to make democracy work at home - as a prophet and architect of a road to world peace.

Much of the results of the Anniversary will depend on the breadth of vision, the planning and the skills used in the public relations program and the active support and understanding of those backing it.

Respectfully submitted,

Leon Levine

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director
Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

The principal objectives of a public relations campaign in behalf of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial are these:

1. To stimulate public interest and to further public understanding of Wilson's "service to this country and to all mankind."
2. To interpret and disseminate as widely as possible the "Wilsonian ideals of world cooperation" and thus develop greater public interest in international problems.
3. To further the educational activities of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

The techniques of public relations have changed vastly since Wilson's day. Yet he would be first to recognize its need just as he was first in establishing the "presidential press conference." He would be equally insistent that a public relations campaign for a cause he advocated be conducted with dignity, intellectual integrity and a sense of public responsibility. Thus the Wilson Centennial Anniversary must be considered in the same category as a major public service campaign and should utilize the best professional public relations features and techniques of such campaigns. This obviously means more than routine news releases. All the methods and media of modern communications will be needed. The scope of such a program and the type of operations recommended will be indicated in the suggestions which follow.

A. General Publicity

1. SELECTION OF A THEME. An invaluable tool for the promotion and publicising of a public service Anniversary is in the selection of a clear and short statement describing its goal. In the promotion of the Columbia University Bicentennial, the Theme "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof" was widely accepted by all media of communications. Attempts to promote Columbia University just because it was observing a birthday would have met with much less success. Applied to the Wilson Anniversary, a dynamic Theme would be of even greater importance.

2. An Anniversary Statement. A printed statement of the Anniversary plan of organization and program is needed for distribution to institutions and individuals invited to cooperate. It would be of great help in stimulating general interest as well as in furnishing a preliminary exposition of the Anniversary Theme and its significance. It can be done in straight exposition or in the form of question and answer, it should get high priority.

3. An Anniversary Bulletin. Either monthly or quarterly during 1956, with perhaps one issue late in 1955, there should be issued a mimeographed or printed bulletin (or calendar of events). This would be made available to all cooperating institutions, organizations and to the press, radio and television media.

4. For the Press and Magazines. Publicity material to editors and news services should be compiled and available for distribution.

   a. A collection of factual data about Wilson in mimeographed form.
   b. A clip-sheet with human interest features and shorts.

c. A photo service, with a comprehensive and well catalogued file of glossies for distribution on request.

d. Suggestions and themes for exclusive features and articles.

5. Radio and Television. These offer exceptional opportunities for making the Anniversary truly nation-wide in scope. The networks and independent stations cooperate fully when public service programs are properly broached to them. Anniversary coverage can be sought along these lines:

a. Seeking radio and television coverage of all special events arranged during the Anniversary. This would include any scheduled conferences, dinners where prominent guests speak, lecture series that may be arranged, and the broadcasting or televising of any events on a local basis wherever they may occur.

b. Participation of "Wilsonian experts" on existing programs such as forums, round tables, interview shows, documentaries,etc. This would also take the form of suggesting ideas for such programs to producers, directors and program supervisors.

c. The servicing of radio, TV ~~xk~~ news and general commentators with suitable material for use in their programs with a special effort to have every well-known broadcaster dedicate at least one program during the year to the Anniversary or its Theme. (Edward Murrow, Eric Sevareid, H. V. Kaltenborn, Quincy Howe, Elmer Davis, Lowell Thomas, George Hamilton Combs, John Cameron Swayze, John Daley, et al.)

d. The supplying of story material and ideas for programs to the scores of radio and television documentaries and dramatic shows. In Wilson's life and work there are anough "angles" for all - from

a dramatic episode for "You Are There" or "Omnibus" to a fuller treatment on the "Theatre Guild Hour" or "Studio One." Programs which come to mind as possibilities include:

America's Town Meeting of the Air	Forum-debate
American Forum of the Air	Forum-debate
American Inventory	Documentary
American Week	Documentary
Author Meets the Critic	Forum
Cavalcade of America	Drama
Chicago Round Table	Forum-debate
Chronoscope	Interview
Eternal Light	Drama
Ford Theatre	Drama
Hall of Fame	Drama
Invitation to Learning	Forum-discussion
Meet the Press	Interview
New York Times Youth Forum	Interview
Omnibus	Documentary
Person to Person	Interview
Robert Montgomery Presents	Drama
See It Now	Drama
Studio One	Drama
Studio Three	Documentary
Search That Never Ends	Documentary
Theatre Guild of the Air	Drama
You Are There	Drama
Youth Wants to Know	Interview

e. International Cooperation. Close liaison should be maintained during the Anniversary year with the Voice of America and its radio, TV and special events divisions; with the U.N. radio, TV, and film departments; with WRUL and the South American network, with the B.B.C., Radio Free Europe and UNESCO. All of these and there are others use materials and programs dealing with American cultural activities.

f. It will be definitely worthwhile exploring whether a foundation grant can be obtained for producing a series of radio lectures, for an LP album of historical episodes in dramatic form suitable for radio, and for a documentary film. These can also be made available to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters which serves some 137 radio stations and a network of educational TV stations. And, of course, they can be used in schools, libraries, museums and for any other purposes.

6. Films and Visual Aids. Unless there is some special reason, every effort should be made to have a re-run of the Wilson biography films produced by 20th Century Fox. Perhaps permission can be obtained to have it shown on TV, with television premieres in a selected number of metropolitan centers.

Apart from the production of a documentary film on the Anniversary Theme, it is recommended that a film strip or slide-film be prepared. This film strip could be duplicated at relatively small cost, and is suitable for showing in schools, libraries, etc.

It may be possible to get one of the major newsreel firms to make a 15-minute film of the highlights of Wilson's career from old newsreels. This could also be used on TV and in movie theatres.

B. GENERAL PROJECTS

1. A Commemorative Postage Stamp. This is an obvious and effective public relations technique. The design and art work, the first day issue with the appropriate ceremony, the sales around the country at various post offices all produce worthwhile publicity.

2. Consideration should be given to designing a symbol based on the Anniversary. This can be used on all stationery and printed material. It may also be the basis for a medalion in bronze that can be used for such purposes as awards and prizes.

3. Tie-ins and Cooperation with National Organizations. Scores of associations, scholarly, social, scientific, professional and industrial, select themes for their annual meetings. These can be requested to use the Wilson theme with proffered aid on scheduling a talk or a session on it. Many of these organizations through their printed material and mailings relay approved projects to the program chairman of their regional, state and local units.

4. Educational Cooperation. As has been pointed out, excellent cooperation should be forthcoming from colleges and universities. Convocations, exhibits, conferences, lectures and other activities can be suggested and arranged. The college press can be supplied with editorial and feature material. Through the Scholastic Press Association which represents some 4,000 high school newspaper editors who gather in New York annually, the secondary school youth can be reached. Through the National Education Association and its 48 state chapters, over one million elementary teachers could have appropriate projects suggested and developed for them.

5. Books and Printed Aids. Consideration should be given to:

   a. A memorial volume by distinguished "elders and experts" on Wilson's significance today.

b. An up-to-date biography. In this connection perhaps David Loth's earlier work can be re-written and issued in a pocket book edition and thus receive extensive popular distribution.

c. A discussion guide. This can be used to accompany any radio or film program used by groups; it will be found useful in schools, particularly by the National High School Debating Society which has member units in thousands of high schools and of course for community forums, meetings, etc.

d. Popular pamphlets. Possibly the Public Affairs Pamphlets might wish to choose the Wilson theme for one of its series. It might also be feasible to tell the theme story in colored comic-strip form with the cooperation of one of the educational publishing companies, such as the Scholastic Press Association.

6. Speakers Bureau. A brochure listing available persons for speaking assignments should be prepared. They can help guide community forum discussions, participate on radio panels and interview programs, and accept speaking assignments at appropriate gatherings.

7. Syndicated cartoons. A number of feature syndicates distribute to the press cartoons dealing with American history. These can be contacted with the ideas and materials.

8. It may be desirable to observe a Wilson Week or Day during which a number of events would be scheduled. This would be particularly useful in libraries where special Wilson book shelves can be displayed and in the classrooms where teachers may note the Anniversary. The date (perhaps around Armistice Day) can be selected by the Foundation and public officials can be asked to issue proclamations designating the period in the cities and states.

9. Festivals and Major Forums. During the summer months and indeed throughout the year a number of cultural festivals have been on the increase in recent years. Some of these are activities of universities, others are independent. Many deal in political, social and economic matters and lend themselves to "suggestions" about the Anniversary. In the same vein, the N. Y. Herald Tribune Forum, the Philadelphia Bulletin Forum, and several others, might be induced to select an international theme appropriate to the Anniversary for their sessions in 1956.

10. Other Anniversaires. There will be of course many other anniversaries observed during 1956. (Some big plans are afoot for the 250 birthday of Benjamin Franklin.) Many of these in cultural areas offer mutual cooperative possibilities which can readily be explored.

11. A newspaper men's "old timers" dinner in Washington where all those who "covered" the Wilson period can get together and reminisce.

Space and time will not permit further suggestions. Many excellent ideas are to be found in the Minutes of your Committee's session of September 14. The replies of the various universities contain stimulating and effective projects. The tentative outline of activities of other cooperative organizations promise much. An endowed lecture series; a possible three-day conference arranged separately or with the cooperation of the American Political Science Association; an essay contest tied in with a newspaper chain, or through some other means - these and others can be set in motion during 1955.

C. OPERATIONS.

1. The present report is an outline of suggestions intended to illustrate the scope of the program. It is not organized as a working plan. What needs to be done now is to prepare a detailed practical schedule of

schedule of operations. The steps involved are:

a. In consultation with the Advisory Committee and others, evaluate, select from and establish priorities among the suggestions offered and in subsequent proposals. The criteria should be:

(1) potential benefit to the "cause"

(2) practical operation, and

(3) the financing and costs involved.

b. Guiding the present thinking is that the personnel involved will come from the existing staff of the Foundation, supplemented by such outside specialists as may be needed, either in full or part time. For this purpose it will be helpful to prepare an organizational chart of the Committees and personnel, and the responsibilities allocated to each. A part of this would be the preparation of an operating plan and schedule. This would be divided into operational periods, together with specific staff assignments.

D. CONCLUSION

The operations required are not just planning and producing publicity, audio visual and printed materials, but also the continuous development of useful contacts, relationships, and methods of cooperation that will further the objectives of the program. An inquiry should be made among the committee members and friends of the Foundation to find out what connections they have with communications media, and with professional, educational associations and conferences, in order that full advantage may be taken of these personal connections.

In the final analysis, what really counts is how the Wilsonian theme is presented to the public, whether it is made interesting and important to a large number of people.

One important premise which must not be lost sight of during the Anniversary is the recognition of the American phenomenon of "looking ahead." While due emphasis must be given, and indeed it cannot be overlooked, to the past and its heritage, the stress should be on the next century and the Wilsonian ideals to be realized.

This approach, coupled with the universal appeal of whatever theme is selected, should secure for the Anniversary the interest and participation of all segments of the public and bring prestige and satisfaction to the sponsors of the Anniversary.

# # # # #

October 20, 1954

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-8083

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MRS. ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO

THE HANOVER BANK, *Treasurer*

September 29, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of the Notes of the Meeting of the Centennial Advisory Committee, held on September fourteenth at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

You will note that the Committee members are asked to suggest means of implementing the various ideas proposed at the meeting and Mr. Heckscher hopes you will give the matter some thought before the next meeting.

The Foundation has asked Mr. Leon Levine, who has worked so successfully on Columbia University's Bicentennial, to submit suggestions; as soon as his proposals are on hand, the Advisory Committee will be called together to consider them and to take further steps.

With many thanks for your help and hoping to see you soon,

Sincerely yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

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Enclosure
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WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
THE WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL
September 14, 1954

Mr. August Heckscher, presiding
Mr. Norman Cousins
Miss Dorothy Gordon
Miss Jessica Levy
Mr. Francis B. Sayre
Mr. Ordway Tead

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles
Miss Mabel Austin
Woodrow Wilson Foundation

The members of the Advisory Committee on the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration, meeting at Foundation offices on 14 September, 1954, began their discussion in general agreement on three points, as follows:

1) That the emphasis of any Foundation program should be on long-range activities;

2) That the emphasis should be on the impact of Woodrow Wilson today, rather than a review of Woodrow Wilson historically;

3) That certain short-term activities should be encouraged, if they will promote the above conclusions.

With these general conclusions in mind, discussion proceeded to possible activities in the following fields:

A. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

General approval was expressed of the Foundation's Centennial Committee's recommendation that the Foundation offer $1,000 to each of ten universities for a program which would result in a re-appraisal of Wilson.

Mr. Cousins considered that the response from academic institutions, as analyzed in EXHIBIT D (See: enclosed) was excellent. He said it would

serve to develop two main areas: an historical re-evaluation of Wilson to correct the general impression of cynicism of the 1920s; and to show the relevance of Wilson's ideas to the present. In this connection, Mr. Cousins suggested that the current concern about a review of the UN Charter would call for an examination of Wilson's contribution to the Covenant of the League of Nations and that the Foundation could contribute effectively, through studies and forums, to this problem.

B. SCHOOLS

The group felt strongly that the Centennial should be promoted vigorously throughout the schools of the country. Miss Gordon said the present generation of school children has no idea or knowledge of the context or times in which Wilson lived. His ideas should be "poured into" the children, she said, and his ideals should be formulated in simple terms, - a kind of Wilson Credo, which they might then apply to problems of today. Miss Gordon stressed this point and urged that the program begin in the Junior High Schools, and that it be implemented by projects, a favorite teaching tool.

Mr. Heckscher suggested that the Foundation prepare a collection of basic Wilson statements, which would be supplied to schools, for reference use in any contests held. The children would be encouraged to re-state or re-formulate the Wilsonian ideas in terms of the situation today.

This program would be open to both private and public schools.

C. PUBLICATION OF WILSON'S WRITINGS

It was noted that the Foundation is already committed to two projects:

WOODROW WILSON'S POLITICS; Selections from the writings and speeches of Woodrow Wilson. Edited by August Heckscher. To be published in January, 1956, by Harper and Brothers.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

CORRECTION
to the
NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
CENTENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
September 14
1954

Mr. Francis B. Sayre suggests the following correction on Page 3, in the first full paragraph under Item D:

> Mr. Sayre, with the others concurring, urged that in order to make our Wilsonian program bear real fruit any such publication should seek to evaluate and set forth Mr. Wilson's fundamental ideals and political philosophy rather than to attempt to find solutions for the existing problems of our day from the specific words or concrete programs urged by Mr. Wilson under the vastly different conditions of his time. It is the Wilsonian political philosophy, idealism and great objectives which such books should seek to recapture as a basis for modern policies and programs. There should be studies of practical methods for achieving under existing conditions Mr. Wilson's ideals rather than too direct a reliance on his specific words and programs in meeting the problems of his day.

October 4, 1954.

THE 1912 CAMPAIGN SPEECHES OF WOODROW WILSON. Edited by John W. Davidson.

In general, it was emphasized that great care should be taken in the selection of material for re-publication.

D. PUBLICATION OF BOOKS, SERIES OR OTHERWISE, ON WOODROW WILSON.

(See: Recommendation by the Foundation's Centennial Committee. EXHIBIT A, in Memorandum sent to the Advisory Committee.)

Mr. Sayre, with the others concurring, urged that any such publication should represent an appraisal of Wilson's ideas as applied today, as conditions had changed so drastically since Wilson's time. There should be studies of methods of achieving Wilson's ideals, rather than a direct application of his ideas to present conditions. "We must not seek concrete solutions to practical problems of today in what he said; we must guard against the idea that Wilson's ideas will solve modern problems; we must not go back 20 or 30 years," Mr. Sayre said.

Mr. Heckscher felt that the aim should be to obtain the most responsible writing in those fields in which Wilson was interested, such as making government responsible to the people, or international cooperation. In short, that such publications should not necessarily be about Wilson but that they should be books which Wilson would have liked to see published. Mr. Heckcher was reluctant to define this more closely, as that would tend to restrict the field.

Mr. Tead thought that it was not enough to rediscover or re-state Wilson's ideas. He advocated that emphasis be placed on method. Everyone, he noted, believed in international brotherhood, but how do we implement it?

E. RADIO

There was not much discussion as to possible activities in this field.

Miss Gordon kindly offered to put the Foundation in touch with the National Association of Educational Broadcasters which will be meeting in New York shortly.

It was suggested that Mr. Murrow, who was unable to be present, would give valuable advice in this field, as well as in:

F. TELEVISION

Miss Gordon mentioned the services of educational TV which provides educational and commercial TV stations with kinescopes.

Mr. Cousins commented that citizens in Connecticut had found that it is difficult to do educational TV through commercial stations.

Miss Gordon will follow up Foundation contacts with Mr. Hudson of the Educational TV and Radio Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

G. FILMS

There was interest in the revival of the 20th Century Fox Film "Wilson," which was released in 1944. It was suggested that an arrangement might be made for a 16 mm. film of this, to be shown in the schools throughout the country.

H. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Sayre suggested that the Foundation consult the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the possibility of a Wilson commemorative meeting being held in the General Assembly building at UN Headquarters, under either Foundation or UN auspices. It would serve a dual purpose: a memorial to Wilson and a re-dedication to his principles of international cooperation. Such a project might help meet some of the problems in public relations

which the United Nations has in the United States.

It was recognized, however, that this suggestion presented certain difficulties.

I. INTEGRATION OF CENTENNIAL PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Sayre felt that this should be given careful attention. He commended the establishment of the Coordinating Committee, representing the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Virginia State Centennial Celebration Commission. (See: EXHIBIT B, in Memorandum sent to the Advisory Committee.) Mr. Sayre suggested that members of the Women's Democratic Committee should be among those involved.

J. SPEAKERS BUREAU

It was generally agreed that colleges and universities would want speakers and that commercial lecture bureaus would not be satisfactory in meeting this demand.

Mr. Sayre suggested that the Foundation ask 15 or 20 outstanding men and women in the field of international affairs if they would be available as speakers, and, if so, how often and where and when. The list, when compiled, could be circulated by the Foundation to interested academic institutions, which would then negotiate directly with the speakers.

It was also hoped that the Foundation could import prominent Europeans to take part in celebrations throughout the United States.

It was noted that there are a number of men prominent in public life today who had worked with Mr. Wilson. (e.g. Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Bernard Baruch, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, among others.)

Mr. Cousins suggested that the Foundation sponsor one person to tour the country for two months as a speaker at Wilson commemorative meetings. He proposed that Mr. Sayre be asked to consider this. Mr. Sayre could not

give an immediate definite answer, due to prior commitments.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

1. Mr. Cousins nominated Professor James T. Shotwell as the recipient of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service in the centennial year.

2. Miss Gordon suggested that the Foundation consult Mr. Leon Levine, former Education Director at CBS, who has been in charge of programs for the Columbia University Bi-Centennial Celebration.

3. Mr. Heckscher suggested that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson might open the S Street house, partially, to the public during the centennial year.

4. Mr. Tead suggested that an article on Wilson be written which would then be reprinted in the Readers' Digest and read by fifteen million people.

CONCLUSION

It was decided that these Notes should be circulated to the members of the Advisory Committee, who would then be asked to meet again in order to implement the suggestions which had been made in the various areas.

It should be recalled that the frame of reference for the Advisory Committee is to submit a blueprint for two different aspects of a Centennial Program: a) The Woodrow Wilson Foundation's own program, which the Foundation will sponsor, administer and finance; b) That part of a centennial program which the Foundation can stimulate or facilitate other agencies to undertake.

Mabel Austin
Secretary pro tem

September 14, 1954

September 1954

EXHIBIT D

Letters to Universities and Colleges
re: Woodrow Wilson Centennial

167 letters were sent to colleges and universities in April 1954, telling them of Centennial plans; asking for their interest and suggestions.

57 colleges and universities have replied to date:

28 indicated interest. A number asked advice and help from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation

2 showed little awareness of possibilities for cooperation

27 said they were formulating plans. Their letters outlined tentative plans and suggestions, (attached) and in many cases, asked for specific advice and help from the Foundation.

A follow-up letter was sent to the schools that had replied, asking them to indicate an opinion as to the best time of the year to hold centennial observances.

16 colleges and universities indicated tentative preferences:

fall	2
fall or winter	1
early winter	1
winter	4
early spring	1
spring	1
Armistice Day, November 11	1
Spring 1955	1
February 22, 1956	1
1st Saturday in December 1956	1
U.N. Day, October 24	1
Tuesday evening	1

September 1954

EXHIBIT D

Expressions of special interest from colleges and universities

Amherst College Amherst, Mass. Charles W. Cole President	"As you probably know, he was a strong candidate for the presidency here about 1900 and wasn't elected because he was not a minister."
University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona Richard A. Harvill, Pres.	"...glad to sponsor speakers for some appropriate occasions. ...don't know the extent to which the University might be able to provide financial assistance for programs. The University is in a position to have radio programs in commemoration of this anniversary, as well as personal appearances by outstanding speakers."
Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr, Penn. Katharine McBride, President	"The specific plan will depend on the funds we can raise for that special event, but we have in mind a series of three lectures, with possible subjects: Wilson the Political Scientist; Wilson the Executive; Wilson the International Statesman."
U. of California Berkeley, Cal. Robert G. Sproul, President	"Interested departments of instruction might arrange lecture series featuring the political theories and achievements of Mr. Wilson; special convocations commemorating Mr. Wilson might be held; library exhibits on the life and work of Mr. Wilson might be arranged."
Cornell University Ithaca, New York Dexter Perkins	"I wonder whether it would not be wise and fitting if an attempt was made to devote Armistice Day of 1956 to the memory of the great President who brought Germany to defeat and who sketched a noble pattern of a new world?"
Dartmouth College Hanover, New Hamp. Donald H. Morrison, Dean	" wants to be informed of developments, such as the availability of distinguished speakers particularly well qualified on subjects related to Woodrow Wilson."
Davidson College Davidson, No. Car. J. R. Cunningham, President	"The small quadrangle of five rather attractive old buildings, which were original at the founding of Davidson College in 1837, are the buildings which were occupied when Mr. Wilson was a student here..It has been in my mind ever since coming to Davidson that the quadrangle which stands on the front campus of the College should be restored as a memorial to President Wilson. I have talked with his good friend, Mr. Bernard Baruch about this plan several years ago. I should not wish to confine our celebration of the centennial to fund raising or restoration of buildings."

University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.
John S. Allen,
Acting President

"The University has an annual endowed lectureship known as the David Levy Yulee Lecture. The subject of the lectureship is "Honor and Service in Politics." ... It is our purpose to tie in the Yulee lecture in the spring of 1956 with the Woodrow Wilson Centennial. We shall make every effort to get the best possible speaker to make an address on Woodrow Wilson as a public servant or some other phase of his activities which would fit into the theme of the Yulee Lectureship. The University Library will have an elaborate display of Woodrow Wilson material in December 1956.

Both in history and political science courses, instructors will be urged to have both graduate and undergraduate students prepare papers on aspects of Woodrow Wilson's life and his contributions to America and to the world.

Haverford College
Haverford, Penn.
H. Field Haviland

" A. Regional Seminars on:
1. Imperative of a Broader Community
Why?
Defense?
How closely with other countries?
Is federation necessary?
2. Problems of organization of foreign policy decision-making in the United States

University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Hawaii
Gregg M. Sinclair,
President

"Of course, there will be meetings, banquets, speeches, etc., etc., but I believe there should be two additional undertakings. One, a volume of reminiscences by a 100-200 of his friends, each to be allowed from one to six pages to describe some incident, some quality as revealed in action, some story, some heroic episode that will help those of us who did not know him personally to gain knowledge of the man himself. This kind of approach has been used effectively for Lincoln, as everyone knows. Two, a book that will sum up Woodrow Wilson and his career, made up of ten essays on different phases of the man. I believe that the Foundation may well offer a $1,000 prize for the best essay in a national contest on each of the following titles (I suggest these, but they can be improved): Wilson as an Educator; Wilson as an Orator; Wilson as a Writer; Wilson as a Democrat; Wilson as a Politician; Wilson's First Term; Wilson's War Years; Wilson as a World Leader; Wilson as a Peace Maker; Wilson's Foreign Policy. If these essays were written within a 7500-12,000 word limit, and if a man like Gideonse would consent to act as general editor, I think the results would be revealing and educational."

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland
Lowell J. Reed, President

"A recommendation has been made that we plan such an observance on our regular Commemoration Day which falls on February 22, 1956."

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky
H. L. Donovan, Pres.

"It is our thought that perhaps we can bring to the University some outstanding specialist of the Wilson period to deliver an address in connection with a series of lectures which we hold every year. Faculty, students and townspeople would be invited to attend the program."

Marquette University
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
E.J. O'Donnell, S.J., Pres.

"We expect to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of our University at that same time."

Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vermont
Stephen A. Freeman,
Vice President

"Middlebury is interested in bringing this anniversary to the attention of our students and especially in furthering the study of Political Science, American Government and Public Administration. It is possible that ... (we) will wish to ask for your cooperation in arranging for a speaker and the distribution of information."

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.
Theodore C. Blegen,
Dean

"...it might be desirable to plan a conference on balance of power diplomacy as opposed to collective action through a concert of powers.

Obviously, an Institute along these lines would lend itself very appropriately to the centennial, since Wilson was one of the principal founders of the League of Nations and was a great proponent of collective security as a substitute for balance of power politics and diplomacy. Professors Rogers and McLaughlin have discussed this idea ... also with Mr. Hammarskjold... The latter offered the opinion that it would be desirable to examine the position of traditional diplomacy in the new international organization--and the relationship between older and newer ideas in the maintenance of peace. We believe that an Institute of the kind we have in mind could be arranged through the facilities of our World Affairs Center.. and our Center for Continuation Studies. It would unquestionably be necessary to bring in a number of persons with special knowledge in this international field, and in order to do this, we almost certainly would have to find outside funds. On the other hand, it might turn out that the most important help we should need would be in securing the right people for the Institute--persons like George Kennan, Philip Jessup and Ernest Gross--experts in the history of the League of Nations and the United Nations, and perhaps some foreign scholars of the character of Charles Webster and Harold Nicholson. These names are mentioned only to suggest the kinds of persons we have in mind.

In a word, the conference, if held, should be a responsible and expert one, with discussions of the scope and methods of diplomacy in balance of power politics and in international organization.

Professor Rogers...is interested in having such a conference even before the centennial year---perhaps in the spring of 1955. This might seem early, but it would have the advantage of initiating a continuing series of discussions in the following year. ...we should like to know whether or not the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would be in a position to contribute funds with which we could implement our ideas."

University of Mississippi
University, Miss.
J.D. Williams, Chancellor

"...will be glad to make use of available speakers and material."

University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri
Frederick A. Middlebush,
President

"one way...would involve making some outstanding speakers available, on various dates, that Departments of History or Political Science could schedule for campus lectures. It is very likely that the funds available to committees or departments would be limited. If some way could be found to cover the main cost, supplementary funds from university budgets could help to produce a significant total program."

University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska
Walter F. Wright, Asst.Dean

"... at least a convocation lecture could be counted on now. Possibly further arrangements can be made later."

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N. M.
Dudley Wynn, Dean

"The least we should do is to sponsor a well-publicized lecture on Woodrow Wilson and his contribution to world peace, probably in October or November, 1956.
Our present thinking is that we would ask Pi Sigma Alpha, honorary society, to sponsor jointly some such public lecture. If the Woodrow Wilson Foundation were able to send us a lecturer for that occasion, we would be glad to negotiate. We will certainly do something, and we can fall back upon our local professors for the lecture if we have to."

University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, No. Dakota
John E. Howard, Convocation Committee

"Certainly the University of North Dakota..will sponsor a Woodrow Wilson Hundredth Anniversary Convocation program."

Occidental College
Los Angeles, Calif.
Arthur G. Coons, Pres.

"It is our intention to bring to the campus in the late fall of 1956 an outstanding historian or political scientist to lecture on the campus with reference to the political philosophy and period of leadership of Woodrow Wilson. Possibly such a lecturer will be appointed as a Remsen Bird Lecturer to appear both before college and community groups."

University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon
O. Meredith Wilson, Pres.

"It may be possible for the University of Oregon to participate in some of the commemorations."

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
R. J. Ferguson

"We have contemplated a celebration for the first Saturday in December of 1956. Our Chapter of Phi Alpha Theta, Beta Chapter, is the strongest Chapter of the National Honorary History Society. Each Fall we have an initiation dinner and a scholarly paper presented. Ordinarily, the attendance is in the general range of 100 to 120 of our own members. The plan, at present, is to hold such a meeting and open it for outside guests. We anticipate inviting an outstanding authority on Woodrow Wilson for the dinner address."

Pomona College
Claremont, California
John A. Vieg

"Since school will not be in session on Wilson's birthday, December 28, we are inclined to think that one of the best things to do would be to focus a good deal of attention on the Wilson centennial on United Nations Day, October 24."

The St. Lawrence University
Canton, New York
Wm.R.Willoughby, History

"Any project we undertake would probably have to be a very modest one, involving nothing more than departmental essays dealing with Wilson's life and works, term papers and projects built around Wilson, or some other undertaking of this nature."

Stanford University
Stanford, California
Douglas Whitaker, Provost

"Dr. Thomas A. Bailey, Head, Dept. of History has suggested the possibility of obtaining a speaker on our regular Tuesday Evening Series of public lectures to speak on certain aspects of Mr. Wilson.
He also suggested the possibility that your Foundation might be interested in setting aside a substantial amount of money for sponsoring objective research and the publication of the fruits thereof on aspects of the public career of Woodrow Wilson."

University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah
Harold W. Bentley, Extension Division

"The University is eager to cooperate with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in programs of lectures, discussion groups, or similar functions which might emphasize the work of the Foundation. Please send us any information concerning speakers, bibliographies or program suggestions that might be useful to us."

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-8083

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The Hanover Bank, *Treasurer*

September 8, 1954

Dear Ed:

I enclose a Memo prepared by Mrs. d'Estournelles, Executive Director of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which should be of help in focusing discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Advisory Committee on September 14.

May I just remind you that this is at 12 o'clock at the Foundation offices, 45 East 65 Street.

Looking forward to seeing you then,

Sincerely yours,

Augie

August Heckscher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

NOTES

For the Meeting of the Centennial Advisory Committee

September 14, 1954

Action To Date by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation

In February 1954, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation's Centennial Committee, consisting of six Directors, reviewed various suggestions, which had been under consideration for two years, for the Foundation's role in the celebration, in 1956, of the 100th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth. Some of these suggestions were finally incorporated in recommendations which the Committee submitted, May 13, 1954, to the whole Board of Directors, as possible projects in the Foundation's program for the Centennial.

The Board took no action on these recommendations but directed that an Advisory Committee be formed to consider them and report back to the Board in November.

Accordingly, this Advisory Committee now meets to consider these recommendations, to make any further recommendations it may desire, and to advise in the overall planning of the Centennial, with the hope that a blueprint of the Foundation's own program, as well as the Foundation's role in coordinating or stimulating various other plans, may be drawn up for the Board's consideration.

The list of specific recommendations by the Centennial Committee is contained in EXHIBIT A.

General Comments:

Given the Foundation's purpose - promotion of the Wilsonian ideals of democracy and international cooperation - and the particular quality of its program, the Board's discussion of the matter revealed several questions. The main one seemed to be: Where should the emphasis be placed? On projects of immediate impact or on those of more continuing value? Or both?

Projects of immediate impact would include films, television and radio program, commemorative meetings and publicity campaigns. This category could involve relatively limited funds.

Projects of continuing value would include publications, endowed scholarships, or chairs in the fields of government or international relations, or an endowed publication fund to secure publication of dissertations or books in these fields which could otherwise find no publisher. This category could involve relatively large funds.

(EXHIBITS A, B, and C, which follow, contain suggestions from both categories.)

Once the major emphasis is determined, an adequate program should be worked out in detail, together with estimates of minimum and maximum budgets.

These are some of the questions the Advisory Committee is being asked to consider.

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

September 9, 1954

Background

In order to bring the members of the Advisory Committee up to date on what the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has done so far the following information is included in these Notes:

Coordinating Committee

In the process of arriving at the recommendations submitted by the Centennial Committee it was recognized that other agencies and institutions would naturally be interested in the Woodrow Wilson Centennial and steps were taken to consult with a selected few of these. At the Foundation's invitation, a Coordinating Committee, with Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as Honorary Member, was formed by representatives of:

The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Staunton, Va.
The Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C.
The Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
The Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission of the State of Virginia.

This Coordinating Committee met on March 5, 1954, and each representative outlined, in general terms, the plans of his organization for the Centennial. These plans are contained in EXHIBIT B.

The Coordinating Committee also made suggestions of activities which might be carried out by agencies other than those represented on the Committee. These suggestions are contained in EXHIBIT C.

Among these was the suggestion that colleges and universities be alerted about the Centennial and asked what, if anything, they might plan in recognition of the event. The Foundation wrote to selected academic institutions and replies have been noted and analyzed. This would seem to be a particularly appropriate and fruitful area. Detailed information on this is on file.

Action by Congress

Senators Byrd and Robertson and Representative Harrison, all of Virginia, have introduced Resolutions establishing the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. These have passed Congress and now await the President's signature.

The Resolutions provide for a Commission of eleven members: two Senators; one Representative; the Director of the National Park Service (who would be the executive officer of the Commission); and seven members to be appointed by the President - three upon recommendation by the Governor of Virginia; two upon recommendation of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation and two upon recommendation of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The sum of $10,000 was authorized to be appropriated.

EXHIBIT A: Recommendations of the Foundation Centennial Committee

(Excerpt from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Centennial Committee, February 11, 1954).

". . . a program for the Foundation's role in the Centennial was crystallized in the following suggestions and approved by the Committee:

1) Bust of Woodrow Wilson to be placed in the Hall of Fame;

2) Proposal to ten selected American educational institutions, geographically scattered, that the Foundation will offer grants of $1,000 each if the universities devise some program which would result in a reappraisal of Woodrow Wilson; the program to be made available to their academic public by a seminar or public lecture or other means they may devise; that this plan, when formulated, be submitted to the Foundation for approval;

3) Publication of a series of books in the field of government and international relations over a period of time to be called "The Woodrow Wilson Series." The first volume to be published in the centennial year. An editorial board would be selected from appropriate departments of four or five universities. The financing of such publications would be determined on the basis of results.

It was also suggested that fellowships be established for the study and teaching of international relations and international law, similar to the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships now given by the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board to encourage able students to enter the teaching professions."

* * * * * *

IT SHOULD BE NOTED: That the Foundation has already committed itself to two projects:

1) WOODROW WILSON'S POLITICS: Selections from the writings and speeches of Woodrow Wilson. Edited by August Heckscher. To be published in January, 1956, by Harper and Brothers.

2) Preparation of THE 1912 CAMPAIGN SPEECHES OF WOODROW WILSON: by John W. Davidson.

EXHIBIT B.: Plans of Other Organizations.

A. Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Staunton, Va.

This Foundation will be definitely linked with the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission of the State of Virginia. Jointly, they hope to have:

a national religious conference held in 1956 in Staunton, Va.
a national educators conference " " " " " "
the annual meeting of the Governors of the States
the United Nations General Assembly meet in Charlottesville, Va.
in general, special tours throughout the state, the Shenandoah Valley in apple blossom time, etc.

B. The Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bay in the south nave of the Cathedral, moving Wilson's tomb from the Bethlehem Chapel to this bay. Funds are already being raised ($150,000) with the dedication set for December, 1956.

C. Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Hope to have a new building for the Department, which would become a school, similar to that at Princeton. In any case, some outstanding academic program would be arranged.

D. Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

The outstanding series of lectures of the academic year - the Stafford Little Lectures - would be devoted to Wilson. There would be some distinguished academic ceremony, with leading foreign statesmen taking part.

EXHIBIT C. Other Suggestions

A. PUBLICATIONS:

W.W.'s hitherto unpublished works

W.W.'s ideas on international organization, with special reference to Review of the United Nations Charter.

W.W.'s influence on national policy: e.g., labor, trade, etc.

W.W.'s ideas on education for public service.

Stimulate national magazines to carry W.W. items.

B. FILMS AND RECORDINGS:

Re-showing of the film "Wilson", produced by 20th Century Fox, 1944.

New documentary film on Wilson

Recordings of men who knew Wilson: Barnard Baruch, Herbert Hoover, John Foster Dulles, etc.

C. TELEVISION PROGRAMS:

Series of films to be done, possibly, by the Educational Television and Radio Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

YOU ARE THERE program: CBS

D. MISCELLANEOUS:

Memorial stamp

Special coin

Special medallion

Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Assn. be held in Washington, D. C. in 1956, with special emphasis on Wilson, who was once President of the APSA.

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

20 August, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is a great help and encouragement to know that you will serve on the Advisory Committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in planning for the Wilson Centennial in 1956.

As Mr. Heckscher wrote you, we hope to have a meeting of this committee in the early fall and I am writing to ask if you could meet at the Foundation offices on Tuesday, September 14th, at twelve noon and stay through lunch, with adjournment around two-thirty.

Hoping that this will be convenient,

Sincerely yours,

Julie.

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

phoned saying Yes
9/1
Cancelled
9/4
SDN

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Miss d'Estournelles:

Many thanks for your letter of June 10th inviting me to serve on the National Citizens' Committee for the Woodrow Wilson Centennial.

This is just a note before I go off on vacation to tell you that I will be happy to join the committee as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Julie d'Estournelles,
Executive Director
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

REGENT 4-8083

June 10, 1955

Yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have read in the public press of the most favorable reception given the announcement of the Centennial of Woodrow Wilson, officially made by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch in his speech on the Centennial Theme: FREEDOM FOR MAN - A WORLD SAFE FOR MANKIND at the Foundation's reception on May twenty-fifth.

We have been most gratified by the wide acceptance we have received from leading citizens to serve on the National Citizens' Committee for the Woodrow Wilson Centennial. You may recall that Mr. August Heckscher, President of the Foundation, wrote to you on May 11th, inviting you to join this Committee, the members of which will, from time to time, be consulted by the Foundation on Centennial observances. - attached

We are preparing to announce the composition of this Committee and we hope you will find time to let us know what your decision will be about joining it. May we hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Enc.

P.S. I am enclosing a list of acceptances to the Committee received to date.

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WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL

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MRS. ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO

Announcing

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF

WOODROW WILSON

1856 - 1956

THEME:

FREEDOM FOR MAN—A WORLD SAFE FOR MANKIND

Freedom for Man —

Woodrow Wilson has stood pre-eminently since his death as a world figure; but up to the last decade of his life his main concern was with the life of the American nation. A political scientist by training, an historian by avocation, an educator by profession, Wilson spent the greater part of his contemplative career in reflection upon the problems of American society and the greater part of his active career in the effort to open up new national possibilities for the American people.

Trained from youth for leadership in a democracy, Wilson stepped upon the political stage as Governor of New Jersey in 1910. Two years later he was setting forth under the banner of the New Freedom the image of a new economic society, a new social age, a new era of human relationships. The old order, he declared, was passing; the preservation — the renewal — of freedom required a government that unfettered the energies of the people, revivifying their generous impulses and restoring to them the control of their own destinies.

Such was the spirit which animated his domestic program when he was elected President in 1912. The Federal Reserve act, the reduction of the tariff, the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission, the Clayton Anti-trust act were all designed to give back to the people a freedom which he felt had been taken from them by new forms of concentrated power. In the last article he ever wrote he returned characteristically to those benefits "which all normal men desire and must have if they are to be contented and within reach of happiness."

For us today Wilson must stand not alone as the fighter for a new ideal in international relationships. He must stand for the nobility of his vision of America — a nation vibrant in freedom, austere in integrity, limitless in opportunity, earning and vindicating its hopes and ideals for the benefit of all mankind.

A World Safe for Mankind

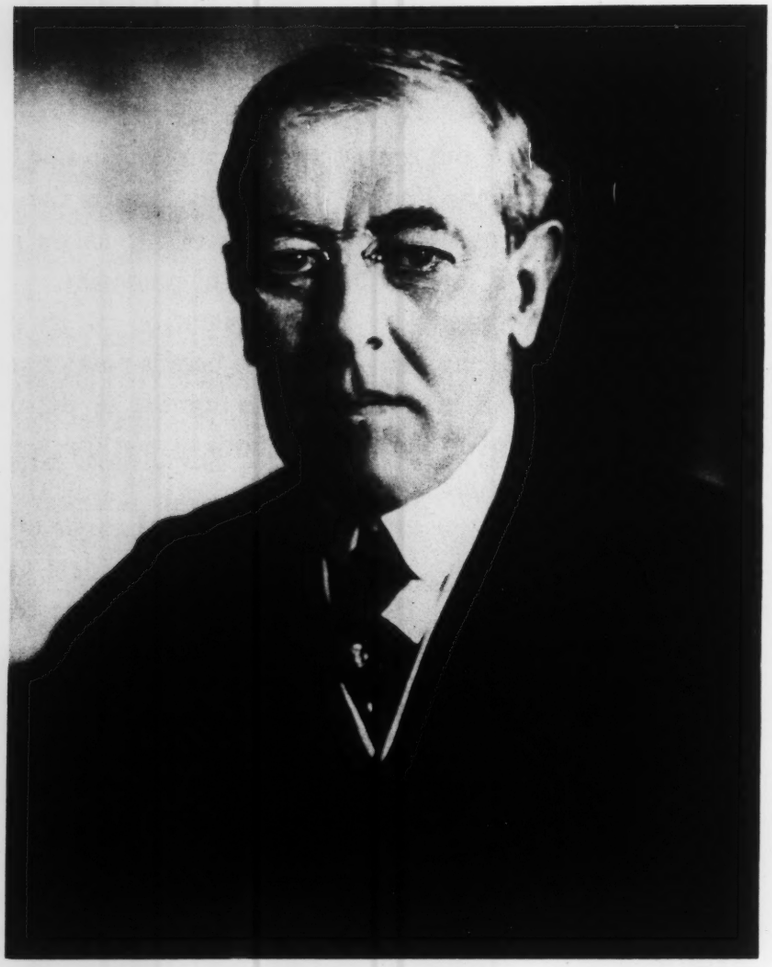
Woodrow Wilson led America out onto the world stage. He saw America fail in the great enterprise of the League of Nations; but by the example of his leadership and the imperishable statement of his ideals he left a heritage which will endure as long as the desires of humanity.

He saw America's foreign policy as the extension of its domestic beliefs and ideals; and because he cherished these beliefs passionately, and had fought ardently to give them reality in the context of the new age, he could call for utmost effort in the struggle both to win the war and to shape a vital international order.

The great moment of 1918 passed, the dream of the League of Nations faded; but Woodrow Wilson's inspiration remained as an ideal to be pursued and a faith to be given life. He himself died firm in the belief that America would find its way along the path his vision had marked out. In ways that no man could have foreseen, through another great war and a period of sustained peril, many of Wilson's ideas have indeed been fulfilled.

If it had not been for Woodrow Wilson the United Nations would not now exist as successor to his League of Nations. From the habit of organized cooperation, which these world institutions foster, have come new international concerns for the betterment of the lot of underdeveloped countries and non-self-governing peoples; international participation in aid to refugees and homeless children; sharing of skills and of ideas and cultures; new conviction that prosperity is fostered more by sharing economic progress than by cut-throat trade rivalries; the attempt to harness for peaceful use the dreadful power of the atom.

Above all, Wilson's leadership reminds us that the United States must make good its own claim to liberty and justice – must purify its counsels and vindicate its purpose to make a better life for all its people – if its world role is to be sustained by the struggling masses across the globe.



WOODROW WILSON

28th President of the United States

1912 - 1920

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The Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the Centennial

For the Centennial Year of Wilson's birth, it seemed appropriate that the Foundation, established to honor Woodrow Wilson, should expand its normal activities and act as coordinator and stimulator of world-wide programs which would focus attention on this statesman and his prophetic vision.

In 1954, therefore, the members of the Board of Directors drew up suggestions for the national and international recognition of this 100th Anniversary.

After careful consideration these suggestions were referred to an Advisory Committee of experts in various fields. Their recommendations form the basis of the Board's broad plan of Centennial celebrations.

Widespread Participation

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation invites all who, in this day of threats to freedom and survival, are determined that the Wilsonian concepts of freedom for man and collective security for peace shall not fade, to join together, through appropriate activities and programs, in reaffirming the

Theme: Freedom for Man — A World Safe for Mankind

We are suggesting that the participants find their own manner of marking this Centennial. The nature and methods of such observances will vary from institution to institution, possibly taking the form of convocations, special lectures, exhibits, publications and the like.

Centennial Plans

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation itself will aid in stimulating observance by providing:

1. *Factual information on Woodrow Wilson: printed aids;*

2. *Suggestions for various programs which will examine the impact of Wilson today;*

3. *Cooperation in educational film, television and radio programs;*

4. *Publication of books on Wilson: or books in those fields of study which most interested him;*

5. *Arrangement of appropriate exhibits in schools, churches, libraries and museums.*

The Foundation and its trained staff will make every effort to cooperate with all requests for speakers and aid in formulating programs, and it cordially invites such inquiries.

In particular, the Foundation hopes to cooperate with educational forces in the elementary, secondary and university levels, so that the generation which never knew Wilson will recognize his true stature.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

1922 · 1956

Even before Wilson's death, some 200,000 Americans, by their voluntary contributions, established the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in recognition of his services to this country and to all mankind.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation is a non-membership, non-profit, educational organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and governed by a Board of twenty-five Directors, five elected each year to serve for a five-year term.

AWARD · The Foundation's initial project was the presentation of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service to men and organizations contributing most to the realization of Wilson's ideals.

GRANTS · From 1933 to 1943, the Foundation made frequent grants to groups working in the field of international affairs. Likewise, contributions were made to the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial at the League of Nations, and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.

LIBRARY · The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, containing League of Nations documents and a carefully selected collection on international relations, was established in 1929. It was transferred, in 1950, to the United Nations in New York.

PROGRAM · Throughout the years the Foundation has developed a program to further public understanding of international problems and the Wilsonian ideals of world cooperation. In 1950, major attention was shifted from international organization to the study of United States foreign policy. Study Groups undertook an examination of the structure and machinery of the federal government in the discharge of its obligations in the inter-related domestic and international fields.

HEADQUARTERS · The Foundation owns and operates Woodrow Wilson House at 45 East 65th Street, New York, where it maintains its headquarters.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Officers and Board of Directors · 1955-1956

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Participants in Centennial Celebrations:

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

WOODROW WILSON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
Commonwealth of Virginia, Staunton, Virginia

WOODROW WILSON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION, INC.
Staunton, Virginia

NEW YORK

Woodrow Wilson's Life

A CHRONOLOGY

1856 December 28 – Born in Staunton, Va.

1858 Family moved to Augusta, Ga.

1870 Family moved to Columbia, S. C.

1873 Entered Davidson College, N. C.

1875 September – Entered Princeton.

1879 Graduated from Princeton.

1879 September–Entered Law School at University of Virginia.

1882 May – Opened law office at Atlanta, Ga.

1883 September – Entered Johns Hopkins University.

1885 January – Publication of *Congressional Government.*

1885 September – Became associate professor at Bryn Mawr College.

1888 Professor at Wesleyan University.

1890 Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton.

1902 August 1 – Appointed President of Princeton University.

1910 November – Elected governor of New Jersey.

1912 July 2 – Nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

1913 March 4 – Inaugurated President of the United States.

1916 November 7 – Elected for second term.

1917 April 2 – Delivered message to Special Session of Congress advising declaration of war.

1917 April 6 – Signed joint resolution and proclaimed state of war with Germany.

1918 January 8 – Proclaimed Fourteen Points as basis of world peace.

1918 November 11 – Armistice proclaimed in an address to Congress.

1918 December 4 – Set sail for Europe to attend peace conference.

1919 February 24 – Landed at Boston.

1919 March 5 – Sailed on second trip to Europe.

1919 June 28 – Peace Treaty signed.

1919 July 8 – Arrived in New York from Peace Conference.

1919 September 3 – Western trip to appeal for ratification of Versailles Treaty.

1919 September 26 – Trip stopped by Admiral Grayson, physician.

1920 March 20 – Treaty returned to President with resolution that it could not get two-thirds vote.

1923 November 10 – Last public address of Woodrow Wilson delivered by radio from his home on "S" Street in Washington.

1924 Sunday, February 3 – Died at 11:15 a.m. at his home, Washington.

1924 Wednesday, February 6 – Buried in crypt of Episcopal Cathedral, Washington.

– *Taken from* WOODROW WILSON AS THE CAMERA SAW HIM, by Gerald W. Johnson (Harper & Brothers)

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

REGENT 4-8083

May 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon the approach of the 100th Anniversary, in 1956, of the birth of Woodrow Wilson, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has assumed the major responsibility of stimulating and coordinating the plans for the observance of the Centennial.

The Board of Directors is in the process of establishing a National Citizens Committee. This Committee will contain the present Board as members and will have added leading citizens and representatives of organizations and educational institutions throughout the country. Among these are the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, the Virginia State Centennial Commission, the Washington Cathedral and the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, recently authorized by Congress and appointed by the President.

On behalf of the Directors, I have the honor and the pleasure of inviting you to be a member of the National Citizens Committee. Under its aegis the various programs will be coordinated and many new ones stimulated. Your wide experience in national and international affairs and your allegiance to the Wilson principles of liberty through constitutional processes and peace through collective security will be invaluable in sponsoring the Anniversary programs. We hope we may be able to call on you individually for advice.

In forming the Foundation's own plans for the Centennial, it seemed that the Theme: FREEDOM FOR MAN - A WORLD SAFE FOR MANKIND embodies the principles and ideals of Wilson and would serve as a stimulating focal point for commemorative programs. With this in mind, the Foundation will assist organizations, educational institutions and the general public by providing printed aids, books, films and other materials.

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The Hanover Bank

Announcement of the Theme, the Centennial plans and the National Citizens Committee will be made at a reception at Woodrow Wilson House on May 25th. At this time, the Directors hope to greet the members of the Committee, as well as the newly-elected members of the Board and other distinguished guests.

We hope, therefore, that we may hear from you as soon as possible and that you will join us in re-examining the impact of Wilson's ideas today.

Yours sincerely,

August Heckscher

August Heckscher
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

W. W. Foundation
New file

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

July 6, 1954

Dear Ed:

I am delighted that you are ready to serve on the Advisory Committee. I shall write you in the early fall. I hope we can have one or two pleasant and profitable meetings, on the basis of which I can present definite projects to the Board at its annual meeting in November.

Needless to say, your being with us will be a tremendous help and encouragement.

Sincerely,

AHK
August Heckscher
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Woodrow Wilson
Fndtn.

Rake
A new commitment
pl make a file folder
W.

June 21, 1954

Dear Augie:

Forgive me for the delay in replying to yours of May 25.

I shall be glad to serve on the Advisory Committee in connection with the Foundation's Centennial celebration. Thank you for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. August Heckscher, President
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Woodrow Wilson House
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

dm

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-8083

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Benjamin F. Wright
Louise Leonard Wright

HONORARY MEMBERS
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo

The Hanover Bank, *Treasurer*

Yes.

25 May, 1954

My dear Ed:

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation is looking forward to the celebration, in 1956, of the 100th anniversary of Wilson's birth and, for some time, various plans and proposals for the recognition of this event have come before the Board.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Directors, the Foundation's Centennial Committee recommended the formation of an Advisory Committee of experts in various fields, to consider these and other proposals, and to make recommendations to the Board as to specific plans and the means of implementing them. Once these recommendations are made, the actual work would be done, or supervised, by the Foundation, with an occasional review by, or consultation with, the Advisory Committee, or its individual members, if necessity should arise.

On behalf of the Board I am writing to ask if you will serve on this Advisory Committee. Your wide experience and knowledge in the general field of international affairs and in the specific field of radio and television will be of real value in planning the Centennial programs.

The Foundation will, of course, take care of any expenses incurred in connection with the meetings of the Committee. These meetings will be kept to the minimum, I assure you.

Hoping that you will consent to serve and that the Board may have the benefit of your cooperation in this major undertaking,

Sincerely yours,

Augie.

August Heckscher
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

June 1, 1951

Dear Dr. Gidenonse:

Thank you for informing me of the termination of my term as a member of the Board of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Permit me to tell you again how regretful I am that it was impossible for me to properly discharge my duties as a member of the Board. I shall, of course, in future be honored to serve the Foundation to the extent of my limited capacity.

Sincerely yours,

Harry D. Gideonse, President
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

HARRY D. GIDEONSE, PRESIDENT
ROLAND L. REDMOND, VICE PRESIDENT
CLYDE EAGLETON, SECRETARY

JULIE D'ESTOURNELLES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

11.

May 10, 1951

My dear Mr. Murrow:

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which provide for five year terms for members of the Board, it is my regretable duty to acknowledge that your term as a Director expired with the Annual Meeting this year, held on May 8, 1951.

While it has not been possible for you to be active in Foundation matters, we have always felt we could turn to you for counsel and we hope we may continue to have your interest and good wishes in the future.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Gideonse

Harry D. Gideonse
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

HARRY D. GIDEONSE, PRESIDENT
ROLAND L. REDMOND, VICE PRESIDENT
CLYDE EAGLETON, SECRETARY

JULIE D'ESTOURNELLES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Notice of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, on Tuesday, May 8, 1951 at 5:00 p.m.

Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y., on May 8, 1951, at 5:00 p.m. Dinner will be served at 7:15 p.m., after which members are welcome to gather for further informal discussion.

It is urged that all members attend this important meeting. Documents pertaining to items on the agenda will be mailed to you for your consideration before the meeting.

Harry D. Gideonse
President

April 23, 1951

ANNUAL BOARD MEETING SP
of the
WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

May 8, 1951

1. Report of the President.

2. Report of the Executive Director.

3. Report of the Library Committee Chairman

4. Report of the Finance Committee Chairman.

   a. Proposed Budget 1951-52.

   b. Digest of Appeals.

5. Report on the Study Group and Discussion of Future Activities.

6. Report of the Nominating Committee.

7. Election of New Directors and Officers.

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

As my membership on the Board terminates with the May meeting, I should greatly like to ask once more the always generous indulgence of my colleagues on the Board in favor of a plea for an over-all discussion, at that meeting, of the future of the Foundation.

The Foundation's situation has changed markedly in the dozen years I have been associated with it, and that for three main reasons:

First, the original, so-called "old Wilsonians", whose emotional devotion to the former President inspired and long carried the Foundation, are rapidly dying off. Shortly not a member of the Board will have known, or much less had personal association with, Mr. Wilson; the support of and impetus for the Foundation will have to come from the colder realm of impersonal and historical interest.

Second, the world is changing vastly from Mr. Wilson's days, and it is far less automatic and more strained to relate his philosophies to current problems. After World War II, it was quite obvious that he would have proposed a new world organization to succeed that which he proposed after World War I, but, as we go on into the strange, new world of tomorrow, the inter-relations are going to be increasingly difficult and forced in their articulation.

Third, the Foundation's resources are increasingly modest in these days of enormous foundations and expenditures. An income of $50,000 a year at a maximum is small indeed; it can do almost no substantive work; it's only hope is to develop a stimulation of ideas or a kind of intellectual brain-trust. It will be increasingly hard, however, now that the emotional urge is passing, to get the right kind of people to give the time necessary for such hard thinking, particularly with only limited resources for implementation.

These three factors suggest a fundamental analysis of the Foundation's future at this time. They would seem to me, in turn, to suggest three broad alternatives:

FIRST, OF COURSE, TO CONTINUE AS IS FOR A WHILE LONGER:

Much can be said for this course for the time being. The Foundation has, I think, done infinitely more to perpetuate the name and philosophy of Woodrow Wilson than some at least of our Board members realize. Its publications have been useful; its services in the war were very great; its headquarters have become a real center; the ceremonies, meetings, anniversary broadcasts, film showings, etc. which it has organized have been very helpful; its library work has been a model of its kind. In countless modest ways it has kept the name and ideals of Mr. Wilson in the public mind; the proof is found in the high respect accorded the Foundation by the State Department, the United Nations, the non-governmental organizations, the community in general, and the country's libraries.

If this hypothesis were followed, I think the members of the Board should consider a re-arrangement either of the membership of the Board or of the method of work so that the Foundation can develop into the intellectual stimulator which its resources alone permit. Board members must be found who would be prepared to give the time and thought necessary to this subject, particularly now that the old Wilsonians are passing; possibly there should be more workers and fewer "big names" in the list. Board meetings might also be arranged in advance to precipitate substantive debate, with precise proposals resulting. We have hit upon one excellent idea in the Study Program where we can open up an avenue and encourage others to expand it; it would seem to be a first responsibility, as well as opportunity, for Board members to suggest other such avenues.

SECOND, WE COULD SET A TARGET DATE FOR TERMINATION:

We ought, I think, to face the question as to whether a foundation as small as this should go on indefinitely. My own feeling, after years of experience, is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to get the kind of time and thought needed for a permanent agency of this kind; it is quite conceivable that we would better fulfill our responsibility as Trustees if we found some single specific form of memorial which would be, so to speak, final.

Should we seek a terminal date, there would seem to be an almost ideal one in Mr. Wilson's centennial year of 1956. It might be possible to work out a unified program which would satisfy the legal difficulties of termination; it would seem that, if appropriate plans could be made, a centennial commemoration of this sort would fulfill the necessarily limited purposes of the original donors. We might, for instance, use this as the occasion for assuring something which we have long discussed, namely, the appropriate re-publication of Mr. Wilson's works in a centennial edition. Similarly, arrangements might be made, for instance with Princeton University, for an ambitious commemoration week bringing together authorities from all over the world to discuss the world at large. Finally, we might outline a series of special studies, assure the issue of a memorial stamp and make other arrangements appropriate for a centennial commemoration.

Whether or not we go so far as to work out a program which might use <u>all</u> our resources, I would suggest that we appoint <u>now</u> a small working committee to see what has been done on comparable commemorations and to outline the various possibilities for this one. It is not too early to start planning on such a long-range enterprise.

THIRD, WE COULD MAKE ONE SINGLE DONATION-MEMORIAL:

Such an action was discussed at length, and almost consummated, a number of years ago. Legally, it was adjudged to be permissable, provided, of course, the purposes were in line with the Foundation's objectives. A single grant for a memorial which would be permanent, continuous, and, so to speak, self-perpetuating, has much to commend it; it should be a challenge to Board members to speculate on the possibilities.

One such has developed just recently which I mention with a diffidence which I am sure my colleagues will appreciate, namely, the need for a United Nations library structure which will be both in harmony with the magnificent new buildings and large enough for the coming heavy demands. The present structure will shortly reach capacity; it was not designed as a library and does not fit into the surroundings. Plans are under consideration for a new, larger, and more harmonious structure, but the demands on the UN's limited funds are so overwhelming that any such appropriation would probably be postponed several years, particularly in view of current heavy building charges and the possibility of still another structure for Delegations and Specialized Agencies. An American donation of a library structure would follow the precedent set by Mr. Rockefeller's two million dollar gift for the League of Nations Library in Geneva. If the Woodrow Wilson Foundation were prepared to take the lead, it could almost certainly get other foundations to join with it in a magnificent gesture towards the world community, providing it with the intellectual center and stimulus it ought to have for its all-vital task. In any event, the possibility now open for erecting a Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library as an integral part of the new home of the United Nations, which is the lineal descendant of Mr. Wilson's League of Nations, would seem worthy of the Board's serious consideration.

I am putting forward these few ideas, in very rough form, with the hope not only that my colleagues on the Board will reflect upon them before the meeting on May 8, but that they may be stimulated, or challenged to putting forward better ones. Meanwhile, may I once again express the appreciation I feel for the generous indulgence shown me all these years by my colleagues and my warmest wishes for the future of the Foundation?

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Arthur Sweetser

April 20, 1951

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1950 - 1951

During this, its twenty-ninth year, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, as well as the rest of the world, has had the impression that it was an interim period. The shift in the Foundation's emphasis from the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library to the program of study has been real, but not complete, and both the Board and the staff have had to adopt the attitude of "watchful waiting."

As Executive Director, it is my intention, therefore, to render an informal Report to the Directors, covering this transition period. A more formal, less loquacious, summary will be prepared for printing and public distribution, after the Annual Meeting of the Board, on May 8, 1951, when discussion of the year's findings will enable the Directors to make clearer and firmer decisions with regard to the future. I don't know how the Directors feel about it, but it is a help, from where I sit, to feel more directly in touch with you who are not often called to meetings, who don't have time to read Minutes, and yet who are interested enough to serve on the Board.

As stated in last year's Report, the decision to transfer the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library to the United Nations was made on March 24, 1950, and the formal Agreement was signed on June 12, 1950, by Dr. Gideonse, President of the Foundation, and the Honorable Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

There followed seven months in the life of the Library when it was operating in the same location, with largely the same personnel, but under a new administration; and, always, with the knowledge that, sooner or later, the move would be made to UN Headquarters and a totally new life would begin.

The announcement of the Foundation's gift to the United Nations led many people to think that the actual transfer had taken place, and there was a distinct decrease in the number of visitors registered during the latter half of the year 1950; accessions were reduced and documents were no longer bound. The League of Nations Cataloguing Project was brought to a final close and the Librarian, Miss Van Wyck, at her own request, was authorized by the United Nations authorities to reduce her work schedule.

There were, inevitably, many final duties to perform, in connection with the move, and the staff was determined to finish the task in as complete, clear and concise a manner as possible. They succeeded.

Moving Day turned out to be January 24, 1951. For days beforehand, boxes full of books had been systematically marked and piled high, loose pamphlets and periodicals were tied together with red tape; desks and cupboards were emptied and closets revealed long-forgotten but interesting material of the earliest days of the Library. UN officials and moving men pondered long and hard over technical problems and traffic on 65th Street was temporarily blocked while great vans drew up to the curb.

The signal for the safari to get under way was given at 6:00 p.m., on January 24th, and the transfer of boxes from the house to the vans was finished in the early hours of the morning of January 25, 1951.

Thus the unique and infinitely valuable collection, comprising the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, passed into other hands and the empty

floors, bookshelves and cupboards were silent testimony to the twenty-one years of service which the Library had rendered to thousands of visitors.

What the books met when they reached their destination is another story, as the United Nations had been the victim of many delays and complications. Steel shelving had to be imported from France; it did not arrive until late in February and, when it did, the moving men's union found their members were not permitted to handle steel - only wood. So the shelving remained, unassembled, in the excavations made for the UN fountain, until labor troubles were smoothed out. It is reported that, as of April 4th, the books are in place, and that, with the completion of the decorating and furnishing of the great Secretariat building, and as soon as special library furniture arrives, the Library building will receive the final touches which will enable the fourth floor to become the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

A visitor to the United Nations Library would recognize the terrific difficulties under which the Librarians are working and it is remarkable that, after incredible and sometimes humorous complications, the bookplates have been placed in over 80 per cent of the Woodrow Wilson Library volumes, with the hope that the remainder of the volumes and all of the pamphlet material - hitherto untouched - will be so identified eventually. Security regulations are another problem, what with the construction workers, transportation services and general public using the building constantly, but one must have faith that "human cussedness" will not operate too vigorously in this area.

It is too soon to foresee, even approximately, any date when the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, as such, will be opened, but the Directors will be duly notified and it is hoped some suitable ceremony can be arranged with

the United Nations acting as host.

With the exit of the Library, the area which it occupied in the Woodrow Wilson House was promptly filled by the New York office of the Public Administration Clearing House, whose headquarters are in Chicago, with a branch in Washington, D. C. This New York office, under the direction of Dr. Rowland Egger, is conducting a study of international organization under a grant from the Ford Foundation, and their activities will be closely related to both the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The Public Administration Clearing House is a most welcome and suitable addition to the Woodrow Wilson House - doubly so as Mr. Brownlow is a Director of both the Foundation and the Clearing House, and their Associate Director in Washington, Mr. Don K. Price, has been serving on the Foundation's Study Group.

After the Library moved and before the new tenants took over, some badly needed painting was done on the first three floors of the House. Miss Strauss who serves on the House Committee, was most helpful in this matter, and with authorization from her and Mr. Moore, Finance Chairman, the work was done. The regrets at losing the Library were somewhat assuaged, when the beauty of the House and its distinctive features were revealed in the new and freshly painted spaciousness.

The terms of share of maintenance were ascertained in consultation with Mr. Manning Begler, Accountant for the Foundation, and with legal counsel. The new law stating that educational, charitable, non-profit organizations may charge a share of maintenance, without losing tax-exempt status, to those who occupy space in property belonging to them, was carefully kept in mind and due attention was paid to depreciation of both the building and the con-

tents. On this basis, it is suggested that the rate of the share of maintenance paid by the American Association for the United Nations and by John Walker, the other occupants of the House, be raised to a level more in line with operating costs. The Board will be asked to take action on this at the Annual Meeting. Also, in this connection, it is requested that some action be taken on the tardiness with which the American Association for the United Nations meets its monthly rental obligations. As of April, 1951, they are four months in arrears, with a total due of $1,563.95.

Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service.*

The most newsworthy activity of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, during the past year, was the presentation of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service to President Harry S. Truman on January 10, 1951. It was on that day, thirty-one years ago, that the League of Nations formally came into being through the deposit of the last necessary ratification.

On December 28, 1950, the ninety-fourth anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, Mr. Louis Brownlow, and Mr. Arthur Sweetser had called on the President and formally notified him of the Foundation's action.

The President received a number of the Foundation Directors and high ranking government officials at noon on January 10th in his Executive Offices. His appreciation and delight in the Award was apparent, as, carrying the heavy bronze plaque, he showed it to those who gathered around him. After the usual procedure of photographs, Dr. Gideonse, speaking for the Foundation, made a short but significant address, in which he referred briefly to the history of the Foundation and the purpose of the Award, and then declared that President Truman's "leadership on June 25th, 1950, in authorizing U.S.

action in Korea with a score or more other nations under the flag of the UN, marked a turning point in history."

"We are mindful," he continued, "of the fact that your action was part of a broad and positive program in which you have given firm and consistant support to Secretary Acheson in the organization of the defense of the free world against communist aggression."

There remarks officially declared the Foundation's support, not only of the Secretary's foreign policy, but also of the Secretary himself in the controversy raging around him on the Hill. Mr. Acheson, later, in informal conversation with some Directors, expressed his appreciation of this support.

The President, in accepting the Award, said:

> "I am grateful for the honor that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has conferred upon me. In the words of the Citation, the award is conferred 'for courageous reaction to armed aggression on June 25, 1950.' The courageous reaction to the communist aggression in Korea is the reaction of all the American people - and I think of all the free countries in the world. By giving wholehearted support to the United Nations in its effort to put down lawless aggression, and to uphold the rule of law, our people are living up to the responsibilities which Woodrow Wilson foresaw thirty years ago or more. Woodrow Wilson labored for what at one time seemed a hopeless cause. He sought to establish an effective world organization. He urged us to lead the world in the search for a just and lasting peace. Although he could not live to see it, the seeds Wilson planted are now bearing fruit.
>
> "The American people today recognize the truths that Wilson proclaimed, and by the vigorous support of the United Nations our country has taken the lead in mobilizing the strength of free men against the forces of tyranny and despotism.
>
> "While I am honored to accept this award, I do so not in my name but in the name of the people of the United States. It is their award, it is they who have made this decision, that while peace is precious to us, freedom and justice are more precious.
>
> "I myself as an individual feel entirely unworthy of the honor which you have conferred upon me. As President of the United States I highly appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

"I was in a field in July, 1912, driving a binder and binding wheat, and there was a little telegraph station about a quarter of a mile from one corner of that field, which being 160 acres was half a mile long on each side - two miles altogether, and when I had driven around it each time, I would go to the telegraph station to see how the convention in Baltimore was coming along. And from that minute on I was a fan of Woodrow Wilson, who I think is one of the five or six great Presidents that this country has produced. And to receive an honor like this from a Foundation dedicated to him is about the highest honor that any man can achieve. And I thank you very much for giving it to me."

Immediately after the ceremony, the Foundation Directors and their guests gathered for an informal lunch at the Carlton Hotel. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Acheson, the Secretary of Defense General Marshall, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Under Secretary of State James Webb, Assistant Secretaries Hickerson and Barrett of the State Department, together with about thirty distinguished guests, attended. Dr. Gideonse and Mr. Acheson both spoke, off the record, noting with interest the new study project on which the Foundation is embarked.

Newspaper coverage of the Award was entensive. The story of the Notification was carried in 82 cities in 23 states; the Presentation story was carried in 57 cities in 24 states. Photographs were generously used throughout.

Editorial comment was not general - there being only five - and was more unfavorable than otherwise. The following are excerpts from each:

"How the Woodrow Wilson Foundation arrived at its choice defied imagination." -Danville, Va., Bee. January 1, 1951.

"Pleasant Nod to Truman."
-Pontiac, Michigan. Press. January 20, 1951.

"President Truman has been awarded the Woodrow Wilson Foundation medallion for his courage in launching the war in Korea. This act of courage has brought grief to the homes of 50,000 Americans."
-Somerset, Pa., American. January 20, 1951

"The medallion of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation was conferred on President Truman for his great act of peace in Korea, which so far has accounted for 50,000 American casualties...In a nutty world it becomes increasingly difficult to apply the canons of reason and logic." -Marion, Indiana, Chronicle. January 17, 1951
-Chicago, Ill. Tribune. January 16, 1951.

"How corny can propoganda get?"
-Letter signed Eric Anderson, printed in Chicago, Ill., Tribune. January 17, 1951 and Butler, Pa., Eagle. January 19, 1951.

and finally,

"Spokesmen in Congress keep upbraiding Mr. Truman with having 'plunged us into a war without the consent of Congress.' It is true that, by standing by...the U.S. could have had a peace of a sort. This would have been the brand of peace which Neville Chamberlain brought ...The majority of patriotic Americans prefer what they now have to that sort of peace."
-San Antonio, Texas, Express. January 14, 1951.

A few unsolicited letters were received at the office, the gist of which can be summed up in one which is quoted here in its entirety:

"This is a travesty, if ever I saw one."

" W.W. devotee."

For an organization which has traditionally avoided controversy, the Foundation certainly "took a stand" on this one.

Cooperation with Other Organizations.

American Political Science Association.

Believing in the feasibility of cooperation, the Foundation has tried to put this belief into practice by participating, with similarly minded groups, in a number of projects.

As in previous years, the Foundation and the American Political Science Association jointly gave the Woodrow Wilson Award for the "best publication of the year in the field of Government and Democracy." At the Annual Meeting of the Association, held in Washington, D. C., appropriately enough on December 28, 1950 (Woodrow Wilson's birthday), Mr. Francis B. Sayre, on behalf of the Foundation, presented the Award Scroll to Mr. Stephen K. Bailey for his

book, Congress Makes A Law. Excerpts from Mr. Sayre's remarks follow:

> "It seems peculiarly appropriate...to turn our thoughts back to (Woodrow Wilson's) great spirit...I should like to quote the ringing words which Woodrow Wilson uttered as he landed in Boston on February 24, 1919...'America is the hope of the world, and if she does not justify that hope, results are unthinkable.' But if America is to point the way forward, America must strengthen her own structural framework so that she can translate into practical realization the vision of her people. She must deepen her spiritual understanding. Complacency must go by the board. We must be tirelessly at work examining our own democratic processes and practices, coming to realize such defects as exist - and there are many - and finding ways to cure these defects so that the American people may the better meet their towering responsibilities at home and abroad...Particularly in the field of Government and Democracy there must be constant intensive re-examination of our governmental processes and much bold, creative thinking, if America is to satisfy the hopes of mankind."

Teachers' In-Service Credit Course.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the American Association for the United Nations have cooperated again in giving a course for teachers of the New York City metropolitan area, under the sponsorship of the New York City Board of Education. These courses, given since 1946, have usually been on some aspect of the United Nations and the United States, but this year a new turn was taken. Teachers who had enrolled during the past three years were canvassed as to their choice of three subjects for study: 1) Action for Collective Security; 2) The Specialized Agencies; and 3) How The Government Serves You. The overwhelming preference was for the third topic. It seemed important, in these days of tests of a citizen's duties and rights, to call to mind the functions of the government and how the citizen can play his part in making, and keeping, it democratic.

Accordingly, a series of fourteen lectures was arranged on the general subject, "Interpreting Democratic Citizenship in Today's World," which covered such aspects as: The Citizen in Relation to Foreign Policy; The Citizen Pays

the Bills; Social Security; The Citizen and Public Health; Congress, The Citizen's Agent; Non-Governmental Organizations; Individual Responsibility in a Democracy.

Conference Group of National Organizations on the United Nations.

One of the most interesting and effective programs of cooperation has been developed through the Conference Group of National Organizations on the United Nations. Some fifty-five national organizations, all with observer or consultative status at the United Nations, have joined to form this Conference Group, which discusses various issues coming before the United Nations bodies from time to time, but which takes no policy-influencing action. The Conference Group is steered by its Conference Committee of fifteen organizational representatives and ten members-at-large, elected each year from its membership.

Members of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and members of the United Nations Secretariat have met with the Group, particularly before General Assembly Sessions, and discussion is full and free. These meetings provide a much needed opportunity for the organizations to compare notes on programs, on their public statements on international issues, to announce their publications, thereby uniting in strength and avoiding duplication, the besetting sin of such organizations.

Other Activities

The Foundation acts as an information center for organizations and individuals in the international relations field through the distribution of its own publications; in its capacity as one of eighteen sales centers for the distribution of State Department publications; as a Correspondence Center for the UN, serving teachers and students in the colleges of the

New York area; as a preview center for films on international affairs and the UN; and through its Conference Room which is the meeting place for the many sessions held throughout the year by international affairs organizations.

The Annual Report of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for 1949-50, and the reprint of Secretary of State Acheson's speech before the General Assembly of the UN, entitled "The Peace the World Wants" were the only new publications authorized. The inventory of Foundation publications is as follows:

TITLE	DISTRIBUTED 1950-51	ON HAND May, 1951
Annual Report of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 1949-50	4,414	586
Covenant of the League of Nations	570	430
Official Documents Issued During Two World Wars. May, 1945.	3,300	3,700
Crimea Conference Report. March, 1945.	100	4,200
Story of Woodrow Wilson, by David Loth. May, 1948	5,060	5,215
The Lost Peace, A Chronology. June, 1945.	50	785
The First Hundred Days of the Atomic Age, Edited by Sydnor Walker. December, 1945.	30	251
The Politics of Atomic Energy, by Harry D. Gideonse, Raymond B. Fosdick, William F. Ogburn, Frederick L. Schuman. March, 1946.	30	998
A Selection of Books Relating to Woodrow Wilson, by Katherine E. Brand. (Reprinted from Woodrow Wilson Bibliography. September, 1948.)	525	675
Bibliography on World Organization. (Reprinted from International Organization. August, 1950)	800	200
The Road Away From Revolution, by Woodrow Wilson. (Reprinted by Overbrook Press)	50	200
Cabinet Government, by Woodrow Wilson (Reprinted by Overbrook Press)	25	440
The Peace the World Wants (Reprinted, October, 1950)	1,870	130

In addition to its own publications, the Foundation has distributed 1863 publications of the U.S. Department of State, and a great number of publications issued by the UN Department of Public Information, to teachers and students in the New York area.

Three previews of films on the UN, its member nations, and international affairs in general were held at the Foundation, on November 16, 1950, January 26 and March 1, 1951. Approximately twenty-five persons attended each preview. Seven films in all were shown, through the cooperation of five different producers or distributors: The UN, the March of Time Film Forum, United World Films, British Information Services, and the U.S. Army of Occupation for Japan.

The Conference Room of the Woodrow Wilson House continued to serve as a meeting place for organizations, with a total of 185 meetings held with an attendance of 3,730 persons. Of these meetings, 34 per cent were held by information and education groups, 54 per cent by action groups, 9 per cent cultura groups, and 3 per cent by other miscellaneous groups. The most freqent users of the Room (in order) were: the American Association for the United Nations, the United World Federalists, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation itself, the National Peace Conference, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Polish Institute for Arts and Sciences, the Speakers Research Committee for the United Nations, and the International Political Science Institute.

The Study Group

"Study and research on the problem of how the structure and practices of our government might be imporved to permit the full and effective discharge of American responsibilities and obligations in inter-related domestic and international affairs and the stimulation of popular thinking along these lines."

So reads the directive to the Study Group, to serve as a guide in its deliberations and thereby to assist the Directors in the formation and adoption of a major program for the Foundation.

The Study Group met for the first time in August, 1950. Its members are: Dr. William Y. Elliott , of Harvard, Chairman; Mr. McGeorge Bundy, Mr. George F. Kennan, Mr. Don K. Price, Mr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. At Dr. Elliott's and the Board's request, Dr. Gideonse also served and Dr. Frances Fussell is rapporteur and editorial assistant.

At the first meeting it was generally agreed that the purposes of the study would be four-fold:

1. Stimulate academic interest in the Political Theory of U. S. Foreign Policy.

2. Provide government practitioners with useful signposts for the conduct of foreign affairs.

3. Sensitize spots where further studies would be useful constibutions to both theoretical knowledge and to the practice of government.

4. Serve as a basic guide to the Board of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in its future grants and as a programmed basis for the expenditure of funds by other agencies in the pursuit of research questions to be framed by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

It was suggested that the whole study be initially divided more or less along these lines: that Dr. Elliott should take up Constitutional Reform as

an aid to the conduct of U. S. Foreign Policy; that Mr. Bundy, particularly in view of his recent work with Mr. Stimson, consider the Impact of the Military on Foreign Policy; Mr. Kennan would speak to the Current Problems in the Conduct of U. S. Foreign Policy, with particular emphasis on how the current organization of government hampers foreign policy; and Mr. Price, the Presidential Form of Government in the Administration of Foreign Policy. Mr. Schlesinger, author and historian, would consider the Historical Relationship between the Executive and the Legislature in U. S. Foreign Policy.

The Study Group has met monthly since October and will conclude its sessions by June, when a final report will be submitted to the Board of Directors.

The following titles of papers produced by the members will show that they have covered their various assignments with diligence and, in the process, given themselves and each other much food for thought. This list represents the final form after preliminary reports and revised versions had been submitted and discussed:

W. Y. Elliott:	Executive-Congressional Relations in the Formulation and Control of U. S. Foreign Policy as They Concern the Department of State.
	Civilian Control over the Military in the Formation of Foreign Policy.
McGeorge Bundy:	Foreign Affairs and Armed Forces
George F. Kennan:	Impact of International Organization and Multilateral Security Arrangements on the Structure and Practice of U. S. Foreign Policy.
	American Participation in Multilateral Authority.
	Pooling of National Authority in Military Matters.

Don K. Price:	The President's Coordination of Legislative and Executive Policies with respect to International Affairs.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr:	The President, The Congress and U. S. Foreign Policy.

An all-day meeting with consultants was held on April 2, 1951. At Dr. Elliott's invitation, Mr. Elmer Davis and the following government officials participated:

Mr. Lincoln Gordon, Harriman Staff
Mr. Ernest Gross, U. S. Mission to the U. N.
Colonel G. R. Lincoln, The Pentagon
Mr. Burt Marshall, Policy Planning Staff.

Each consultant had received, and more or less managed to read, those papers which were of specific interest to him, and also summaries of all other papers prepared by the Study Group. He then commented on the papers and a discussion period followed.

The study, as it developed, led to a realization of the need for greater scrutiny of the "relationship of moral philosophy to the framework of foreign policy and to foreign policy itself." Character recruitment is a problem in all public life. This is true of the recruitment and training of personnel in both the Department of State, including the Foreign Service, and the Department of Defense, as well as of the Congress and the Congressional committees - all of which have important bearings on the conduct of foreign affairs.

In other words, the members were keenly aware of the relevance of the theory of the nature of man to political structure, or "the extent to which foreign policy is an extension of domestic government and the nature of man behind that," as one member put it.

It seems extraordinarily fitting - one of those coincidences which time tosses up - that the resources and attention of the Foundation dedicated to Woodrow Wilson should be encouraging the scrutiny of such a basic problem.

Woodrow Wilson wrote in 1923 - his last published words:

> "There must be some real ground for the universal unrest and perturbation. It is not to be found in superficial politics or in mere economic blunders. It probably lies deep at the sources of the spiritual life of our time. . .
>
> "Democracy has not yet made the world safe against irrational revolution. That supreme task, which is nothing less than the salvation of civilization, now faces democracy, insistent, imperative. There is no escaping it, unless everything we have built up is presently to fall in ruin about us; and the United States, as the greatest of democracies, must undertake it.
>
> The road that leads away from revolution is clearly marked, for it is defined by the nature of men and of organized society. It therefore behooves us to study very carefully and very candidly the exact nature of the task and the means of its successful accomplishment."
>
> (from: "The Road Away from Revolution.")

In closing, I would like to remind the Directors that, in five years, (1956), the 100th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth will be commemorated. It seems fitting that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation mark this occasion in some appropriate manner. With this in mind, serious consideration should be given to the program trend of the next five years; this period can culminate in the adoption of a major program, a decision of importance and deserving the most reasoned and devoted thought.

I, therefore, solicit your careful consideration of the forthcoming Study Group Report, and your own suggestions of possible projects which the Foundation could undertake, within its framework and the limits of its resources. I look forward to discussions of this whole questions in meetings to come.

Respectfully submitted,

April 30, 1951

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

72/01/Woodrow Wilson April 4, 1951

Dear Mrs. d'Estournelles:

Please find enclosed a copy of Miss Carroll's progress report concerning the work done during this first quarter on the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library floor.

Regular services are now in operation and four persons are in charge of maintaining the collections and services on this floor. Very satisfactory results have been speedily achieved as soon as the collection was moved to this building. The further integration of the collection will proceed according to the approved plan.

We expect that the additional new furniture for the reading rooms and the special studies will be made available during the forthcoming months and the rooms will be repainted.

Even before this is accomplished your personal visit will be very welcome.

With my kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Edouard Reitman
Acting Director
Library

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles, Executive Director
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

TO: Mr. Edouard Reitman, Acting Director, U.N. Library.

FROM: Marie J. Carroll, Reference Librarian.

Woodrow Wilson Collection 2 April, 1951

Move to Library Building.

On 23 January 1951, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library was removed from 45 East 65th Street and was placed temporarily in packing boxes on the third floor of the Library building.

Bookplates.

The insertion of the bookplates in the bound volumes, with the exception of a part of the reference collection and the United Nations bound documents was completed during the month of February, under the supervision of Mr. Danielson.

Shelving of Collection.

The whole collection was set up on the shelves on the Woodrow Wilson Memorial floor by the end of Feburary. Mrs. Young spent 8 days in March reorganizing and shelving the collection according to classification. Telephone service was installed on 27 March and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection is now ready for consultation and use.

U.N. Collection of League Documents.

From 1 February to the end of the month, Miss Langer and Miss Young worked together on this collection at Lake Success. Mrs. Sostras reported for work on 6 March and has been assisting Miss Langer with checking and typing to the present date.

During this period, the following has been accomplished:
887 bound volumes (copies 1 and 2) of C.M. and A. documents have been checked for missing documents;
481 volumes (mostly copy 1) of bound sales number.
Total: 1368 volumes examined.

A Missing Documents file has been typed on cards recording some 1954 document numbers in either French or English which are lacking in bound volumes. These cards have been filed in numerical order according to series.

The filing of some 1500 Library of Congress cards has been completed on the U.N. shelf-list. The typing of official number cards for L.C. open entries (listing meetings of League committees) was begun on 12 March and 950 such cards have been typed, checked and filed.

Some 4000 U.N. shelf-list cards have been stamped with a special record of holdings stamp, preparatory to comparison of the two collections.

As of 2 April, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial floor is in working order but much needs to be done in the way of cleaning venetian blinds, general painting of the 4th floor and improvement of the entrance hall by the addition of suitable sugns and pictorial material showing the structure of the League of Nations before we can receive visitors.

SP

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

REgent 4-8083

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

October 20, 1950

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held on Thursday, November 2, 1950, at 45 East 65th Street, New York, New York at 5:00 p.m.

In accordance with Article VI, Section I of the By-Laws, the following additional Section to Article II is suggested:

ARTICLE II

Section 4: Any regular director who shall fail to attend at least one meeting of the Board of Directors during a period of two years from date of the meeting he last attended shall automatically cease to be a director of the Corporation. The foregoing provision shall not apply with respect to honorary directors.

As this Proposed Amendment to the By-Laws and two other important matters will come before this Special Meeting, it is urged that all members of the Board make a special effort to attend.

HARRY D. GIDEONSE
President

Wilson Foundation

SP

Executive Committee Meeting of the ~~Board of Directors of~~ the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, held at the Woodrow Wilson House, October 19, 1950 at 4:30 p.m.

Present: Dr. Gideonse
Dr. Eagleton
Mr. Moore
Mr. Sweetser

Mrs. d'Estournelles, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Bray

Miss Van Wyck opened the meeting with a brief report to the Committee on the
the operation of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library under the auspices of the United Nations. She said that fewer visitors were recorded than previously, as many people thought the Library had already been transferred to UN headquarters: attendance figures, for the period of June - September, were 253 as compared with 389 for the same period last year.

Miss Van Wyck reported that the Library was very fortunate in its new staff: Miss Enid Baa, appointed by the UN until her term expired in July, 1950; Miss Elizabeth Langer, who replaced her, and Miss Flora Heller. Miss Van Wyck reported that she herself had reduced her work-week, after consultation with the UN, to three days per week, with commensurate salary, and that this arrangement seemed to be satisfactory.

Accessions to the Library had been reduced, Miss Van Wyck said, the total number of books added being 321, as compared to 481 for last year, before the transfer; UN documents continued to come in, although they were no longer being bound. The work of the League of Nations Cataloguing project was being brought to a close with the recording of all documents previously considered of insufficient importance to warrant detailed cataloguing. This work, now in process by the three staff members, requires a volume-by-volume examination of all documents and the typing of entries for each document given an official number. This master file will eventually provide the main reference source against which the United Nations' own League collection can be checked.

Miss Van Wyck reported that the inventory of the whole Library, which had been done in May, 1950, revealed that 152 items were missing; of these 18 had bee subsequently replaced by gifts. The New York Times Clipping Files, dating from 1922 to April, 1950, had been transferred to the Library of the "Voice of America," in accordance with the action taken by the Board at its Annual Meeting in May, 1950. These files consist of 31 four-drawer files of clippings, covering the period mentioned; 2 file drawers of Woodrow Wilson material are retained for the Foundation; 7 file drawers of League of Nations material have been retained and will be transferred with the Library to the UN.

Designs for a bookplate, which had been prepared by the UN Library Services, were submitted to the Committee. Miss Van Wyck recommended that the bookplate be inserted in all books before they are removed to UN headquarters, and said additional help would be needed for this procedure.

The Committee, after discussion, authorized the expenditure of funds, up to $100, for extra help necessary for this procedure. The Committee also authorized Mrs. d'Estournelles to inform the World Peace Foundation, that the reprinting and distribution of the Bibliography on World Organization, from International Organization, would be discontinued after September, 1950, issue.

Mr. Sweetser informed the Committee that, in his conversations with UN officials, they seemed very pleased with the operation of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library under the present arrangements.

The Committee then discussed plans for a possible ceremony at the time of the transfer of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library to the UN Library. Mrs. d'Estournelles said that the Acting Director of the UN Library Services had reported that the new quarters for the Library would not be completely furnished until after the first of the next year, and that all of the shelving would not, in all probability, be installed by the end of the year. Mr. Sweetser

said that he had discussed the matter informally with the officials of the UN Library, and that they had expressed a desire to have some kind of a ceremony at the time of the transfer. The question of who would be host had been raised, and, at Mr. Sweetser's suggestion, the UN had gladly accepted the role. Mr. Sweetser said the Woodrow Wilson Library floor would hold about 180 people, and friends of the Foundation, members of the Secretariat and Delegation representatives would be included on the invitation list. He said that if Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, were unable to attend, the Secretariat might be represented by Mr. Andrew Cordier or Mr. Byron Price. Mr. Sweetser thought an evening affair would be preferable if a radio broadcast were planned, and that such a broadcast, on Woodrow Wilson, might serve as an annual observance of Wilson's birthday, December 28th.

The possibility of the presentation of the Woodrow Wilson Award was then discussed. Dr. Eagleton questioned the procedure of combining the presentation of the Award with the ceremony of the transfer of the Library. In this connection, Dr. Gideonse noted that, as the Library was now a branch of the UN, and the UN would be host at the transfer ceremony, he did not think the Foundation could dictate the nature of the occasion, but could indicate that it would cooperate with the UN in its plans. Mr. Moore thought the Foundation might suggest a speaker for any broadcast of the ceremony. Members of the Committee suggested several possible speakers who would, in their opinion, command a nationwide radio hook-up.

It was generally agreed that the transfer ceremony and any presentation of a possible Award should be two different occasions, and after the discussion of some proposed names, and in view of the possible difficulties inherent in a joint award, the Committee agreed that the opinion of the whole Board on the matter of the Award should be obtained and Mrs. d'Estournelles was instructed to find a date when a majority of the Board members could meet to discuss the

question and then to call a meeting for that date.

Dr. Gideonse reported briefly on the Study Project, saying that two meetings of the Group had been held, and that work was progressing. He felt that it was a good workinggroup of men who had extensive experience and interest in the field. He had no more definite report to make, as the Group's thinking was only beginning to crystallize. In reply to Mr. Sweetser's query, Dr. Gideonse said that the Study Group planned the publication of a pamphlet of 75 to 125 pages at the end of the first ten months of activity.

Dr. Gideonse reported that the Committee on the Woodrow Wilson House had met on October 17th and unanimously recommended that the House be retained, at least for the present.

Mr. Sweetser commented that, originally he was in favor of the Foundation's renting space in the Carnegie Endowment building, but that now he considered there was an obligation to keep the House, which, he hoped, could be put to even greater use. Members of the Committee considered there would be no difficulty in finding additional desirable tenants among tax-exempt organizations.

It was decided that the question of the House be placed on the Agenda of the next Board Meeting.

A change in the By-Laws, reinserting the provision with regard to members who do not attend meetings of the Board, was discussed. Upon motion by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Sweetser, it was agreed that this Proposed Amendment be submitted to the Board at the same time as the notice of the next meeting.

The Nominating Committee was requested to pursue the question of the vacancy on the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee took special action with regard to the Severance Pay for Miss Van Wyck and authorized the additional payment to her of 50 per cent of the amount she received in May, 1950.

The Committee, on Mr. Moore's motion, agreed that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which is now eligible for Social Security, should pay its share of the Social Security Tax for its employees.

The Committee discussed the proposal for a statue of Woodrow Wilson at the UN, which had been made by Mr. Moore and referred to the Executive Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Board, May 19, 1950. Mr. Moore said he considered a statue as a memorial to Woodrow Wilson at the UN was appropriate and hoped the UN would accept the idea. Mr. Sweetser agreed that a memorial to Wilson at the UN headquarters was most fitting and desirable; the UN itself, however, had funds only for buildings, and no appropriation for beautification of the grounds. Dr. Gideonse thought the architects of the UN should be consulted on this matter, before any discussion or action could be taken, and Mr. Sweetser was requested to make exploratory inquiries with regard to a memorial at the UN headquarters.

Mr. Moore said he had thought of a memorial which would cost approximately $25,000, which the Foundation would raise by means of a fund-raising campaign.

With no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Gertrude E. Bray
Acting Secretary

October 19, 1950

Term expires May 1951

~~Clubs + Assns.~~

March 22, 1950

Dear Mr. Dodge:

The notice of the special March 24th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence. As Mr. Murrow is working out of Washington this week and is preparing to leave for the Coast on Friday, he hasn't had a chance to study the documents which will be voted upon. Therefore he doesn't feel that he can vote on the proposals at this time.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge
President
Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

F.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Enclosed you will find copies of:

1. The Report of the Committee to Negotiate with the United Nations:

2. The Reply from Mr. Milam, Director of the United Nations Library, with regard to certain points raised by the above Committee:

3. The Report of the Committee to Negotiate with Princeton University.

These documents form the basis of the discussion of the future of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, the most important item on the Agenda of the Special Meeting of the Board on March 24th.

I do hope you will be able to attend the Meeting. If you will not be present, will you please send us your vote as to whether either of these proposals should be accepted, and, if so, which one. We would appreciate receiving your vote by wire, telephone or letter by 6:00 p.m. on March 24th.

CLEVELAND E. DODGE
President

March 17, 1950

REPORT

of the

COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WITH REGARD TO THE WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Committee, composed of Mr. Altschul, Chairman, Mrs. Leach, Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Eagleton (Mr. Redmond being unable to attend) met at the Manhattan Building, New York City, on March 9th with Mr. Carl Milam, Director of the United Nations Library. Mr. Milam brought with him a member of his staff and a representative of the United Nations' architectural office. The plans for the conversion of the Manhattan Building into a library building were exhibited and the floor space itself was visited.

The Committee was impressed with the physical facilities offered and with the location and view in relation to other UN buildings. There appeared to be ample floor space, with room for growth. The only interior partitions are the walls surrounding the elevator block. Within this space it is planned to put stacks, a large reading room with a reference librarian's office and, if desired, a Woodrow Wilson Memorial Room in one corner. Cubicles for individual work and larger work rooms were designed along window space. It was suggested that a plaque might be put up on the wall facing the elevator doors.

Several questions were asked of Mr. Milam. Could books be taken from the library on loan by delegates or others? This, he replied, is the primary function of the library. However, there are two fairly complete sets of League documents from which such loans could be made. The Woodrow Wilson Collection contains a third more of League material than the UN has, but this third consists of rarer documents which would not often be requisitioned. Because of their rarity, on the other hand, they were much desired by the United Nations, which needed all possible material concerning the League of Nations from whose experience the UN draws many lessons.

As to use by outsiders, said Mr. Milam, any serious student with a proper recommendation would be allowed to study in the library. The "proper recommendation", he explained, would be about the same that a university library would ask, such as a letter from the professor in charge of the work being done. Microfilms could be supplied efficiently and at a nominal price.

The League of Nations documents, as well as books about the League which were badly needed by the United Nations, would be maintained as a unit on this floor. Documents of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies would be on another floor.

As to security, Mr. Milam pointed out that it would be easy to safeguard material in this building, which can be entered only from the UN area. No regulations had been worked out as yet. The needs of the United Nations gave assurance that the Collection would be carefully maintained and developed.

The Committee then met alone and discussed the proposal. It was agreed that the facilities offered were excellent; that the Manhattan Building would be a splendid location for a Woodrow Wilson Memorial; and that the offer deserved most serious consideration. The following points were raised:

1) Should Mr. Milam be asked for some sort of assurance that the books in the Woodrow Wilson Collection would not go out on loan?
2) Should a promise be asked that the Collection be returned if the United Nations should leave New York? (It is already given in case the UN leaves the United States.)
3) Should a promise be asked that the memorial feature of the Woodrow Wilson Collection be retained under all circumstances, and that, in case it were not retained, the Collection would revert to the Foundation?
4) In case the property at 45 East 65th Street should be sold and possession desired by the buyer before the Manhattan Building were ready, would the UN

be prepared to remove the books in time to give possession?

5) In case the UN offer is accepted by the majority of the Directors of the Foundation, should they take into consideration the possibility of reserving the materials not urgently needed by the UN for the use of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton?

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Frank Altschul, Chairman

/s/ Clyde Eagleton, Rapporteur

March 14, 1950

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

Lake Success, New York

Telephone: Fieldstone 7-1100

15 March 1950

Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge
President of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Woodrow Wilson House
45 East 65th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dodge:

Last Thursday we had at the Manhattan building what I think was a very satisfactory meeting with the Special Committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation which was appointed to consider the terms of my letter of 10 February. The Committee met later in executive session and raised certain questions which I have had the privilege of discussing with Professor Eagleton and Mr. Sweetser during the past few days. Let me in this letter comment on the points raised by them as a supplement to my previous communication.

I should like to emphasize first of all that we are eager to do anything we can to assist in finding a solution satisfactory to all the interests involved.

1. We agree that the materials received from the Foundation will revert to the Foundation if the United Nations Headquarters are moved from New York City.

2. We agree that, if the United Nations Library is moved into another building in New York City, the memorial character of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library will be preserved.

3. We agree that, if the Foundation desires to make other use of the space now occupied by its library, the United Nations will remove the library on reasonable notice. In this case, the financial arrangements proposed in paragraph 2 of my letter of 10 February would cease.

4. In line with the custodianship principle on which the United Nations would receive the library, and in view of the rarity of some of the materials, the unique items would not be generally available for loan except under unusual circumstances, and under our own supervision and custodianship.

I understand that the question has been raised as to whether, if the United Nations proposal is generally approved by the Directors of the Foundation, there might not still be some portions of the collection which could go to the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University because they would not be urgently needed by the United Nations. The answer is yes. For example, the documents and publications of the United Nations, and the documents of the Specialized Agencies issued since 1945, except for occasional items which we need to fill gaps, could be spared. Doubtless we shall also find some duplicates among your books about the League and in your general collection of books and periodicals on international organization which could go to Princeton.

We shall be glad to consider with you any such proposal which may be suggested. Or, if you think it would simplify matters for you, the entire collection might be transferred to the United Nations with the understanding that materials not needed by the United Nations, such as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, would be offered to Princeton.

If there are other matters in question we shall be glad to discuss them with you.

Cordially yours,

Carl H. Milam

Carl H. Milam
Director
Library

CHM:jww

To the members of the Board of Directors

The undersigned Committee, appointed to negotiate with Princeton University begs to report that, after several conferences with Mr. Julian P. Boyd, the Librarian of the Princeton University Library, it visited Princeton and inspected the location proposed for the permanent maintenance of the Foundation's library.

The agreement with Princeton would cover the following points:

(1) The collection of the League of Nations and United Nations documents would be maintained in the Princeton University Library and would be known as "The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library on World Organization."

(a) Physical location. The Princeton University Library is a completely modern air-conditioned six-story building on Nassau Street adjacent to the Princeton Chapel. The main floor contains general reading rooms, exhibition halls and executive offices. On Floor A, which is the next lower level, there is available a room approximately 18 feet by 30 feet on the easterly side of the building with large windows looking out on a landscaped terrace. This room is shown on the plan on page 34 of the attached "Handbook of The Princeton University Library" as "Grad. Study" at B-14. Immediately adjacent to this room is

ample stack space for the existing collection of documents and their future growth. The Librarian of Princeton proposes to equip the room as an office for the curator of The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library on World Organization and with tables and comfortable chairs for readers. The separate card catalogue of the document collections would be located in this room so that it would be the focal point for scholars using the Memorial Library.

Your Committee believes the proposed location is adequate and convenient and could be converted at modest cost into a most dignified working memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

(b) Maintenance and expansion. The Princeton University is willing to accept responsibility for providing adequate staff and facilities for organizing, classifying and continuing the acquisition of documentation in the field of international organization including the League of Nations and the United Nations material and all their subsidiary organizations, specialized agencies and inter-governmental agencies connected with any of the foregoing.

In the opinion of the Committee this would insure the future growth of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library and its proper maintenance for the benefit of scholars.

(c) Accessibility of the collections. The collections would be available to the Princeton community which includes an unusual number of persons interested in internat-

ional affairs due to the undergraduate and graduate work of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the presence in Princeton of the Institute for Advanced Study. In addition, it would be available to all officials connected with the U.N. and to properly accredited scholars wherever located.

The Princeton University Library is open from 8:00 a.m. to midnight during weekdays and from 2:00 p.m. to midnight on Sundays and is equipped to make photostats and microfilms on short notice. Important requests of this character can be filmed in twenty-four hours. They anticipate giving preference to requests of the United Nations staff and delegations.

Princeton is only fifty miles from New York and has excellent train service. There are hotel facilities for scholars who might wish to stay overnight.

As pointed out above, a separate catalogue of the document collections will be maintained and physically located in the Memorial Room. It will not be merged with the general University catalogue and will, therefore, continue to be an important tool for research in the field of international organization.

(2) The balance of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation library would be the nucleus of the collections of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. This school is part of Princeton University and presently has an enrollment of 140 undergraduate students and 20 graduate students. Princeton University has recently authorized a new Master's Degree in

International Affairs. A site on Prospect Street has been set aside for the new building of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Approximately two-thirds of the funds required for endowment and the new building have been raised and architectural plans for this building are in process of preparation. The proposed site is about two blocks from Princeton University Library and will be convenient in that it is located on the principal road leading to Princeton Junction and the main road to New York. Pending the construction of the Woodrow Wilson School, this part of the Foundation's library would be maintained in the University Library.

(3) Financial and other arrangements.

(a) Princeton University is prepared to undertake the maintenance and expansion of the collections of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library without any subsidy from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Likewise, it is prepared to pay the costs of taking over the collections at the Foundation's house in New York and of transporting them to Princeton. There would, therefore, be no financial obligation on the part of the Foundation in connection with the transfer of the library to Princeton.

(b) Effective date. Princeton University is willing to meet any reasonable date suggested by the Foundation. If possible, it would prefer to have the transfer of the material take place during the summer recess or some other holiday period.

Your Committee is convinced by the very cooperative attitude of the Princeton University officials that they are sincerely

interested in having the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library located in Princeton. The physical facilities of the Princeton University Library are ideal and the proposed location within the building entirely adequate for the use and growth of the collections.

In conclusion, we wish to express our thanks to Mr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of the Princeton University Library, who was most helpful in facilitating the work of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Roland L. Redmond
Chairman)
)
(Signed) Frank Altschul)
)
)
(Signed) Allen W. Dulles)
Committee on Negotiations with
Princeton University.

December 9, 1949

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

March 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Altschul and am transmitting it to you for your consideration before the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors on March 24th.

Yours sincerely,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

FRANK ALTSCHUL
OVERBROOK FARM RIVERBANK ROAD
STAMFORD CONNECTICUT

March 11, 1950

Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles, Executive Director
Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65 Street
New York, New York

Dear Julie,

As you know, I am leaving for Florida toward the middle of next week. I intend to cut my stay short in order to be able to attend the Foundation Board meeting on March 24. But it seemed to me prudent to place my views regarding the future of the Woodrow Wilson Library before you in advance of the meeting, so that if you deem it advisable a copy of this letter may be transmitted to the members of the Board.

1. Although the Board is thoroughly familiar by now with the offer made by Princeton University, it seems desirable to underscore its main features:

A. The League documents, together with all the rest of our documents on international organization, are to be incorporated in a Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library on International Organization, which Princeton University agrees to maintain as a dynamic, up to date collection on this subject, in stacks adjacent to a spacious and well-equipped seminar room which in itself becomes part of the memorial. It is my understanding that, if desired, these documents could be kept behind a locked grill and be made available to accredited scholars, subject to the same precautions as pertain to access to other rare books.

B. The rest of our books, together with the catalog which represents the investment of a great deal of time and money, are to form the nucleus for a specialized reading library to be appropriately housed as another memorial in the building about to be erected for the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

2. At the last meeting of the Board, what purported to be a proposal from the Carnegie Endowment was presented, and a committee was appointed to explore this matter. The committee met with Dr. Shotwell and agreed unanimously that this proposal was not of such a nature as to warrant submission to the Board.

3. Subsequently a proposal was received from the United Nations, and I was appointed Chairman of a committee, composed of Professor Clyde Eagleton, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Roland Redmond and Arthur Sweetser to consider this proposal and to report back to the Board regarding it.

This committee met last Thursday with Carl H. Milam, Director of the United Nations Library, in the building in which it is proposed eventually to house the United Nations Library, and considered in detail the nature of the United Nations' offer and the physical lay-out contemplated. Dr. Eagleton has been requested to prepare a report of the findings of the committee, which I hope to sign before I leave for the South.

4. In anticipation of this report it seems to me desirable that I place my own views fully before you, and possibly through you before the Board.

A. The proposal of the United Nations represents a serious offer and must be so considered. The Woodrow Wilson League of Nations documents, together with two incomplete sets of League documents now owned by the United Nations, and with other books relating to the League, would be housed on a floor appropriately designated as the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library. This floor, which has light on four sides, would provide adequate stack space, a large reading room, several cubicles for study, and space for the catalog, the librarian and attendants.

B. While the volumes in the United Nations' sets of League documents can be borrowed and taken out of the building on request of any accredited member of a United Nations delegation or of the Secretariat, and possibly by others as well, the United Nations is prepared to agree that the Woodrow Wilson documents which they hope to acquire as custodian will under no circumstances be permitted to leave the premises.

C. The United Nations Library will be equipped to make photostats and/or microfilms, and will agree to make either available on request at reasonable rates.

D. While the Library is primarily designed for the use of the United Nations delegations and the Secretariat, properly accredited scholars will be permitted access to it under such rules and regulations as the United Nations may prepare.

E. In the event that the United Nations should move from New York, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is to have the right to regain possession of the Woodrow Wilson League documents, and in the

event that it should move to another building in New York, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is to have the right to regain possession of the Woodrow Wilson League documents unless the memorial features in the new quarters are satisfactory to its Board.

F. This latter point was not raised at the meeting but was left for Arthur Sweetser to take up with the representative of the United Nations for determination before our Board meeting on March 24.

G. The question was raised whether the United Nations' offer could be limited to the League documents, thus permitting us to give the balance of our collection, or in any event a considerable part of it, with its catalog, to Princeton University for housing in the new building of the Woodrow Wilson School. This, too, was left for Arthur Sweetser to negotiate with the representative of the United Nations for determination prior to the meeting of our Board on March 24.

5. This summary prompts me to make the following general observations:

A. The United Nations' offer will make of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library a static affair, limited to the League collection. The Princeton offer, on the other hand, contemplates a dynamic Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library on World Organization, of which the League documents would constitute merely the foundation. Upon this foundation there would gradually be erected a growing structure covering the whole field of international organization in which many of our other documents would from the start find a proper place. I am frank to say that if we had nothing else to consider than the memorial aspect of the matter, the dynamic memorial proposed by Princeton seems to me infinitely more desirable than the static memorial proposed by the United Nations.

B. However, the point has been made that it is of great importance to have the documents which can only be found in the Woodrow Wilson collection available at the United Nations site. There is force in this argument. But I feel that the requirements of the United Nations can be met just as satisfactorily in another manner. Recognizing the great value of the Woodrow Wilson collection, the United Nations is prepared to agree that none of the Woodrow Wilson documents are to leave the Library premises. This being the case, members of the United Nations delegations and Secretariat who wish to consult these documents on the premises can do so quite simply through the use of microfilms with appropriate viewing equipment, or through the more recently developed device of microcards. Furthermore, if the use of certain documents is desired off the premises, photostats of the microfilmed or microcarded documents can be readily made available. Through

a combination of these means, the requirements of the United Nations delegations can be at least as satisfactorily met as through the inspection of the original documents on the premises.

C. This leads me to my last point:

The Woodrow Wilson collection of League documents is unique, and the Board of Directors of the Foundation has, in my view, the responsibility of taking fully into account its unique character and the importance of ensuring its preservation. A great university library such as the Princeton Library has the tradition of caring properly for items of the greatest rarity. This is not the case in the ordinary reference library. Even if the necessity of doing so were to be fully recognized at the outset, no one can be certain what the ultimate fate of these unique documents might be in view of the inevitable changing character of United Nations personnel. With the passage of time, the day by day need of the United Nations for the rare items in the Woodrow Wilson collection will surely diminish. The historical importance of maintaining the integrity of the collection will correspondingly increase. I feel that if we are fully to discharge our trust we must give to this question of securing the safety and the integrity of the Woodrow Wilson collection the determining weight which it deserves.

6. For the foregoing reasons, after giving the most open-minded consideration to the offer of the United Nations, I believe that the offer of Princeton University should be accepted, and that the United Nations should be encouraged, with our assistance, to make such photographic reproductions of unique items in our collection which they desire and do not possess. And while I am quite prepared to accept the final decision of the majority of the Board, I urge upon my fellow members in the strongest terms that they reach this decision with a full sense of their responsibility for the preservation of a collection which can never be duplicated or replaced.

Yours sincerely,

Dalzell

Phoned 3/7/50 re SP

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

Cant do it

Notice of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y., on Friday, March twenty-fourth, at 6:00 p.m.

Notice is hereby given of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y., on Friday, March twenty-fourth, at six o'clock. Dinner will be served, followed by further discussion in the evening.

It is strongly urged that you make every effort to attend this meeting. Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not you will attend.

Cleveland E. Dodge
President

March 3, 1950

SP

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

March 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you at the request of Mr. Frank Altschul, chairman of the Committee on the Carnegie Endowment proposal with regard to the future of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library. This Committee, consisting of Mr. Altschul, Dr. Eagleton, Mr. Redmond, together with Mr. Sweetser, Miss Van Wyck and Mrs. d'Estournelles, met with Dr. Shotwell, president of the Carnegie Endowment, and members of the Endowment staff on February 6, 1950.

At this meeting a full discussion of the proposal was held. The Committee reports that, as nothing satisfactory materialized, it recommends that the matter be dropped.

You have received a copy of a proposal from the United Nations with regard to the Library. Mr. Dodge has appointed the following committee to discuss this proposal: Mr. Altschul, Dr. Eagleton, Mrs. Leach, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Sweetser. It is hoped that this Committee will make a report to the Directors prior to the next meeting of the Board, which will be held on March 24th in New York City.

Yours sincerely,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

JdE:GB

Woodrow Wilson SP

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF STUDIES IN
UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

February 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

You have not heard from me in a long time, and I am writing now out of my concern as to the disposition of the Woodrow Wilson Library. I have known something of this problem as a member of the Library Committee for several years, but did not realize until I attended the last Board meeting the depth of feeling which was involved in this controversy.

I feel strongly that the Library should remain in New York. Even if it did not remain in New York, I can see no valid reason why it should go to Princeton -- even though I have some loyalty to Princeton myself. I was hoping that a university center for research concerning the United Nations would be established which would be a logical place for such a Library, but it has been unable to obtain money. I then had hopes that it could be put into the Carnegie Endowment building, but Dr. Shotwell will be unable for several months to know about that building sufficiently to make any promises.

So far as I can judge, several members of the Board are eager to get rid of the Library because of the financial situation, and support giving it to Princeton not so much because they favor Princeton but because that is a definite way in which to dispose of the Library at once.

Another proposal is now being made and I want to call your attention to it. The United Nations Library is

going to the Manhattan Building at 42nd Street and they offer to devote the third floor to the Woodrow Wilson Library, and to develop and supplement it. They are eager enough to have this Library to offer to pay its upkeep until they can take it over. It would not be open to the general public, but it would not be at Princeton; in either case, the Library would be available to any serious research person. This seems to me a far better solution than sending it to Princeton. It would help the United Nations and at the same time would keep the Library available in New York where it is needed for those who come to study the United Nations.

I understand that a letter is going from Carl Milam, the Librarian at the United Nations, to Mr. Dodge, and I wanted to tell you about this in the hope that you would like this solution and would use your influence to keep the Library in New York. I would be glad to talk to you about this -- or, for that matter, about anything else! It would be a pleasure to see you again. I understand that the next meeting of the Board is scheduled for March 24.

With best wishes to you, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Clyde

Clyde Eagleton

P.S. I still like to listen to you on the radio.

ce:vh

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

December 23, 1949

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to tell you that, in commemoration of Woodrow Wilson's 93rd Birthday Anniversary, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, will make the nation-wide radio address, under the auspices of the Foundation, on Wednesday, December 28th, *from 9:30 to 9:45 p.m. Eastern time, over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company.

With hopes that you will be able to hear him and best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Cordially yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

* Mr. M...they called this morning...the time has been changed to 9:00-9:15.

dm

Woodrow Wilson Foundation
SP

2 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

December 7, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I trust you have received a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to negotiate with Princeton. Messrs. Altschul, Dulles and I did not think it was appropriate to put into that report any argument in favor of a prompt decision of the disposition of The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library. However, I feel very strongly that Mr. Sweetser's arguments for delay are unrealistic. The finances of the Foundation are insufficient to allow us to maintain and expand the library for any extended period of time. At present they consume such a large portion of our income that there are no funds available for any other projects. In fact, the library is a millstone around the Foundation's neck.

Mr. Sweetser has argued that the library is such an important activity that it should be maintained in New York at all costs. However, Miss Van Wyck has furnished me a memorandum showing that out of the three thousand users during the fiscal year 1948-1949, one thousand one hundred and fifty were inquiries by telephone or mail. The library was used by only one thousand eight hundred and fifty visitors, or an average of about six per working day. Furthermore, she estimated that only some seven hundred and fifty inquiries involved examination of the League of Nations material. In large part, therefore, the inquiries or users of the library could have access to the material they sought in other places, such as the New York Public Library.

Since our report was written, Mr. Boyd, the Librarian of Princeton, has telephoned confirming the fact that the space on Level A and the adjacent stack room would be available and, with the approval of all the departments concerned, he now proposes to move the Pittman Collection of International law into the same area so that the students of international organization would have immediate access not only to the

League of Nations and United Nations documents contained in The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library but also this extensive collection on international law.

The report should also have pointed out that Level A of the Princeton Library is devoted to the collections of books dealing with the social sciences so that students would have available on a single floor collections dealing with all aspects of international affairs.

For these reasons, and the others pointed out in the report, Messrs. Altschul, Dulles and I enthusiastically urge that the Foundation agree to transfer the Memorial Library to Princeton University.

I hope that if you are not going to be present at the meeting you will at least indicate your decision on this very important question.

Sincerely yours,

Roland L. Redmond

RLR:ver

RECEIVED
1949 OCT 24 PM 12:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

17

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU13 PD

AR NEWYORK NY 24 1204P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

BY ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON OCTOBER 21 THE BOARD MEETING IS POSTPONED FROM OCTOBER 28 TO THE FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER. MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY

JULIE DESTOURNELLES WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION..

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

TELEPHONE REgent 4-8083

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MRS. ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

Notice of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y., on Friday, October twenty-eighth, at 6:00 p.m.

Notice is hereby given of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, to be held at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y., on Friday, October 28, 1949, at six o'clock. Dinner will be served, followed by further discussion in the evening.

The Agenda will include a Statement, circulated by Mr. Arthur Sweetser, with regard to the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, and reports from the Committee on Future Activities and the Committee on Negotiations with Princeton University.

It is strongly urged that you make every effort to attend this meeting. Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not you will be present.

Cleveland E. Dodge
President

October 4, 1949

W. Wilson

August 29, 1949

MR. ARTHUR SWEETSER
3060 Garrison Street
Washington, D.C.

NATURALLY I DELIGHTED ASSOCIATE MYSELF WITH MEMO ENCLOSED IN YOUR LETTER AUGUST 19TH. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The future of the Foundation's Library, which represents the most important question to come before the Board in its whole 26 years, seems to have gotten off onto an unfortunate tangent. As it stands, the Board will have but one project to vote on, and that quite possibly by letter vote only, without further discussion. The natural inclination of many members, particularly those who have not followed the discussions in person, will be to assume that the question of principle has been settled and that all that remains is the question as to whether the specific terms reported by the committee are satisfactory.

That does not, however, reflect the true situation in the Board. There is as yet no clear majority for any one solution. The members are equally divided between Princeton and New York. It would seem a tragedy in these circumstances to call for a decision on the basis of one report only, and that quite possibly by mail.

The best hope of getting a balanced consideration would seem to be for those who favor another solution, whether UN, Inter-University Center, present arrangement or delay, to put forward a clear and alternative program to be considered simultaneously with the Princeton report. If the ten who voted in general for the Metropolitan area unite for delay till the situation becomes clearer, our colleagues could hardly refuse to hold off a final decision until we get one that at least a considerable majority of the Board will support.

I have drafted the attached statement in the hope that those favoring a New York solution or delay will unite in signing it. The particular words are not important; many undoubtedly could be advantageously changed and other ideas added. But that, to my mind, is secondary; what is important at the moment is to have two alternative proposals before the Board and not only one, as now is the case. Some such statement as the enclosed, would, I think, meet the present difficulty and establish a fair balance for judgment.

I am sending copies of this note and draft to the other members of the Board who have voted in the same general sense as ourselves, asking them to reply as soon as possible in the hope of having the final text handed to Mr. Dodge and circulated to the Board at the same time as the Princeton report. I would, of course, greatly appreciate any comments you may have; if you have none and agree generally, all that would be necessary would be to return this letter with your OK. (3060 Garrison St., Washington, D.C.)

With apologies for thus breaking in on you in the summer's heat, I am

Yours very truly,
Arthur Sweetser

P.S. Sorry to miss you in New York Tuesday but glad you're out of the heat for a while

August 19, 1949

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-BOARD MEMBERS OF THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION:

The undersigned members of the Board,

(a) Anxious to secure the widest possible agreement on the most important question to come before the Board in its whole 26 years, namely the future of the Library, and influenced in varying degrees by the considerations hereunder set forth,

(b) Believing that the Library constitutes the most valuable possession and the most successful activity of the Foundation, that its League of Nations collection has become, through the generous grants of the Rockefeller Foundation, the cooperation of the Library of Congress and the devotion of the staff, probably the most workable collection of League documents in the world, and that the whole represents an investment of close to a quarter million dollars which constitutes, in fact, a true public trust,

(c) Feeling deeply convinced that no disposition of the Library should be made until

(1) there is a substantial majority amongst the Board members that a really good disposition providing for the maximum usefulness of the Library has been found, and preferably also until

(2) there has been worked out and accepted by the Board a Foundation program of at least equal importance and continuity as that now represented in the Library,

(d) Recalling that neither of these desiderata have yet been fulfilled,

(e) Pointing out in particular that, of the 27 Board Members, five have expressed no opinion at all; 12, or less than half, have been listed for one solution and 10 for another; and that, of the 12, one was counted for Princeton who in fact voted for the United Nations as his first choice, while three others hesitated to vote at all owing to inability to be present at recent Board sessions or to official position,

This was given it seems to me incorrect ed

(f) Recalling also that, despite numerous committees and the most earnest efforts down the years there has never yet been worked out a program for the Foundation satisfactory to the Members of the Board but that, on the contrary, unused income accumulated over a period of years to a total of over $100,000, and that the latest committee on program has not yet had time to present its report for the consideration of the Board,

(g) Stressing that an immediate disposition of the Library is neither necessary from the financial viewpoint, desirable from the Library viewpoint, or practicable from the physical viewpoint in that the UN Library building is not yet wholly available, the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton is still in blue-print stage, and the Inter-University center still a project,

(h) Emphasizing that New York City has become the cross-roads of the world as the seat of the United Nations and its Delegations, as well as the focal point of vast world information services, businesses, and other activities

which have come constantly to use the present Library close at hand, amongst them, in August, for example, the United Nations, the United States Mission, the Belgian and the Indonesian Delegations, radio services such as the "Voice of America" and the BBC, Libraries such as the New York Public, Queen's College, and the Federal Reserve, mass information media such as Town Hall and McCall's magazine, business houses such as Pan-American Airlines and Standard Oil, etc., which are available only in a metropolitan area,

(i) Noting particularly that insofar as students are concerned, New York's three Universities of Columbia, New York, and Fordham alone list 7,119 graduate students in this general field as against 142 in the Princeton memorandum, or 50 times as many, who also, it may be noted, are considerably less advantaged than their New Jersey contemporaries,

(j) Considering also that those most familiar with the Library wish to keep it in New York near the United Nations, including

(1) the Founder and part-donor of the Library, who has formally written the Board that he is "definitely opposed to a transfer of the Library to Princeton" and in favor of "delaying consideration of the matter until the development of the proposed inter-University Center has been clarified",

(2) the Librarian and her whole staff, who have made the Library the useful center that it is, and

(3) the members of the Foundation's Library Committee who unanimously agreed as first choice on "an unofficial agency near the UN site, open to the public and in an international research center," while at the same time listing Princeton as the third choice of one member and the fourth and last choice of three other members.

(k) Drawing attention to the fact that, while the Rockefeller Foundation would not wish in any way to interfere in this matter, it has several times referred to the Library service "in the New York area" and has evidently considered the Library as part of the city's resources in this field,

(l) Pointing out also that a cardinal objective of the Board for maintaining the unity of the Library admittedly cannot be fulfilled by the Princeton proposal, which would put the League of Nations documents in the Firestone Library and the books in the Woodrow Wilson School Library,

(m) Feeling that this highly specialized Library may largely be wasted unless

(1) it is located near the sources which have the most need of it and

(2) it is dynamically serviced by an adequate and specially trained staff as is the case today,

(n) Stressing especially that, since the Board meeting on June 23, a wholly new element has entered into the situation through the purchase by the Carnegie Endowment of land on First Avenue and 47th Street for the erection

of a large building for offices, students, etc., immediately adjoining the UW site, and the Foundation, in fact, has been formally approached to see whether it would be interested in taking space therein,

(c) Noting also that the President's memorandum to the Executive Committee and another to the Program Committee mention as possible Foundation objectives promotion of a student information center which would certainly be greatly aided by just such a Library as the Foundation now possesses,

RESPECTFULLY URGES:

1. That, in order to assure a balanced view of this situation and give members of the Board, particularly those not able to follow previous discussions, the chance of comparative judgment on the basis of the two alternatives most strongly pressed, the President have this expression of the views of a considerable number of Board members circulated simultaneously with the report of the committee appointed to negotiate with Princeton.

2. That the President adopt the alternative provided for in the June resolution of having this matter discussed in a full Board meeting rather than settled on the basis of a mere letter vote, perhaps on a single proposal, which is almost certain to mean a perfunctory judgment of the most important decision in the Foundation's history.

3. That the other Members of the Board do not, in the present uncertainty and almost equal division of opinion in the Board, seek by a close plurality to impose a decision which would be strongly in conflict with the convictions of other Members and of the staff most intimately associated with the Library, but that, with no impelling necessity for an immediate decision, they grant time for the situation to clarify and for a harmonious decision to be reached.

UNITED NATIONS · NATIONS UNIES

Dear Mr Murrow:

Just a further word about your vote in the Woodrow Wilson Library matter,which seems to me to have been miscounted.

Your first preference,as I understood it,was for the UN,and,failing that,Princeton.

When it came to counting the vote,some of our colleagues insisted that,as the UN was not at the moment up for consideration and as the vote was on the question of whether or not to send a committee to negociate with Princeton,your second choice preference should count at a valid vote. That seemed to me unreasonable,for the real issue was between the UN or another NY solution and the Princeton solution,and it did not seem right to list someone for Princeton who had in fact expressed an opinion for the UN. However,the machine drove on..your vote was so counted,and the result stood at 12 to 10 instead of 11 to 10 if it had not been counted or 11 to 11 if it had been counted in the general New York column.

This must look like a lot of small detail to you,but it has a big effect on what seems to me an important question which we are under obligation to settle as satisfactorily as we can. Forgive me again for intruding in the summer's heat.

Yours very truly

A S.

August 19,1949.

Woodrow Wilson

June 20, 1949

Dear Dr. Gideonse:

In reply to your letter of June 6th: my preference in connection with the question raised would be:

1. To transfer the library to the United Nations

2. To transfer it to Princeton University and

3. To delay, awaiting development of an International University Center

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Woodrow Wilson House
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

TELEPHONE REgent 4-8083

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

June 6, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the end of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which took place on May 19th, I was instructed to write this letter to all members of the Board who were absent on that occasion as well as to all newly elected members. On the 19th, we spent the greater part of the evening discussing the future of the Foundation, and we finally took a number of tentative votes on alternative possibilities, but I think everyone agreed that we should seek to secure a full expression of the entire Board's views even if we had a legal quorum in attendance.

The question of the program of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has been the annual concern of the Board of Directors since 1941. There has been general agreement that a Foundation bearing Wilson's name should be the agency to remind the American public of Wilson's ideas, and their application, in both domestic and international fields.

But any program, then as now, depended on imagination, majority opinion and on the amount of money which could be appropriated for it, after various commitments had been met. The main expenses of the Foundation's budget, then as now, were for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, its most active and continuous project. It was clear, also, that the Library's share of the budget would gradually absorb the total income of the Foundation, and that we were therefore likely to drift into a position in which the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would exist simply for the purpose of maintaining the Library.

In October, 1941, Mr. William Haygood, of the Rosenwald Foundation, made a survey of the Library at the request of the President of the Board, and suggested five alternative means of operation, either by the Foundation or some other agency. The Board decided to continue the Library as it was. In October, 1946, the Policy Committee made specific proposals for a program but called attention to the increasing cost of Library maintenance and suggested that the Board keep this in mind. In February, 1947, specific suggestions for the future of the Library were put before the Board. No decision was reached and, again, none in 1948.

After these years of deliberation, the meeting of May 19th was prepared with great care. Several statements were prepared on alternative proposals for the disposal of the Library and a brief was drawn up on "Suggested Future Activities of the Foundation." Copies of these are attached for your consideration. Please also refer to the detailed Minutes* of the meeting of May 19th, covering this subject.

In order to bring matters clearly into focus, I suggested, as presiding officer, that we should first discuss whether we were prepared to reach a definite decision at this meeting, and a Resolution in favor of reaching a decision was adopted with a 6-3 vote of those members present. We then proceeded to discuss preferences concerning the method of disposing of the Library. Here we had a number of telephoned or written proxies at our disposal from members who were unavoidably absent in addition to the votes of those present. The balloting was finally conducted with a clear understanding that we were not to make a final decision - which would be postponed until the first meeting of the new Board - but that we were trying to get a clear picture of the views of the Board as they were available at the time. The results were as follows:

For transfer of the Library to Princeton University	- 7
For transfer of the Library to the United Nations	- 4
For delay, to await developments of an Inter-University Center	- 5

It was decided to have a meeting of the Board, as it was constituted at our meeting on May 19, to be called in June. I was instructed to write you this letter to secure a preliminary expression of the views of the members who were not present - both old and new - as the basis for a report to and by the Executive Committee which will be submitted - we hope-for final action by the Board as a whole at its meeting in June.

I would, therefore, welcome a reasoned statement of your views, but also, and this is most important, a specific indication of your choice with regard to definite action: that is, your order of preference of the three alternatives: Princeton University, the United Nations, or delay to await developments of an Inter-University Center.

It is clearly understood that these written expressions of your views will not be used as the basis of action. They will simply help the Executive Committee to prepare a comprehensive report on the views of the present Board, which will be submitted for action to the Board as a whole at its meeting on June 23, 1949.

Sincerely yours,

Harry D. Gideonse

Harry D. Gideonse
Vice President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HDG:GB

* Not enclosed, as they are not ready and we wished this to reach you before you leave for Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

Submitted to the Board of Directors

May 19, 1949

The following Proposals for future activities of the Foundation are in line with the recommendations of the Policy Committee of October 1946, and are herewith suggested in bread, general terms. They are made on the supposition that, out of an anticipated annual income of $35,000 to $40,000, approximately $25,000 to $30,000 would be available annually for a program. The remaining $10,000 would cover the administrative expenses of a small office and staff.

PROPOSAL ONE: Part I.

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation explore the whole subject of Constitutional Government, with particular emphasis on the problem of how the Executive Branch can be made more flexible and more closely related to the Legislative Branch. This is the roiginal constitutional interest of Woodrow Wilson, as expressed in his Congressional Government and other works. The recent Reports of the Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch reveal that this is a most pertinent subject today, and, in the light of current history, it will, in all probability, become increasingly so.

That experts on various phases of this subject be found.

That these experts be called together, small groups at a time, for week-end conferences. Finally, a general over-all conference of all the small groups be called to pool ideas as they have developed.

That these findings be printed in book or pamphlet form and given wide publicity in newspapers and journals, over the radio, or by other appropriate means.

That lectures on the whole subject be planted in various colleges and universities by offering the services of these experts.

Proposal One could also be re-stated in terms of Woodrow Wilson's interest in the New Freedom. That is to say, the possibility of recasting the framework of federal control in which a free competitive situation could once again emerge.

PROPOSAL ONE: Part II

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation commission outstanding authorities to write a series of articles or books on the development of various Wilsonian concepts, such as:

The New Freedom and the New Deal;
The League of Nations and the United Nations;
The Growth of:
- City Management Plan,
- Public Administration,
- Wilsonian Concept of the Role of Private Educational Institutions.

That these articles or books be published and given wide publicity.

PROPOSAL TWO:

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation undertake the re-publication of selected works of Woodrow Wilson. A Committee of Wilsonians would be invited to select and re-edit these works, most of which are now out of print and not obtainable. A large "pocket" book edition would make these available to individuals, school and college libraries, both here and abroad.

It is possible that a final, definitive biography of Woodrow Wilson might result from this undertaking.

PROPOSAL THREE:

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation establish scholarships similar in scope and prestige to the Rhodes Scholarships.

(Obviously, this could be an entire program in itself. Or it could be a more limited one and operate in connection with Proposal One.)

These are programs to implement the original purpose of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation: to keep the great concepts and vision of Woodrow Wilson constantly alive in the political, social and economic thinking of our day. All of them are programs of study and research, primarily, with little emphasis on action, as such.

IMPORTANT. PLEASE NOTE.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on April 14, 1949, suggested that Board members be requested to come to the Annual Meeting prepared to present any suggestions they may have for future activity. Such suggestions will be most gratefully received, either in writing before the meeting, or at the meeting itself.

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Memorandum from Dr. Grayson Kirk on the Proposed Inter-University Center as a possible home for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

The problem of establishing the inter-university center has been discussed with a great many persons during the past year. All are agreed that such a center would be of great and growing utility. This has been verified in a sense by the operation of the Columbia University-United Nations Liaison Office. Although it exists primarily to serve Columbia's needs, it has been besieged by inquiries from scholars and students in other institutions. Thus it has operated as a kind of microcosm of the center which we have envisaged.

The financial problem remains unsolved. Conversations with foundation officers indicate that funds could be procured for the initial establishment of such a center, but the great problem of continued annual financing will be extremely difficult, especially since no substantial contributions from the participating universities can be anticipated. There has been, however, one recent development which, though as yet still in the "Confidential" stage, can be passed on to the Members of the Board. This is the great enthusiasm of Dr. Shotwell, now President of the Carnegie Endowment, for the inter-university project. He would like to see such a center created, and he is of the belief that his Trustees would be willing to give the Carnegie library to the center. If this could be done, and if it could be joined to our library, then after duplications had been eliminated, the center would possess a magnificent working library in the international field, freely available for ready use by interested persons. He has volunteered to devote a large part of his time during the next few months to an attempt to solve the financial problem.

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM . . . THE UNITED NATIONS April, 1949

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

It is proposed that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be transferred to the United Nations for the following reasons:

1. The United Nations is the one institution in the world which is exclusively devoted to the carrying out of the Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations ideals. If the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library becomes a part of the United Nations Library, it will contribute directly, effectively and continuously to the achievement of those ideals.

> The use of that Library as an aid to the effective functioning of the United Nations would appear to be more significant than any possible use exclusively by students, professors, scholars and writers not charged with official responsibility to work for the preservation of peace.

2. The United Nations officials need a complete collection of the League of Nations documents and publications, well catalogued so that the information required may be produced without delay.

> The use made of these documents is intensive and extensive, for the League of Nations often provides the only precedents for decisions which must be made.
>
> The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library collection of League documents is recognized as the best collection, and the best catalogued outside Geneva.

3. This need was recognized by the International Advisory Committee of Library Experts.

> The Committee recommended the maintenance of the best possible library reference and documentation service without building up a great collection of books; the emphasis to be on service, not on accumulation; on the needs of today and tomorrow rather than on the possible needs of the future.
>
> The Committee, however, made one exception. Paragraph 20 of the report (A/C.5/222) reads: "In one field the Library should be complete, namely, in the publications of the United Nations and of its antecedent and related organizations. The Library should also possess all important publications concerning these organizations."

4. That Committee also specifically recommended that the Secretary-General take appropriate steps toward obtaining the Woodrow Wilson Memor-

ial Library for the United Nations by adopting the following resolution:

"The International Advisory Committee of Library Experts has been informed that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is considering whether the Foundation should continue to support its library or whether it should make other arrangements. The collection of the documents of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in this library is unique in the western hemisphere both because of its completeness and because of the admirable way in which it has been classified and catalogued. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library also contains much other material of great interest to the United Nations.

"The Committee recommends that the United Nations endeavor to obtain this collection as a gift for its Library. The Committee further recommends that in the event of such a gift the Director of Library Services be authorized to insert in the volumes so given a suitable bookplate designating them as the gift of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

"The Committee requests the Secretary-General to transmit this recommendation to the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and to take other appropriate steps toward obtaining this collection for the United Nations."

The members of the Committee were Mr. F. C. Francis (British Museum, United Kingdom), Mr. Verner Clapp (Library of Congress, United States), Miss Y. Oddon (Musee de l'Homme, France), Mr. Abdel M. M. Omar (Egyptian National Library, Egypt), Mr. S. R. Ranganathan (Delhi University, India), Mr. Jorge Ugarte Vial (Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, Chile), Mr. Kwang Tsing Wu (National Library of Peiping, China).

5. The Geneva Library is not to be moved to New York.

The International Advisory Committee of Library Experts recommended "...that requests for the transfer of portions of the Geneva Library to other libraries, even of the United Nations and the specialized agencies be not acceded to. The Geneva Library as an articulate whole has an important function to perform in furthering the work of the United Nations, which would be seriously impaired if portions of the Library were detached."

At the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly the Fifth Committee, in dealing with questions of United Nations Library policy, decided that the collection of the United Nations Library in Geneva should remain intact for the benefit of representatives attending international conferences in Geneva, and generally for European scholars studying international affairs. The actual Committee decision regarding the matter reads as follows:

* * "the Fifth Committee had noted with satisfaction the assurance given by the Assistant Secretary-General that, until a definite library policy was established, the Geneva Library should continue its work on the present basis and should effect no transfer of books, except for those volumes existing in duplicate."

6. The United Nations Library collection is incomplete and the cost of completing it with photostats would be excessive.

It has been estimated--as explained in our letter of 29 March, 1949, that the United Nations lacks 16,000 League of Nations documents, which average 10 pages per document; that the total cost of locating, photostating and binding would be more than $30,000.

7. Microfilm and microprint copies, if they become available, would not be a satisfactory substitute for the printed or mimeographed copies because consultation is more difficult and time consuming.

8. In addition to the official League of Nations documents and publications, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's excellent collection of books, pamphlets and clippings about the League of Nations, which cannot be duplicated, would be of great value to the United Nations officials. Similarly the general collection on international relations between 1920 and 1945 would be of considerable value, particularly as many of these volumes are now extremely difficult to obtain.

9. The memorial feature of the Library in honour of Woodrow Wilson would be perpetuated in the United Nations.

In each volume received there would be placed a Woodrow Wilson memorial book plate of a design acceptable to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation trustees. In addition, the League of Nations documents and publications received, as well as those now owned or later acquired, would be designated as the Woodrow Wilson Collection.

10. The collections received would be appropriately housed.

The Library is to occupy a seven-story 100 ft. square building which is at present standing on the permanent site. This building will be completely remodeled for library purposes and the main, second and third floors will be used for reading rooms and stacks. The reading room and stack on the second floor would be devoted to United Nations and League of Nations documents, the latter being shelved separately as the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection.

11. The collections would be available to any scholar or writer who needs access to the complete documentation of the League of Nations.

It has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the Library of the United Nations to adopt a liberal attitude regarding the availability of its material to scholars and researchers seeking information of an historical or contemporary character on the work of the United Nations or of the League of Nations. This would mean that all documentary material pertaining to the United Nations or the League housed in the new headquarters in New York would be accessible to responsible individuals if they need the complete documentation in their work.

12. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection at the United Nations would be used by young librarians and scholars from many countries who are expected to work at Headquarters on temporary contracts or as interns, and who would, as a result of that experience be the better equipped to carry on in their own countries the Woodrow Wilson and the League traditions.

13. The United Nations is willing to accept the Woodrow Wilson Library as an indefinite loan with the understanding that the collection would revert to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation if the United Nations Headquarters were to be moved outside of the United States of America.

Note.

It is recognized that the Foundation may desire to keep the valuable collection of Wilsoniana for its own uses or may decide that it could more appropriately be entrusted to some institution other than the United Nations.

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM ...INDIVIDUAL USERS OF THE LIBRARY April, 1949

We, the undersigned, users of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, urge that the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation give serious consideration to the possibilities of continuing its own management of the Library for a minimum period of two more years. We feel that this is desirable for a number of reasons.

I. We feel that it would be a great loss, not only to the community of New York, but to a very substantial number of those for whom the Library was designed, if the Library were to be moved from the New York Metropolitan Area.

Because of the large number of educational institutions in this area, New York City has become a center for scholars and students of international organization. The permanent establishment of the United Nations headquarters in New York will bring a new influx of non-student specialists in this field. New York is also a publishing center, and a point from which originates a large part of the comment on international affairs which goes out to the nation through the radio and the press. Nowhere else in this country--not, indeed, in the world--is there so widespread a demand for information of the sort offered by the Woodrow Wilson Library.

II. We also feel that it would be a serious loss if the Woodrow Wilson Library were to be swallowed up in a larger collection.

The Library, as presently set up, offers certain services which are not and cannot be duplicated by a larger library. The Woodrow Wilson Library is unique in that it offers, among other material:

1) the most complete, the most conveniently housed, and the most conveniently bound collection of League of Nations documents in the United States;

2) an outstanding collection of Wilsoniana;

3) the only generally accessible source for complete United Nations and specialized agency documents in the New York area.

The value of the Library, however, lies not only in the materials it houses, but primarily in the way in which this material can be used. The Woodrow Wilson Library offers to anyone exact answers to specific questions in a minimum of time. The importance of this fact may not be immediately apparent, but anyone who has done research in the other libraries in the New York area will fully appreciate its importance.

The New York Public Library and the various university libraries not only are not open to the public at large but also are inconveniently set up because they are designed to service a great many people with a wide variety of needs. Such libraries cannot arrange their books to be of maximum use to any one group. Therefore, the material sought by the expert in international organization will quite rightfully be dispersed among material on other related subjects.

Nor can the large library allow its readers immediate access to the shelves or afford them the personal assistance of librarians thoroughly

familiar with everything in the library--both services which are offered by the Woodrow Wilson Library and which are invaluable time-savers for busy people who must have time to use their information as well as hunt for it.

No large library can offer these services. The library of the United Nations will be no exception.

III. The most desirable arrangement would be for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to maintain the Woodrow Wilson Library in its present form.

If, however, the Foundation feels that the financial burden is too great for it to continue to carry indefinitely, the question is, under what auspices will the Library offer the greatest service to the greatest number of people?

IV. We believe that if the Foundation cannot continue the Library, it can retain its greatest value as part of an inter-university or inter-organizational center. As part of such a center, the Library could retain its intimate character while being at the immediate disposal of a large though specialized public.

It is because we feel that only some such arrangement will meet the requirements of a large reading public for easily accessible information in the field of international organization, that we ask the Board of Directors to consider postponing for a period of two years its decision to transfer the Library to other auspices. During this time, the now nebulous plans for an inter-university or inter-organizational center may take more definite form. Two years from now--perhaps even sooner--we should know whether or not such a center is financially possible.

It would seem a shame to give the Library to either Princeton University or to the United Nations at this time, when a very short wait might bring into being a new and, to us, far preferable alternative.

Even if an inter-group center should prove impossible, a two-year wait would be advantageous in that a better judgment as to the ultimate disposal to be made would be possible once the UN was set up and functioning in its permanent headquarters.

V. If the Foundation decides to continue operation of the present Library for two more years, there will, of course, be a financial problem to be met. In this regard, Mr. and Mrs. Organski have attempted to raise funds from sources unconnected with the Library. In each case they were told that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and its Directors had ample financial resources of their own and that the problem apparently was not so much one of raising money as of interesting the Board in retaining the Library.

Since the annual budget of the Library is less than $15,000, the financial problem does not seem an overwhelming obstacle. Surely a group of such prominent citizens as those on the Foundation's Board of Directors can raise from their acquaintances the sum of $30,000, if they feel that this is necessary to preserve the unique contribution of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

(Signatures Affixed to this proposal)

Abrano Organski

Katherine Organski, Publications Director, United World Federalists

Dr. Herbert L. Hayward

Ling Chin Tan

Dr. J. Schechtman

Abdullatif Succar, Political Affairs Officer, Security Council, UN

Donald Braider

Carlos Ramos, Assistant Secretary, International League for the Rights of Man

Martin Dworkis

Shui Cling Yen

Thomas Hovet

Myrna Tropp

Gastao Ceccato

John Burke

Ping Lang Chao, Language Division, UN

Joel D. Singer

Joseph Prendergast

Joseph F. Fulton

Oscar Kraines

Evelyn Robin

Joseph Hyans

Albert Kleinman

M. Zollner

R. Sellberberg

C. Salamanca

Joseph Tomashefsky

Nenchand Shah

Lloyd Emerson

Rebecca Weinberg

Burton Kitain

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM . . . PRINCETON UNIVERSITY April, 1949

Aide Memoire Relating to the Proposal that the Library of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation be Transferred to Princeton University

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, states that there is a general and deep desire on the part of members of the faculty and of the Board of Trustees of the University that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library should find its future home in Princeton.

The President and Board of Trustees of Princeton University are aware that the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has defined four major requirements which any proposal, such as this, must meet:

1. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be efficiently maintained, staffed and expanded without subsidy from the Foundation;
2. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be maintained as an entity;
3. That this Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be known by that name;
4. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library remain open to the public.

Princeton University has endeavored to meet these requirements as fully as possible and assures the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that, if Princeton is selected as the future home of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, the University will regard it as a solemn trust and a living memorial to the great statesman whose name it bears.

Dr. Dodds submits the following arguments for this proposal, together with specific, detailed arrangements and commitments by which it would be implemented:

1. Advantages

a. The historic and intimate association of Mr. Wilson with the University would make this a natural location for a library which commemorates him.

b. Princeton University is a private, as opposed to a public, institution. As such, it is less apt to be involved with governmental regulations, bureaucratic red-tape, or external

controls. The history of the University extending back over a period of more that two centuries has established it as an independent center of scholarship. The stability which comes from this historical background is in itself as strong a guarantee as can be furnished for permanence as a location for the library.

c. The Princeton community is already a world famous center of research in international relations. The Institute for Advanced Study as well as the faculties of the University include a large number of scholars in the different branches of international studies. The University itself supports several research groups -- the Office of Population Research, the International Finance Section, the Office of Public Opinion Research, among others-- which are widely recognized for their work in various international fields. During the war upon the joint invitation of the University and the Institute for Advanced Study the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations was located at Princeton.

Princeton University is also one of the foremost institutions educating men for the Foreign Service and various fields of international work. The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs is the focus of this effort and its graduate program carries this work to more advanced levels. If the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library were located at Princeton, it would be used by students and scholars at all levels of research. At the undergraduate level it would be available to 784 students majoring in the Social Sciences and 141 in the Woodrow Wilson School. At the graduate level it would be available to 121 graduate students in the Social Sciences and 21 in the Woodrow Wilson School. At the post-doctoral level it would be available to the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study and the visiting scholars as well as to members of the Princeton faculty. In addition to this it would of course be available to any scholars from places other than Princeton. Without experience it would of course be

impossible for us to evaluate the extent of the demand from this latter source.

II. Assurances of Maintaining the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

Princeton University assures the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that it will efficiently maintain, staff and expand the collection contained in the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library without subsidy from the Foundation.

III. Specific Arrangements for Maintaining the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

a. Proposed Location:

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's Collection of League of Nations documents would be placed in the new University Library, together with the University's own collection of League of Nations documents. The collection of League of Nations documents now in the possession of the University is a good working collection--although with some gaps--of all of the printed material. The University collection contains very little of the mimeographed material. This whole collection would then be designated as the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection on International Organization." Those volumes of documentary material contained in the present Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library would bear a special book-plate, indicating that the Collection comes to Princeton University by gift from the Foundation.

It is contemplated that this Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection on International Organization be placed on Floor A of the University Library, the whole of which is devoted to books, workrooms and conference rooms in the social sciences. This offers

an appropriate functional location for the League of Nations and United Nations documents. In this area are found the collections on international finance and public administration, both of which would admirably supplement the Woodrow Wilson Collection. This area is separated from open stacks by a steel wire grill, and has a well-lighted reading room, as well as small study rooms for individual use. It is the location which would be used to greatest functional advantage, as it forms part of a general atmosphere of industry and is adjacent to collateral facilities for active scholarship which a university can supply.

The volumes other than League of Nations documents, from the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, would be housed in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, as the basis for a working library for students in this School. They would, therefore, remain a compact unit and be in constant use. This would be designated as "The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library." These books would, again, bear special book-plates, indicating that they come to Princeton University by gift from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The Woodrow Wilson School is temporarily housed in a building on the campus adjacent to the University Library. The University intends to build Woodrow Wilson Hall, estimated to cost $500,000, as the permanent headquarters for this School. This building will be the chief physical memorial to Mr. Wilson. Certain things have transpired recently which indicate that this Hall will be built before long and the University is proceeding to engage an architect.

b. Assurances of Maintaining the Integrity of the Collection:

Princeton University would, of course, maintain the integrity of the two collections. The documentary library would be kept together, supplemented and enlarged by later accessions, and would not be

distributed throughout the University Library, but would be held in one compact collection. The general books would be kept in one compact collection in the proposed Woodrow Wilson Hall.

c. Accessibility of the Collection:

The Princeton University Library is governed by most liberal policies respecting the use of its research materials by scholars and others elsewhere. Through the inter-library loan service, the photo-duplication facilities, micro-filming, and accommodations for visiting scholars, it is possible to serve other universities, governmental agencies and individuals. The Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would come under the general terms of these liberal policies. No fees are made for these services and it is intended that this Collection would be made available to scholars in this manner at Princeton's expense.

The Princeton University Library has longer hours of daily service than almost any comparable institution, being open from 8:00 a.m. to midnight during weekdays and from 2:00 p.m. to midnight on Sundays. Its average daily attendance is about three thousand. The new Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library building, with a capacity of some two million volumes, is probably the largest open-stack library in existence.

Students and all other users of the library have free access to all parts of the collections. The area on Floor A to which the Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would be assigned is located near the heart of the building, being more closely accessible to the public catalogues, the bibliographical collections and the reference reading room than any of the other areas devoted to departmental collections.

d. Growth of the Collection:

Princeton University accepts the responsibility of providing adequate space, staff and facilities for the purpose of making the collection useful to scholars, to officials and staff of the United Nations, and to others interested in the field of international organization. Princeton University also accepts responsibility for carrying out the normal duties of organizing, classifying and continuing the acquisition of documentation in the field of international organization. The University is a depository for all United Nations and specialized agencies documents except restricted material. Should the Foundation Collection come to Princeton, we would hope that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would lend its good offices to the object of persuading United Nations officials to continue to deposit restricted as well as unrestricted material, subject to such regulations concerning use as might be imposed.

It is believed that the transfer of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library to Princeton would enlarge its potentialities by being placed along with cognate collections, such as the Benjamin Strong Collection of Economics and International Finance, the Pitney Collection on International Law and Diplomacy and the Public Administration Collection. Located in the heart of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library Building and visited daily by thousands of students and members of the faculty of this and other institutions, the Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would assume the stature of a vital, living memorial perhaps more meaningful than a handsomely furnished room separated from the general atmosphere of industry and from those collateral facilities for active scholarship which a university is fitted to supply. Together with the proposed Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building, the School of Public and International Affairs, named in his honor, and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Room now established in the new library, it would preserve and commemorate the name of one of Princeton's most illustrious sons in those surroundings in which he passed so much of his life.

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 4-8083

June 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation regrets that you were unable to attend Mr. Dodge's luncheon on May thirteenth to discuss an Educational Project on the Activities of the United Nations. I am sending the enclosed summary of the discussion which was held by those present.

If there are any comments or suggestions you would like to make on this project, they will be gratefully received.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation is pursuing the matter and will keep you informed of the progress made, if you should desire it.

Sincerely,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

JdE:GB
Enclosure

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Summary of Discussion

Luncheon, Down Town Association, May 13, 1949

at the invitation of Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge.

Present:

Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations
Mr. Arch Davis, International Business Machines
Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge, Phelps Dodge Corporation
Miss Eleanor Inman, Columbia Broadcasting System
Col. V. Clement Jenkins, Avenue of the Americas Association
Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Mr. Porter McKeever, United States Mission to the U.N.
Mr. Daniel Monroe, Ingalls and Snyder
Mr. Roland L. Redmond, Carter Ledyard and Milburn
Mr. Clinton Schwer, Chase National Bank
Mr. Sam K. Smith, Ivel Construction Corporation
Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles, Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Mr. Dodge opened the discussion by introducing Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General for the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. Mr. Cohen told the group of the different ways in which the U.N. is trying to tell its story to the peoples of the world. Through schools, lecturers, information centers, press, radio and films the U.N. is providing as much information as possible. He stated, however, that far more should and must be done.

Mr. Dodge introduced Mr. Porter McKeever, who represented Ambassador Austin of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. Mr. McKeever transmitted Mr. Austin's regret at not being able to be present, due to the heavy pressure of work during the final week of the General Assembly Session. Mr. McKeever stated that the U.S.

Mission was in full support of the project under consideration.

Mr. Smith, of the Ivel Construction Corporation, then showed the group a set of preliminary drawings, which had been made in cooperation with the U.N. staff and others, for a mobile exhibition on the activities of the U.N. The summary of Mr. Smith's remarks is as follows:

It is generally agreed that there is an immediate, vital need for such an educational project on the accomplishments of the United Nations.

The proposal is to design and build the exhibition with the full cooperation of the United Nations and to book it for public showings in leading department stores in major cities. Interest in the project is indicated by a preliminary survey already conducted and the exhibition can be booked for an entire year or longer, as soon as it is assured.

The arrangements in each city would be to coordinate all factors, such as the mayor's office, Chamber of Commerce, schools and colleges, churches, service clubs, patriotic and fraternal organizations, women's clubs, industries, etc. It is planned to develop in each city a "Know Your United Nations Week" and to encourage a permanent local organization or study group for continued interest in U.N. affairs, where such groups are not now in existence.

The attendance in each city should average between 8 to 10,000 a day, and the average length of time would be one week.

The cost of construction, Mr. Smith estimated, would be $50,000, and a further $50,000 would be required for a public relations agency to make over-all arrangements for location and publicity. This $100,000 is the sum which the group was asked

to consider as necessary to launch the project.

The meeting was then open for comments from members of the group.

Mr. Davis, of International Business Machines, expressed his interest and approval for the project, saying it was one of genuine public service. He suggested, however, that the exhibit be shown in public buildings, such as museums, or civic auditoriums.

Mrs. d'Estournelles told the group that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would bend all its efforts to make the project a community one in each area and to work with national organizations and their local branches in publicizing it and supporting it. She also pointed out the necessity of having editorial supervision of the material by the United Nations' Department of Public Information, and Mr. Cohen agreed that this would be provided.

Dr. Dodge asked Mr. Davis if he thought it would be possible to get a group of corporations and individuals to sponsor a project such as this. Mr. Davis replied that, while he could not speak for others, he knew that Mr. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines, himself stressed at every opportunity the work of the U.N. and encouraged individual thinking and interest in the United Nations.

Col. Jenkins expressed great interest in it, both for this country and for his special area of interest, the Latin American countries. He felt that, from the point of view of expediency and availability, department stores could serve best and that sponsorship might be found through individuals and a few corporations whom he felt would be very much interested in the project. Col. Jenkins thought that the exhibit might be so popular that three or four exhibits would be needed to tour the country at the same time. He suggested that schools might participate by the assignment of essays on the U.N. and contests with prizes might be established. Col. Jenkins stated

that he would be glad to cooperate in any way he could to promote this project.

Mr. Schwer, of the Chase National Bank, commented that he felt several constructive suggestions had been made and that, when all the details had been put together, the group would have a good plan to follow.

Miss Inman, of Columbia Broadcasting System, said that there was a wealth of good will and effort to promote the U.N. among the church groups of the country and that they would be very helpful in local communities.

Mr. Monroe suggested that labor groups, also, might be interested and that this added support would broaden the coverage in the community.

Mr. Davis heartily supported the idea that all phases of American life be given an opportunity to participate, so that sponsorship would be fully representative and democratic.

Mr. Dodge then asked what the next step should be.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the first step would be to obtain the first $3,000 or $4,000 to underwrite the preliminary detailed rendition of the project, so that a clear presentation would be available for further fund-raising. Mr. Smith said that it would take from three weeks to a month to create the complete sketches.

Mrs. d'Estournelles pointed out that it would be advantageous to get the exhibit ready for showing at the time of the opening of the General Assembly in September, 1949.

There was some discussion on the method of making contributions and to whom these should be made. Mr. Monroe suggested that all contributions be made to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation as the sponsor, which contributions would be tax-deductible. It was further emphasized that the Foundation would have full responsibility for the raising and dispersing of funds.

Mr. Davis asked Mr. Cohen if the project would be carried out with the endorsement of the United Nations and Mr. Cohen assured him that it would have the full backing of the U.N., especially as he felt it was the kind of program the U.N. itself should undertake but was unable to do for various reasons.

Mr. Dodge thanked those present for their constructive comments and suggestions and stated that the entire subject would be referred to the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation at the forthcoming Annual Meeting on May 19th. He said he would recommend that a committee be appointed to go further into the matter.

PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

Submitted to the Board of Directors

May 19, 1949

The following Proposals for future activities of the Foundation are in line with the recommendations of the Policy Committee of October 1946, and are herewith suggested in broad, general terms. They are made on the supposition that, out of an anticipated annual income of $35,000 to $40,000, approximately $25,000 to $30,000 would be available annually for a program. The remaining $10,000 would cover the administrative expenses of a small office and staff.

PROPOSAL ONE: Part I.

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation explore the whole subject of Constitutional Government, with particular emphasis on the problem of how the Executive Branch can be made more flexible and more closely related to the Legislative Branch. This is the original constitutional interest of Woodrow Wilson, as expressed in his Congressional Government and other works. The recent Reports of the Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch reveal that this is a most pertinent subject today, and, in the light of current history, it will, in all probability, become increasingly so.

That experts on various phases of this subject be found.

That these experts be called together, small groups at a time, for week-end conferences. Finally, a general over-all conference of all the small groups be called to pool ideas as they have developed.

That these findings be printed in book or pamphlet form and given wide publicity in newspapers and journals, over the radio, or by other appropriate means.

That lectures on the whole subject be planted in various colleges and universities by offering the services of these experts.

Proposal One could also be re-stated in terms of Woodrow Wilson's interest in the New Freedom. That is to say, the possibility of recasting the framework of federal control in which a free competitive situation could once again emerge.

PROPOSAL ONE: Part II

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation commission outstanding authorities to write a series of articles or books on the development of various Wilsonian concepts, such as:

The New Freedom and the New Deal;
The League of Nations and the United Nations;
The Growth of:
- City Management Plan,
- Public Administration,
- Wilsonian Concept of the Role of Private Educational Institutions.

That these articles or books be published and given wide publicity.

PROPOSAL TWO:

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation undertake the re-publication of selected works of Woodrow Wilson. A Committee of Wilsonians would be invited to select and re-edit these works, most of which are now out of print and not obtainable. A large "pocket" book edition would make these available to individuals, school and college libraries, both here and abroad.

It is possible that a final, definitive biography of Woodrow Wilson might result from this undertaking.

PROPOSAL THREE:

That the Woodrow Wilson Foundation establish scholarships similar in scope and prestige to the Rhodes Scholarships.

(Obviously, this could be an entire program in itself. Or it could be a more limited one and operate in connection with Proposal One.)

These are programs to implement the original purpose of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation: to keep the great concepts and vision of Woodrow Wilson constantly alive in the political, social and economic thinking of our day. All of them are programs of study and research, primarily, with little emphasis on action, as such.

IMPORTANT. PLEASE NOTE.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on April 14, 1949, suggested that Board members be requested to come to the Annual Meeting prepared to present any suggestions they may have for future activity. Such suggestions will be most gratefully received, either in writing before the meeting, or at the meeting itself.

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

TELEPHONE REgent 4-8083

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

May 5, 1949

Called 5/10

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is generally agreed that there is an immediate and vital need for an educational project on the accomplishments of the United Nations.

Recently, such a project, which is endorsed by Ambassador Austin for the U. S. Mission and Assistant Secretary-General Benjamin Cohen for the United Nations, has come to the attention of a few of us who are Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

In order to determine the possible sponsorship and interest in this project, I am asking a small group to meet me for lunch on May 13th at 1:00 p.m. at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street. Ambassador Austin will be present to express the endorsement of the U. S. Mission, and I hope it will be possible for you to participate. Will you let me know?

Sincerely yours,

C. E. Dodge

Cleveland E. Dodge

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CED:GB

P. S. If you wish further information before the 13th, I will be glad to have someone call on you.

C. E. D.

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

TELEPHONE REgent 4-8083

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

Yes.

May 4, 1949

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Enclosed you will find six documents. I hope you will read and consider them most carefully.

These documents form the basis for discussion of the most important question to come before the Board in many years. There are two reports on the activities of the past year and four alternative proposals for the future of both the Library and the Foundation.

They will be considered at the Board Meeting on May 19th, and it is hoped that some decision will be reached at that time.

Whatever decision is reached will be of major importance. Therefore, if you cannot attend the Meeting, may I suggest that you write us your considered judgment on the Proposals, expressing your preference, if you have one?

Your views will, of course, be presented at the meeting and will be recorded, as well as those expressed by the members who are present. In this way, it is hoped that whatever decision is reached will reflect the measured judgment of the majority of the Board.

Hoping that we may see you here on May 19th,

Sincerely yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Enclosed:
- Annual Report: Librarian
- Annual Report: Executive Director
- Proposal from Individual Users
- Proposal from Princeton University
- Proposal from the United Nations
- Proposal for Future Program of the Foundation

Meeting 6:00
Dinner 7:30-8:30

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM . . . THE UNITED NATIONS April, 1949

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

It is proposed that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be transferred to the United Nations for the following reasons:

1. The United Nations is the one institution in the world which is exclusively devoted to the carrying out of the Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations ideals. If the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library becomes a part of the United Nations Library, it will contribute directly, effectively and continuously to the achievement of those ideals.

The use of that Library as an aid to the effective functioning of the United Nations would appear to be more significant than any possible use exclusively by students, professors, scholars and writers not charged with official responsibility to work for the preservation of peace.

2. The United Nations officials need a complete collection of the League of Nations documents and publications, well catalogued so that the information required may be produced without delay.

The use made of these documents is intensive and extensive, for the League of Nations often provides the only precedents for decisions which must be made.

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library collection of League documents is recognized as the best collection, and the best catalogued outside Geneva.

3. This need was recognized by the International Advisory Committee of Library Experts.

The Committee recommended the maintenance of the best possible library reference and documentation service without building up a great collection of books; the emphasis to be on service, not on accumulation; on the needs of today and tomorrow rather than on the possible needs of the future.

The Committee, however, made one exception. Paragraph 20 of the report (A/C.5/222) reads: "In one field the Library should be complete, namely, in the publications of the United Nations and of its antecedent and related organizations. The Library should also possess all important publications concerning these organizations."

4. That Committee also specifically recommended that the Secretary-General take appropriate steps toward obtaining the Woodrow Wilson Memor-

ial Library for the United Nations by adopting the following resolution:

"The International Advisory Committee of Library Experts has been informed that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is considering whether the Foundation should continue to support its library or whether it should make other arrangements. The collection of the documents of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in this library is unique in the western hemisphere both because of its completeness and because of the admirable way in which it has been classified and catalogued. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library also contains much other material of great interest to the United Nations.

"The Committee recommends that the United Nations endeavor to obtain this collection as a gift for its Library. The Committee further recommends that in the event of such a gift the Director of Library Services be authorized to insert in the volumes so given a suitable bookplate designating them as the gift of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

"The Committee requests the Secretary-General to transmit this recommendation to the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and to take other appropriate steps toward obtaining this collection for the United Nations."

The members of the Committee were Mr. F. C. Francis (British Museum, United Kingdom), Mr. Verner Clapp (Library of Congress, United States), Miss Y. Oddon (Musee de l'Homme, France), Mr. Abdel M. M. Omar (Egyptian National Library, Egypt), Mr. S. R. Ranganathan (Delhi University, India), Mr. Jorge Ugarte Vial (Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, Chile), Mr. Kwang Tsing Wu (National Library of Peiping, China).

5. The Geneva Library is not to be moved to New York.

The International Advisory Committee of Library Experts recommended "...that requests for the transfer of portions of the Geneva Library to other libraries, even of the United Nations and the specialized agencies be not acceded to. The Geneva Library as an articulate whole has an important function to perform in furthering the work of the United Nations, which would be seriously impaired if portions of the Library were detached."

At the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly the Fifth Committee, in dealing with questions of United Nations Library policy, decided that the collection of the United Nations Library in Geneva should remain intact for the benefit of representatives attending international conferences in Geneva, and generally for European scholars studying international affairs. The actual Committee decision regarding the matter reads as follows:

* * "the Fifth Committee had noted with satisfaction the assurance given by the Assistant Secretary-General that, until a definite library policy was established, the Geneva Library should continue its work on the present basis and should effect no transfer of books, except for those volumes existing in duplicate."

6. The United Nations Library collection is incomplete and the cost of completing it with photostats would be excessive.

It has been estimated--as explained in our letter of 29 March, 1949, that the United Nations lacks 16,000 League of Nations documents, which average 10 pages per document; that the total cost of locating, photostating and binding would be more than $30,000.

7. Microfilm and microprint copies, if they become available, would not be a satisfactory substitute for the printed or mimeographed copies because consultation is more difficult and time consuming.

8. In addition to the official League of Nations documents and publications, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's excellent collection of books, pamphlets and clippings about the League of Nations, which cannot be duplicated, would be of great value to the United Nations officials. Similarly the general collection on international relations between 1920 and 1945 would be of considerable value, particularly as many of these volumes are now extremely difficult to obtain.

9. The memorial feature of the Library in honour of Woodrow Wilson would be perpetuated in the United Nations.

In each volume received there would be placed a Woodrow Wilson memorial book plate of a design acceptable to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation trustees. In addition, the League of Nations documents and publications received, as well as those now owned or later acquired, would be designated as the Woodrow Wilson Collection.

10. The collections received would be appropriately housed.

The Library is to occupy a seven-story 100 ft. square building which is at present standing on the permanent site. This building will be completely remodeled for library purposes and the main, second and third floors will be used for reading rooms and stacks. The reading room and stack on the second floor would be devoted to United Nations and League of Nations documents, the latter being shelved separately as the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection.

11. The collections would be available to any scholar or writer who needs access to the complete documentation of the League of Nations.

It has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the Library of the United Nations to adopt a liberal attitude regarding the availability of its material to scholars and researchers seeking information of an historical or contemporary character on the work of the United Nations or of the League of Nations. This would mean that all documentary material pertaining to the United Nations or the League housed in the new headquarters in New York would be accessible to responsible individuals if they need the complete documentation in their work.

12. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection at the United Nations would be used by young librarians and scholars from many countries who are expected to work at Headquarters on temporary contracts or as interns, and who would, as a result of that experience be the better equipped to carry on in their own countries the Woodrow Wilson and the League traditions.

13. The United Nations is willing to accept the Woodrow Wilson Library as an indefinite loan with the understanding that the collection would revert to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation if the United Nations Headquarters were to be moved outside of the United States of America.

Note.

It is recognized that the Foundation may desire to keep the valuable collection of Wilsoniana for its own uses or may decide that it could more appropriately be entrusted to some institution other than the United Nations.

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM . . . PRINCETON UNIVERSITY April, 1949

Aide Memoire Relating to the Proposal that the Library of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation be Transferred to Princeton University

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, states that there is a general and deep desire on the part of members of the faculty and of the Board of Trustees of the University that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library should find its future home in Princeton.

The President and Board of Trustees of Princeton University are aware that the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has defined four major requirements which any proposal, such as this, must meet:

1. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be efficiently maintained, staffed and expanded without subsidy from the Foundation;
2. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be maintained as an entity;
3. That this Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library be known by that name;
4. That the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library remain open to the public.

Princeton University has endeavored to meet these requirements as fully as possible and assures the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that, if Princeton is selected as the future home of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, the University will regard it as a solemn trust and a living memorial to the great statesman whose name it bears.

Dr. Dodds submits the following arguments for this proposal, together with specific, detailed arrangements and commitments by which it would be implemented:

1. Advantages

a. The historic and intimate association of Mr. Wilson with the University would make this a natural location for a library which commemorates him.

b. Princeton University is a private, as opposed to a public, institution. As such, it is less apt to be involved with governmental regulations, bureaucratic red-tape, or external

controls. The history of the University extending back over a period of more that two centuries has established it as an independent center of scholarship. The stability which comes from this historical background is in itself as strong a guarantee as can be furnished for permanence as a location for the library.

c. The Princeton community is already a world famous center of research in international relations. The Institute for Advanced Study as well as the faculties of the University include a large number of scholars in the different branches of international studies. The University itself supports several research groups -- the Office of Population Research, the International Finance Section, the Office of Public Opinion Research, among others-- which are widely recognized for their work in various international fields. During the war upon the joint invitation of the University and the Institute for Advanced Study the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations was located at Princeton.

Princeton University is also one of the foremost institutions educating men for the Foreign Service and various fields of international work. The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs is the focus of this effort and its graduate program carries this work to more advanced levels. If the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library were located at Princeton, it would be used by students and scholars at all levels of research. At the undergraduate level it would be available to 784 students majoring in the Social Sciences and 141 in the Woodrow Wilson School. At the graduate level it would be available to 121 graduate students in the Social Sciences and 21 in the Woodrow Wilson School. At the post-doctoral level it would be available to the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study and the visiting scholars as well as to members of the Princeton faculty. In addition to this it would of course be available to any scholars from places other than Princeton. Without experience it would of course be

impossible for us to evaluate the extent of the demand from this latter source.

II. Assurances of Maintaining the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

Princeton University assures the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that it will efficiently maintain, staff and expand the collection contained in the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library without subsidy from the Foundation.

III. Specific Arrangements for Maintaining the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

a. Proposed Location:

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's Collection of League of Nations documents would be placed in the new University Library, together with the University's own collection of League of Nations documents. The collection of League of Nations documents now in the possession of the University is a good working collection--although with some gaps--of all of the printed material. The University collection contains very little of the mimeographed material. This whole collection would then be designated as the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection on International Organization." Those volumes of documentary material contained in the present Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library would bear a special book-plate, indicating that the Collection comes to Princeton University by gift from the Foundation.

It is contemplated that this Woodrow Wilson Memorial Collection on International Organization be placed on Floor A of the University Library, the whole of which is devoted to books, workrooms and conference rooms in the social sciences. This offers

an appropriate functional location for the League of Nations and United Nations documents. In this area are found the collections on international finance and public administration, both of which would admirably supplement the Woodrow Wilson Collection. This area is separated from open stacks by a steel wire grill, and has a well-lighted reading room, as well as small study rooms for individual use. It is the location which would be used to greatest functional advantage, as it forms part of a general atmosphere of industry and is adjacent to collateral facilities for active scholarship which a university can supply.

The volumes other than League of Nations documents, from the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, would be housed in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, as the basis for a working library for students in this School. They would, therefore, remain a compact unit and be in constant use. This would be designated as "The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library." These books would, again, bear special book-plates, indicating that they come to Princeton University by gift from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The Woodrow Wilson School is temporarily housed in a building on the campus adjacent to the University Library. The University intends to build Woodrow Wilson Hall, estimated to cost $500,000, as the permanent headquarters for this School. This building will be the chief physical memorial to Mr. Wilson. Certain things have transpired recently which indicate that this Hall will be built before long and the University is proceeding to engage an architect.

b. Assurances of Maintaining the Integrity of the Collection:

Princeton University would, of course, maintain the integrity of the two collections. The documentary library would be kept together, supplemented and enlarged by later accessions, and would not be

distributed throughout the University Library, but would be held in one compact collection. The general books would be kept in one compact collection in the proposed Woodrow Wilson Hall.

c. Accessibility of the Collection:

The Princeton University Library is governed by most liberal policies respecting the use of its research materials by scholars and others elsewhere. Through the inter-library loan service, the photo-duplication facilities, micro-filming, and accommodations for visiting scholars, it is possible to serve other universities, governmental agencies and individuals. The Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would come under the general terms of these liberal policies. No fees are made for these services and it is intended that this Collection would be made available to scholars in this manner at Princeton's expense.

The Princeton University Library has longer hours of daily service than almost any comparable institution, being open from 8:00 a.m. to midnight during weekdays and from 2:00 p.m. to midnight on Sundays. Its average daily attendance is about three thousand. The new Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library building, with a capacity of some two million volumes, is probably the largest open-stack library in existence.

Students and all other users of the library have free access to all parts of the collections. The area on Floor A to which the Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would be assigned is located near the heart of the building, being more closely accessible to the public catalogues, the bibliographical collections and the reference reading room than any of the other areas devoted to departmental collections.

d. Growth of the Collection:

Princeton University accepts the responsibility of providing adequate space, staff and facilities for the purpose of making the collection useful to scholars, to officials and staff of the United Nations, and to others interested in the field of international organization, Princeton University also accepts responsibility for carrying out the normal duties of organizing, classifying and continuing the acquisition of documentation in the field of international organization. The University is a depository for all United Nations and specialized agencies documents except restricted material. Should the Foundation Collection come to Princeton, we would hope that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would lend its good offices to the object of persuading United Nations officials to continue to deposit restricted as well as unrestricted material, subject to such regulations concerning use as might be imposed.

It is believed that the transfer of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library to Princeton would enlarge its potentialities by being placed along with cognate collections, such as the Benjamin Strong Collection of Economics and International Finance, the Pitney Collection on International Law and Diplomacy and the Public Administration Collection. Located in the heart of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library Building and visited daily by thousands of students and members of the faculty of this and other institutions, the Woodrow Wilson Collection on International Organization would assume the stature of a vital, living memorial perhaps more meaningful than a handsomely furnished room separated from the general atmosphere of industry and from those collateral facilities for active scholarship which a university is fitted to supply. Together with the proposed Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building, the School of Public and International Affairs, named in his honor, and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Room now established in the new library, it would preserve and commemorate the name of one of Princeton's most illustrious sons in those surroundings in which he passed so much of his life.

PROPOSAL RECEIVED FROM ...INDIVIDUAL USERS OF THE LIBRARY April, 1949

We, the undersigned, users of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, urge that the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation give serious consideration to the possibilities of continuing its own management of the Library for a minimum period of two more years. We feel that this is desirable for a number of reasons.

I. We feel that it would be a great loss, not only to the community of New York, but to a very substantial number of those for whom the Library was designed, if the Library were to be moved from the New York Metropolitan Area.

Because of the large number of educational institutions in this area, New York City has become a center for scholars and students of international organization. The permanent establishment of the United Nations headquarters in New York will bring a new influx of non-student specialists in this field. New York is also a publishing center, and a point from which originates a large part of the comment on international affairs which goes out to the nation through the radio and the press. Nowhere else in this country--not, indeed, in the world--is there so widespread a demand for information of the sort offered by the Woodrow Wilson Library.

II. We also feel that it would be a serious loss if the Woodrow Wilson Library were to be swallowed up in a larger collection.

The Library, as presently set up, offers certain services which are not and cannot be duplicated by a larger library. The Woodrow Wilson Library is unique in that it offers, among other material:

1) the most complete, the most conveniently housed, and the most conveniently bound collection of League of Nations documents in the United States;

2) an outstanding collection of Wilsoniana;

3) the only generally accessible source for complete United Nations and specialized agency documents in the New York area.

The value of the Library, however, lies not only in the materials it houses, but primarily in the way in which this material can be used. The Woodrow Wilson Library offers to anyone exact answers to specific questions in a minimum of time. The importance of this fact may not be immediately apparent, but anyone who has done research in the other libraries in the New York area will fully appreciate its importance.

The New York Public Library and the various university libraries not only are not open to the public at large but also are inconveniently set up because they are designed to service a great many people with a wide variety of needs. Such libraries cannot arrange their books to be of maximum use to any one group. Therefore, the material sought by the expert in international organization will quite rightfully be dispersed among material on other related subjects.

Nor can the large library allow its readers immediate access to the shelves or afford them the personal assistance of librarians thoroughly

familiar with everything in the library--both services which are offered by the Woodrow Wilson Library and which are invaluable time-savers for busy people who must have time to use their information as well as hunt for it.

No large library can offer these services. The library of the United Nations will be no exception.

III. The most desirable arrangement would be for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to maintain the Woodrow Wilson Library in its present form.

If, however, the Foundation feels that the financial burden is too great for it to continue to carry indefinitely, the question is, under what auspices will the Library offer the greatest service to the greatest number of people?

IV. We believe that if the Foundation cannot continue the Library, it can retain its greatest value as part of an inter-university or inter-organizational center. As part of such a center, the Library could retain its intimate character while being at the immediate disposal of a large though specialized public.

It is because we feel that only some such arrangement will meet the requirements of a large reading public for easily accessible information in the field of international organization, that we ask the Board of Directors to consider postponing for a period of two years its decision to transfer the Library to other auspices. During this time, the now nebulous plans for an inter-university or inter-organizational center may take more definite form. Two years from now--perhaps even sooner--we should know whether or not such a center is financially possible.

It would seem a shame to give the Library to either Princeton University or to the United Nations at this time, when a very short wait might bring into being a new and, to us, far preferable alternative.

Even if an inter-group center should prove impossible, a two-year wait would be advantageous in that a better judgment as to the ultimate disposal to be made would be possible once the UN was set up and functioning in its permanent headquarters.

V. If the Foundation decides to continue operation of the present Library for two more years, there will, of course, be a financial problem to be met. In this regard, Mr. and Mrs. Organski have attempted to raise funds from sources unconnected with the Library. In each case they were told that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and its Directors had ample financial resources of their own and that the problem apparently was not so much one of raising money as of interesting the Board in retaining the Library.

Since the annual budget of the Library is less than $15,000, the financial problem does not seem an overwhelming obstacle. Surely a group of such prominent citizens as those on the Foundation's Board of Directors can raise from their acquaintances the sum of $30,000, if they feel that this is necessary to preserve the unique contribution of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

(Signatures Affixed to this proposal)

Abrano Organski

Katherine Organski, Publications Director, United World Federalists

Dr. Herbert L. Hayward

Ling Chin Tan

Dr. J. Schechtman

Abdullatif Succar, Political Affairs Officer, Security Council, UN

Donald Braider

Carlos Ramos, Assistant Secretary, International League for the Rights of Man

Martin Dworkis

Shui Cling Yen

Thomas Hovet

Myrna Tropp

Gastao Ceccato

John Burke

Ping Lang Chao, Language Division, UN

Joel D. Singer

Joseph Prendergast

Joseph F. Fulton

Oscar Kraines

Evelyn Robin

Joseph Hyams

Albert Kleinman

M. Zollner

R. Sellberberg

C. Salamanca

Joseph Tomashefsky

Nenchand Shah

Lloyd Emerson

Rebecca Weinberg

Burton Kitain

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March 11, 1949

My dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to inform you that Senator Harley M. Kilgore, on January 10, 1949, introduced a Joint Resolution (S.J.19)

> "to provide for collecting and publishing the writings of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

and to establish for this purpose

> "a commission to be composed of two Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, one from the majority party and one from the minority party, two Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, one from the majority party and one from the minority party, the Archivist of the United States and the Librarian of Congress."

Appropriation of the funds necessary to carry out the purpose of the Resolution is authorized. This Resolution has been read twice in the Senate and has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

I have written to Senator Kilgore asking if there is anything the Foundation can do to promote the passage of this Resolution and will let you know of his reply. In the meantime, it might be halpful if you, as a member of the Board, wrote to Senator Kilgore endorsing this Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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January 18, 1949

My dear Mr. Murrow:

May I call your attention to the fact that February 3, 1949, is the 25th anniversary of the death of Woodrow Wilson?

If you should care to make some mention of this in your broadcast on February third, I need hardly assure you that we will be glad to provide you with whatever material we can that you might desire, though I know you have your own thoughtful approach to it and need no assistance.

The Foundation is sponsoring a memorial service in the Washington Cathedral that day, at which President Truman has been invited to speak. There will be no other observances that I know of.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Julie d'Estournelles

Julie d'Estournelles
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

JdE:GB

January 24, 1949

Dear Miss d'Estournelles:

Your letter of January 18th calling Mr. Murrow's attention to the fact that February 3rd is the 25th anniversary of the death of Woodrow Wilson has been received during his absence in Washington.

It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to the office and I know he will be happy to mention the anniversary if the news permits.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Julie d'Estournelles
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York, New York

November 4, 1948

Dear Miss d'Estournelles:

Many thanks for yours of the 4th.

I am enclosing the scripts you requested.

As ever yours,

Miss Julie d'Estournelles
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 1, 1947

Dear Frank Altschul:

Since I have just today returned to the office, this is only a quick note to tell you that I fully agree with the suggestion that the Foundation express its sympathy with the objectives of the Citizens' Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery. I shall be writing you again with the next week or two.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Mr. Frank Altschul
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

November 24, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As no Board Meeting is contemplated before the third week in January, there is a matter with respect to which I would like to ask your opinion. You are, no doubt, familiar with the work of the Citizens Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, of which Mr. Henry L. Stimson is honorary chairman.

It has occurred to some of us that it would be desirable for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to express its sympathy with the objectives of this Committee, and its willingness to assist in the work of the Committee in some appropriate manner.

If this suggestion should not encounter the active dissent of any member of the Board, the thought is that we should release to the press a statement in approximately the following terms:

"The Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation warmly endorse the position taken by the Citizens' Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, and members of the Board have indicated their willingness to circulate petitions on behalf of this Committee, and to make available at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, petitions for others who might wish to aid in this movement."

Sincerely yours,

Frank Altschul

~~Frank Altschul~~
President

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CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST CO., *Treasurer*

No answer

September 29, 1947

Dear Ed,

Thank you for your letter of September 25th. It is pleasant to know that between preparing daily broadcasts you intend to find time to belabor your friends in the interest of the Foundation.

I look forward exceedingly to listening to you now that you are going to be back on the air. You always help me so much in knowing what I ought to think.

Yours sincerely,

Julie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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22,500

June 13, 1947

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Everyone was disappointed that you were unable to attend the Board Meeting last evening, and I was particularly sorry because the subject of the Woodrow Wilson film was reintroduced.

As you know, Mr. Grierson is out of the country most of the time in his capacity as Special Adviser on Mass Media to UNESCO. Mr. Stuart Legg has been made President of the World Today, Incorporated, and Mr. Grierson is chairman of the Board. Mr. Legg came to see me a few days ago, and we had a long talk about the Woodrow Wilson Film. His ideas are much less expansive than Mr. Grierson's, and I am enclosing a memorandum from him which explains itself.

As you will see, he feels very strongly that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation should give its full sponsorship to this project, although he is not asking the Foundation to make any financial contribution. He does, however, hope that with Foundation sponsorship he may secure funds from one of the Foundations, and I am sure he would like the Foundation's assistance in raising this money, at least to the extent of having someone on the Board accompany him when he makes his initial approach to a foundation.

The Board would like to have you remain as Chairman of this so-called "Film Committee," and we are asking John Dickey to continue his membership on the Committee and we have appointed Dr. Gideonse to replace Mr. Swing. The Board suggests that your Committee meet with Mr. Legg as soon as possible, and I think that you will find Dr. Gideonse prepared to attend such a meeting as soon as one can be arranged by you with John Dickey and Mr. Legg. The Board earnestly hopes that you will take this continuing responsibility.

Sincerely,

Charlotte B. Mahon

Mrs. Burnett Mahon
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

P. S. I completely forgot to tell you that the Board hopes that your Committee can be called soon and report to an Executive Committee Meeting, whose members can take some responsibility and report later to the Board. The Board took this action because they felt that there would not be another Board Meeting until fall, and they felt there should be no delay in starting exploration into this question.

Therefore, as soon as your Committee has met, will you kindly notify Mrs. d'Estournelles; as you probably know, I have resigned, and I am leaving June thirtieth, and she has been made Acting Director. Mrs. d'Estournelles will then call an Executive Committee Meeting at your convenience.

C. B. M.

Memorandum to Mrs. Burnett Mahon,
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

from Mr. Stuart Legg,
The World Today, Inc.
450 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York
Telephone No. CIrcle 5-5067

June 11, 1947

Following our discussion this morning, I should like to record the great interest of my organization in producing a motion picture from the film material on Woodrow Wilson in the possession of the Foundation.

I should further like to set down my views as to the purpose such a film might serve, and the procedure which might be appropriate for its production.

The discussions of last year between the Foundation and Mr. John Grierson centered around three considerations:

1. The Nature of the film or films which might be produced from the material.

2. The Cost.

3. The relation of the Foundation to the production.

As regards 1., Mr. Grierson felt that a "living history" approach would be the liveliest way of treating the material, and that such a treatment should be conceived on a large scale. He indicated his belief that two films of two reels each might be the aim: one dealing with the domestic background of the President, and the other with his international policies.

On 2., the figure of $70,000 was mentioned as indicative of the cost of maturing this plan, and it was suggested that part of this might be sought from foundations and part from other sources.

With respect to 3., Mr. Grierson's suggestions envisaged a large measure of independence on the part of the producer. At the same time the Foundation felt that since a living history would involve the inclusion of large sections of film dramatizing the general patterns of American Life during the Wilsonian era, it would wish to reserve judgment as to the use of its name and sponsorship until the film was finished.

While in no way detracting from the validity of Mr. Grierson's views, my own belief is that the picture has changed in several respects since these suggestions were put forward. The need of applying the lessons of history to the straightforward teaching of the concept of international cooperation has become more urgent, and should perhaps take precedence over the re-creation of a "life-and-times" in United States history, however fascinating. The raising of a relatively large sum of the order of $70,000 might at this date be a more difficult matter, and might delay the contribution to international education which a film centering around the Wilsonian lessons could make. Thirdly, it would seem clear that such a film should aim for the widest distribution in

schools, colleges and adult education institutions both at home and abroad, and that its production should therefore be undertaken in such a way as to carry the name and the full authority of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation from the start.

There is also the fact that a preliminary examination of the lists of film material available both at the Foundation and at National Archives shows that the coverage of the later international phases of the President's life is far richer than that of the earlier domestic years.

My suggestions therefore are as follows:

1. That the relatively expansive project which emerged from last year's discussions be abandoned, and that consideration be given to replacing it by a project for the production of one 2-reel (20 minute) film taking as its thesis the development since Wilson's time of the concepts of internationalism for which he stood, and drawing attention to the urgency of supporting the permanent adoption of these concepts through the machinery of the United Nations, in both the political and economic spheres of international intercourse.

This film would be composed partly of the Foundation's historical material; partly of library footage, historical and contemporary, drawn from National Archives, U.S. and other government sources, the newsreels, the United Nations, the World Today, etc; and partly of such maps, diagrams and reproductions of still pictures as might be necessary to fill out the theme, and which would be specially photographed for the film.

2. That the Foundation cooperate to the following extent:

a. Make available to the producing group its research materials and the advice and guidance of its members in the preparation of the script and, there necessary, during the production.

b. Use its good offices, either with or without the collaboration of the producing group, whichever is deemed more appropriate, in the securing from non-commercial sources of the necessary finance for the production.

These monies might be viewed as being applied in two stages: 1. The sum necessary for the research, the location of film material from outside sources, and the preparation of the script, and 2. The sum necessary for the production of the film.

My present belief is that 1. would amount to approximately $2,500 and 2. to approximately a further $20,000; or a total of the order of $22,500.

c. Assume from the start the intention of lending its name and authority to the film, and do so definitely on being satisfied as to the content of the script when it is ready.

d. Administer, through its Film Committee or such machinery as it deems advisable, the funds secured for the film; and exercise collaborative supervision of the production at its various stages from the Foundation's viewpoint.

e. Make available for the production the film material on Wilson in its possession.

3. That the widest possible distribution be sought for the finished film through one or more of the many commercial channels serving the non-theatrical educational field in the United States, and through the appropriate agencies of the United Nations, or through other organizations, overseas.

In addition, supplementary distribution through the newsreel theater circuits, and through friendly theatres in various parts of the country would be sought.

The producing group would in all probability put forward a plan whereby it would itself undertake the distribution: and it would ask that special consideration be given to such a plan provided it were equally advantageous as other offers.

The allocation of proceeds from the distribution, which would be likely partly but not wholly to repay the costs of production, would presumably be a matter for arrangement between the Foundation and the sources providing the finances for the film.

This memorandum is put forward by The World Today Inc., a documentary and educational film producing company formed in 1946 by John Grierson, Stuart Legg, and a group of their American associates.

Grierson is one of the pioneers of the documentary and informational film and has perhaps contributed more than any other single figure to its development in the service of public education. He has served as advisor on information to most of the governments of the British Commonwealth, his last big official task being the formation and building of the National Film Board of Canada. Much of his time is at present devoted to UNESCO, to which body he was appointed Advisor on Mass Media and Public Information early this year. He remains, however, as Chairman of the Board of The World Today Inc., and his warmest support for the present project, both personally and as a representative of UNESCO, can be assumed.

Legg has been an associate of Grierson for some fifteen years, mainly on the production side. He served as chief producer to the National Film Board of Canada throughout its formative years, training its film-making personnel and taking special interest in the production and supervision of the Board's series of films on international affairs issued throughout the war and shown in approximately 6,000 theatres in the U.S. and elsewhere under the title of THE WORLD IN ACTION.

The World Today Inc. is incorporated in the State of New York, and has a paid-up capital of $65,000.

The company's objective is to serve the progress of international cooperation, of economic and social affairs, and of education generally, through films. It does this in two ways:

1. Through the production for the theatres of short films on world affairs, the progress of science and other relevant themes, through a distribution arrangement with United Artists. The first film in this group has already been released and has received favorable reviews and a three-week opening run in a Broadway theatre. The company is moving slowly on

this side of its work owing to the present difficulty of recouping costs of short films from theatre exhibition.

2. Through films sponsored by international organizations, government agencies, foundations and other bodies concerned to further educational ends. The company has completed its first film in this category: a picture on world trade, with special reference to the import-export relationship, entitled ROUND TRIP and produced for the Twentieth Century Fund. At the suggestion of the Museum of Modern Art, this film is being entered for the Venice Exposition in August, 1947.

Four more such films are now in production, as follows:

a. An arithmetic film for junior school grades, on borrowing in subtraction, for the Motion Picture Association of America.

A major film for the United Nations, on problems of international information with special reference to the mass media.

Two films for UNRRA; the first a discussion, destined for the theatres, of the international versus the national organizatinn of rehabilitation; the second, a longer film on the agency's operations and achievements during its lifetime. This latter will stand as the official film record of UNRRA.

Production is shortly to start on a film on rheumatic fever for the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Administration.

In view of the past performance of its personnel in the field of international educati n and its present close relationship to the United Nations, the company is especially concerned to associate itself with further films seeking to promote world peace and understanding, and is therefore eager to collaborate with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in the present project.

THE WORLD TODAY INC.
450 West 56th Street
New York, New York

THIS IS LONDON

The on-the-scene story of the men, women and children who are fighting England's war

1939-1941

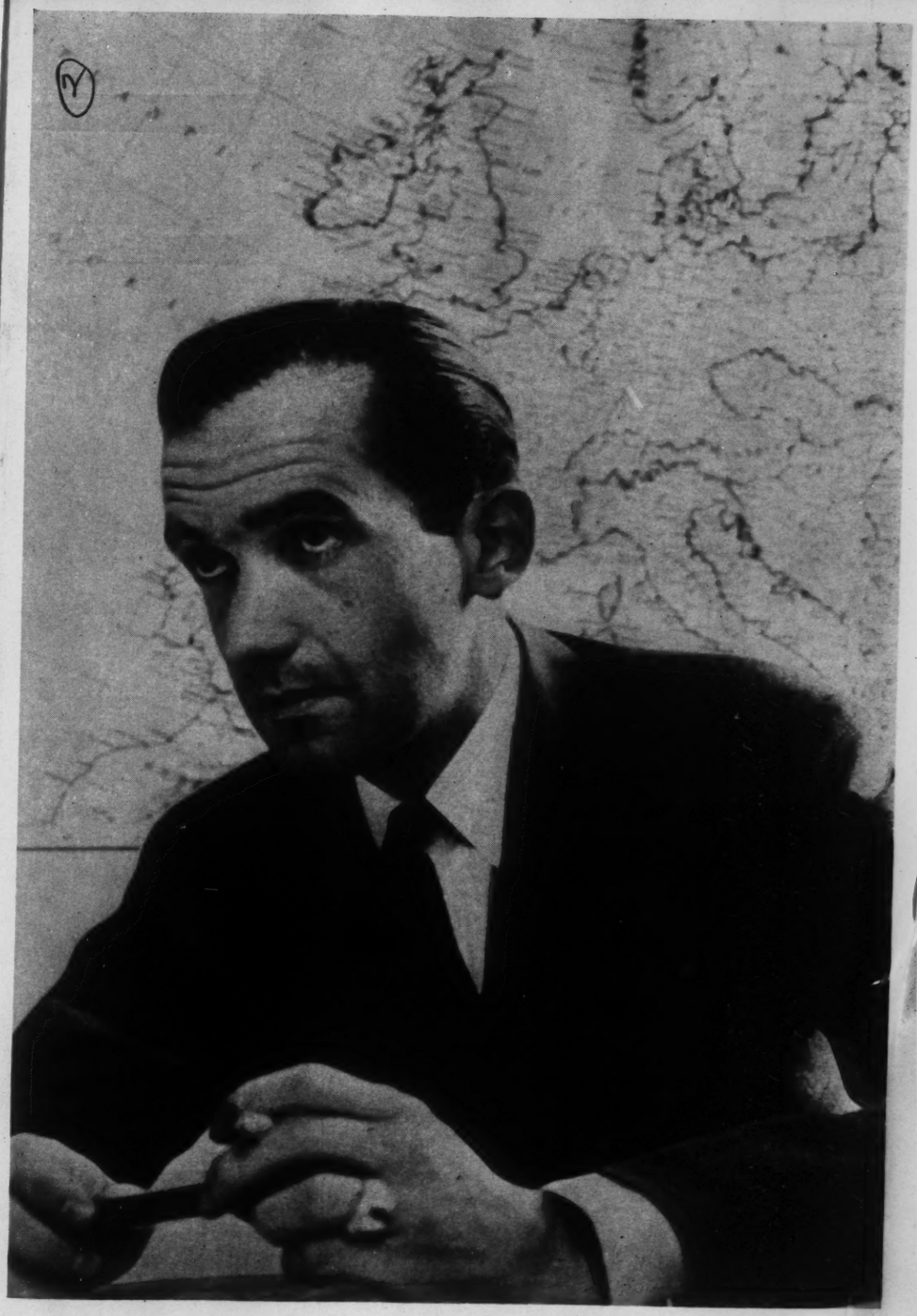
BY

EDWARD R. MURROW

CHIEF OF THE CBS FOREIGN NEWS STAFF

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION, COMMENTARY AND FOOTNOTES, BY

ELMER DAVIS



EDWARD R. MURROW

(3)

FOR THE past eighteen months, Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System has been doing a new kind of reporting on a new kind of war. He has spent his days and nights talking to the people of England — shopgirls on and off duty, policemen, air-raid wardens, men in bowler hats, wives of workers in the dockyards. These are the people who are fighting Britain's war. Murrow has been living with them in their shelters and on their streets.

The old-fashioned war correspondent wore a uniform and spent most of his time being carefully escorted to selected points along "the front." The modern war correspondent shares the risks of total war along with everybody else. Today "the front" is everywhere. Murrow has been living on it since the war began. His book is an integrated selection of his broadcasts from the beginning of the war to the present. It is written by a man with a genius for seeing history through the eyes of the millions of unimportant, proud little people who are Britain's real soldiers in this war.

Nazism teaches that the Germans are a mas-

(Continued on back flap)

$2.00

(Continued from front flap)

ter race. Ed Murrow shows that if there is any such thing as a master race it is made up of such people as the ordinary men and women of England who are now taking history into their own hands.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Edward R. Murrow has headed the European bureau of the Columbia Broadcasting System since May, 1937, maintaining headquarters in London. He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930. As president of the National Student Federation between the years 1930 and 1932 he visited three hundred American colleges and traveled in Europe. He spent the next three years as assistant director of the Institute of International Education, in charge of its foreign offices. Then, from 1935 to 1937, he had charge of talks in the department of special events of the Columbia Broadcasting System. From this position Mr. Murrow went to his present post in Europe. He is the author, in collaboration with James T. Shotwell, of *Channels of International Coöperation.*

IS
IS
LONDON
BY
EDWARD R. MURROW
BLOOD
SWEAT
TEARS
THIS
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LONDON
Listen
to ED MURROW
5-5 pm. daily
OVER
1470 ON YOUR DIAL

THIS
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EDWARD R. MURROW
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W.B.C.
GRADUATE
LISTEN TO —
ED. MURROW
"This is London."
STATION WFIV
THIS
IS
LONDON

Jacquin Book Store, Peoria, Ill.

6/4

John W. Graham & Co.
Spokane, Wash

KMOX
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
MART BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
CENTRAL 8240

OFFICE OF
MERLE S. JONES
GENERAL MANAGER

June 28th, 1941

Dear Louis:

So that we may both complete our records on "This Is London", I would like to report our promotion of this book:

Immediately upon receipt of the book, our Promotion Department contacted the important book stores here, i.e., Doubleday-Doran, Famous-Barr, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney and Stix-Baer & Fuller. The first three stores either had the book in stock or on order at that time. Stix-Baer & Fuller, however, had passed it up without fully recognizing its true value and we have to our credit the fact that they promptly stocked the book on the strength of our solicitation and promise of cooperation.

We have had two showingsin the windows of Doubleday-Doran - using the picture of Murrow in London and the book itself.

Famous-Barr gave prominence to their several displays of "This Is London" - on the counter where other books of similar nature are shown, on the so-called 'Books of the Moment' table, and a replica occupies a permanent and desirable place on a column in the center of their book department. (Famous-Barr is St. Louis' largest department store).

Stix-Baer & Fuller have a store ruling against posters and counter cards. However, they did put the Murrow book on top display along with other books of this type.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney devoted a display to a large replica of the book and a picture of Murrow in London. This was shown in front of their foremost counter so that it could not be missed by all traffic to and from their Tea Rooms and/or the book department.

On Sunday, April 27th, Miss Estelle Asckenasy reviewed the book on KMOX. Courtesy announcements were run calling attention to the review and all stores were properly notified in advance.

At KMOX, a display was strategically placed in the main lobby of the Mart Building. Attached is a picture of this display.

Believe the above fully covers the details of our activity in connection with this promotion.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Merle

Merle S. Jones

EA

Mr. Louis Ruppel
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

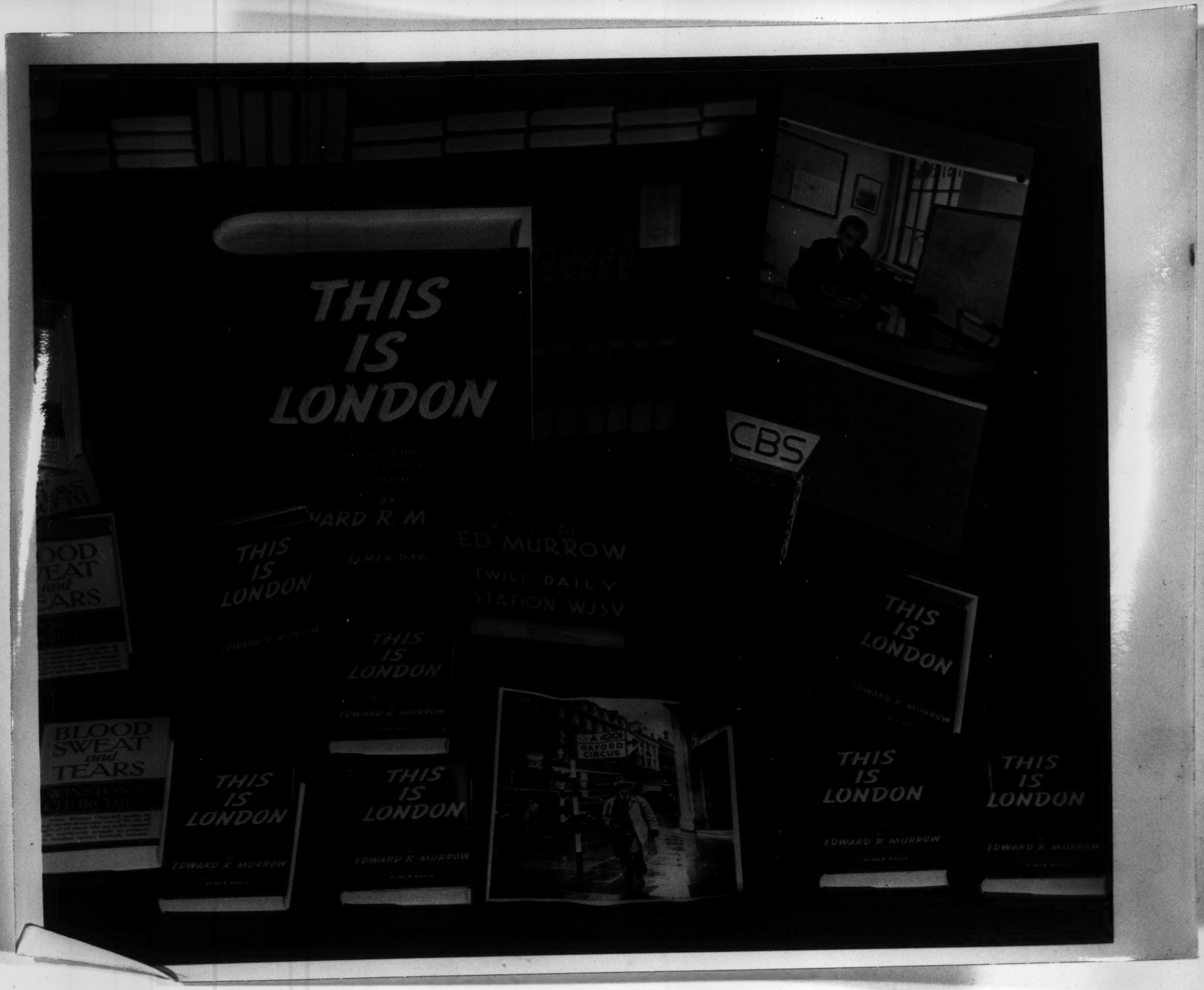
CBS
MONDAY THRU SATURDAY
KMOX
Obtain Your Copy at
DOUBLEDAY DORAN INC.
SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT
FAMOUS-BARR CO.
STIX-BAER FULLER CO.
THIS IS LONDON
BY
EDWARD R. MURROW
ELMER DAVIS

AND DO IN
Washington
Washington
WASHINGTON STANDARD GUIDE
VIRGINIA
POTOMAC LANDINGS
WAGNER'S WASHINGTON CITY MAP
Virginia Calendar
Tour and Trail Map of the POTOMAC VALLEY
OUR WASHINGTON
SOUVENIR BOOK of WASHINGTON, D.C.
Containing 92 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS
by MARIO BUCOVICH
Published at 1.00
Special 98¢
WILLIAMSBURG Old and New
CBS
THIS IS LONDON
TEARS

BRENTANO'S WINDOW . . F STREET

This Is London was displayed across the front (shown) and down the side (starting where CBS mike is located). It's not photogenic, but it was an effective eye getter.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM · EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.


THIS IS LONDON
CBS
ED MURROW
TWICE DAILY
STATION WJSV
THIS IS LONDON
EDWARD R. MURROW
BLOOD SWEAT and TEARS
OXFORD CIRCUS

WOODWARD AND LOTHROP BOOK SHOP

This was a feature table in
the center of the book shop in
Washington's leading deptl store.
(They have no window space available
to books.)
Not co-featuring with Churchill's
book, which is a Washington best-seller.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM · EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS IS LONDON

BY

RD R. MUR

THE CBS FOREIGN NEWS

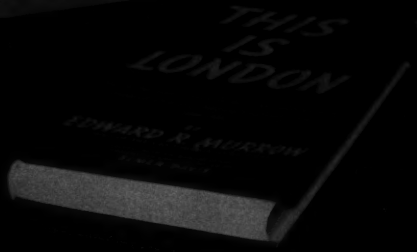
ELMER DAVIS

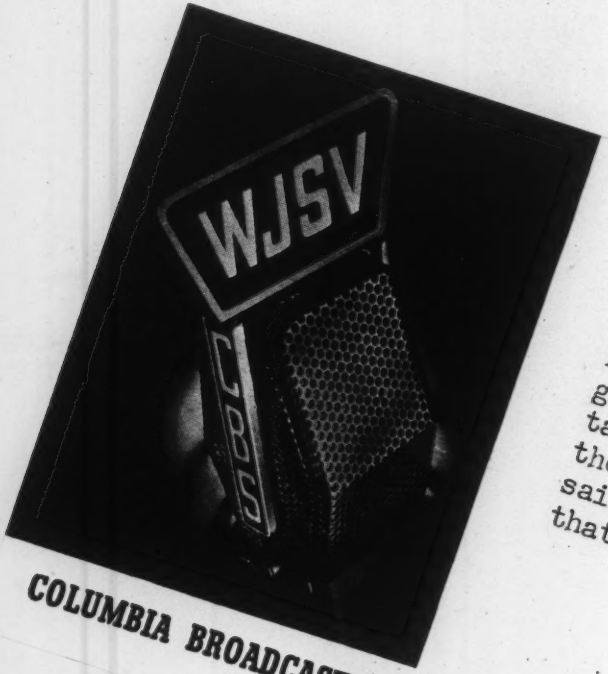
Listen to

ED MURROW

TWICE DAILY

STATION WJSV





FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOKSTORE

By the time our photographer got around to snapping this table display, all but two of the books had been sold. Owner said sales were way ahead for that type of book.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM • EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS IS LONDON
Edward R. Murrow
This is London
BLOOD SWEAT and TEARS
THIS IS LONDON

KIRO
Lowman & Hanford Store in Seattle

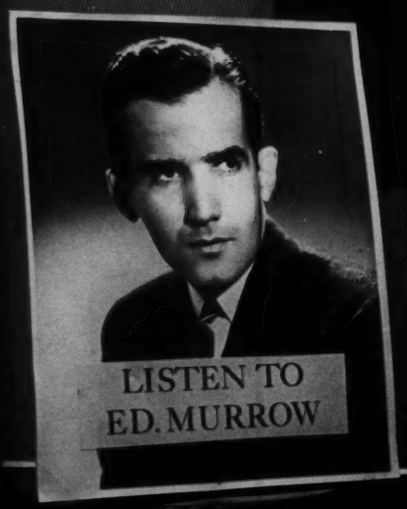
Listen to

Edward R. Murrow

'NEWS OF EUROPE'

Monday thru Saturday 8½ a.m.
Sundays 8 a.m.

WHIO



THIS IS LONDON

The on-the-scene story of the men, women and children who are fighting England's war

BY

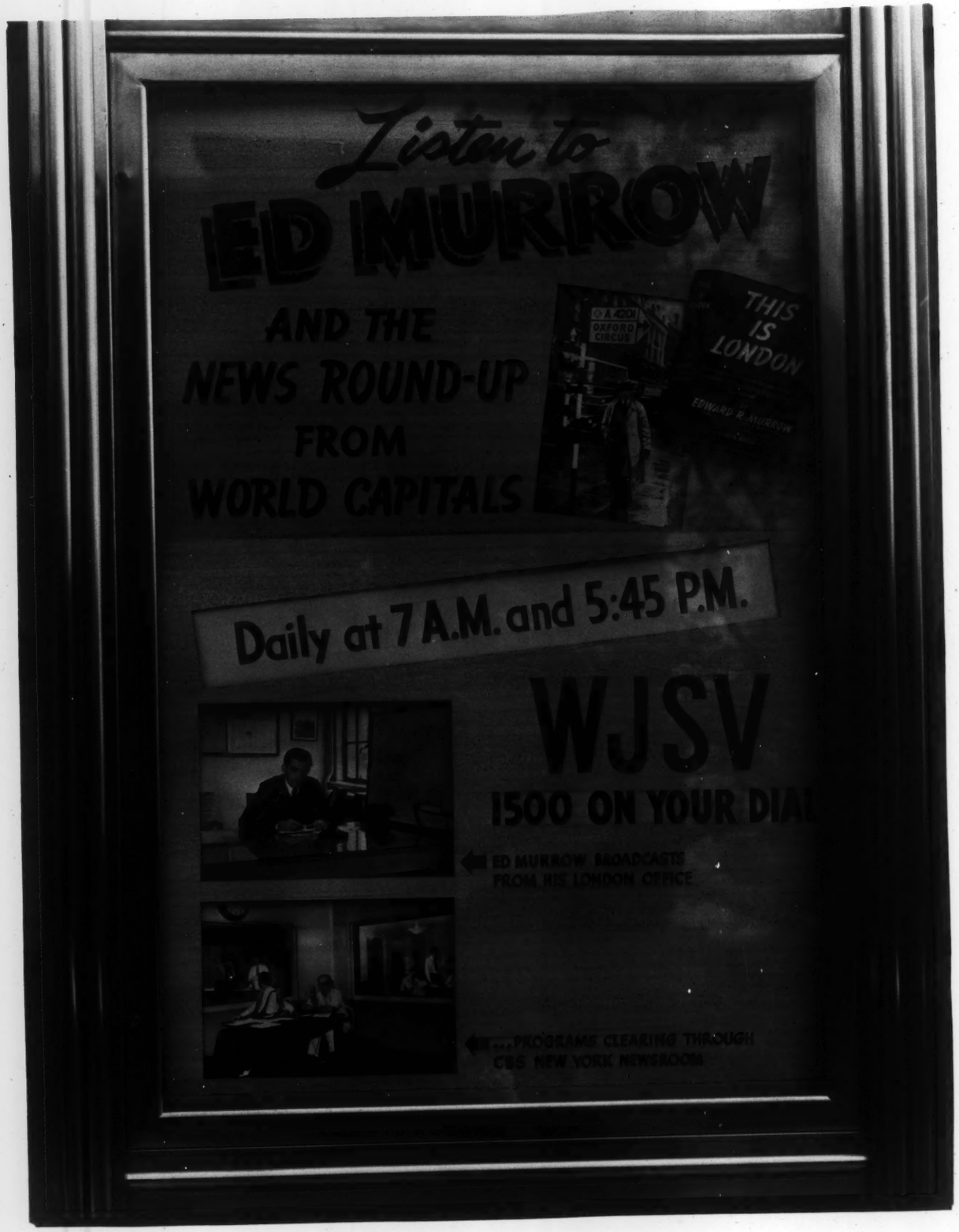
EDWARD R. MURROW

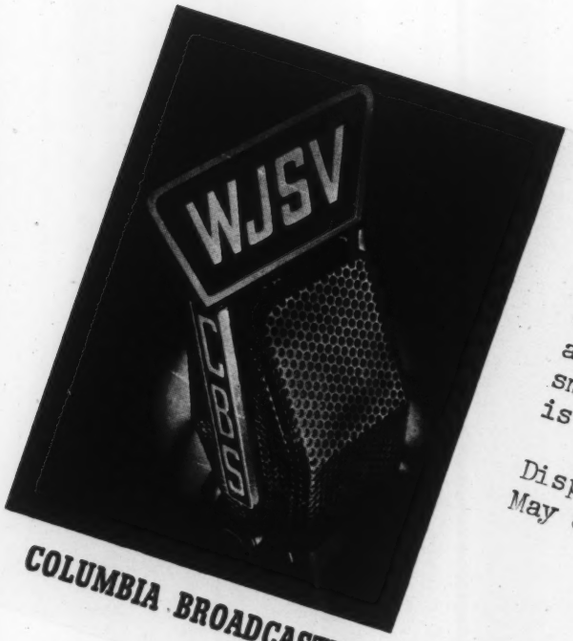
CHIEF OF THE CBS EUROPEAN NEWS STAFF

EDITED, WRITTEN AND COMMENTED BY

ELMER DAVIS

Dayton, Ohio


Listen to
ED MURROW
AND THE
NEWS ROUND-UP
FROM
WORLD CAPITALS
THIS IS LONDON
EDWARD R. MURROW
Daily at 7 A.M. and 5:45 P.M.
WJSV
1500 ON YOUR DIAL
ED MURROW BROADCASTS FROM HIS LONDON OFFICE
...PROGRAMS CLEARING THROUGH CBS NEW YORK NEWSROOM



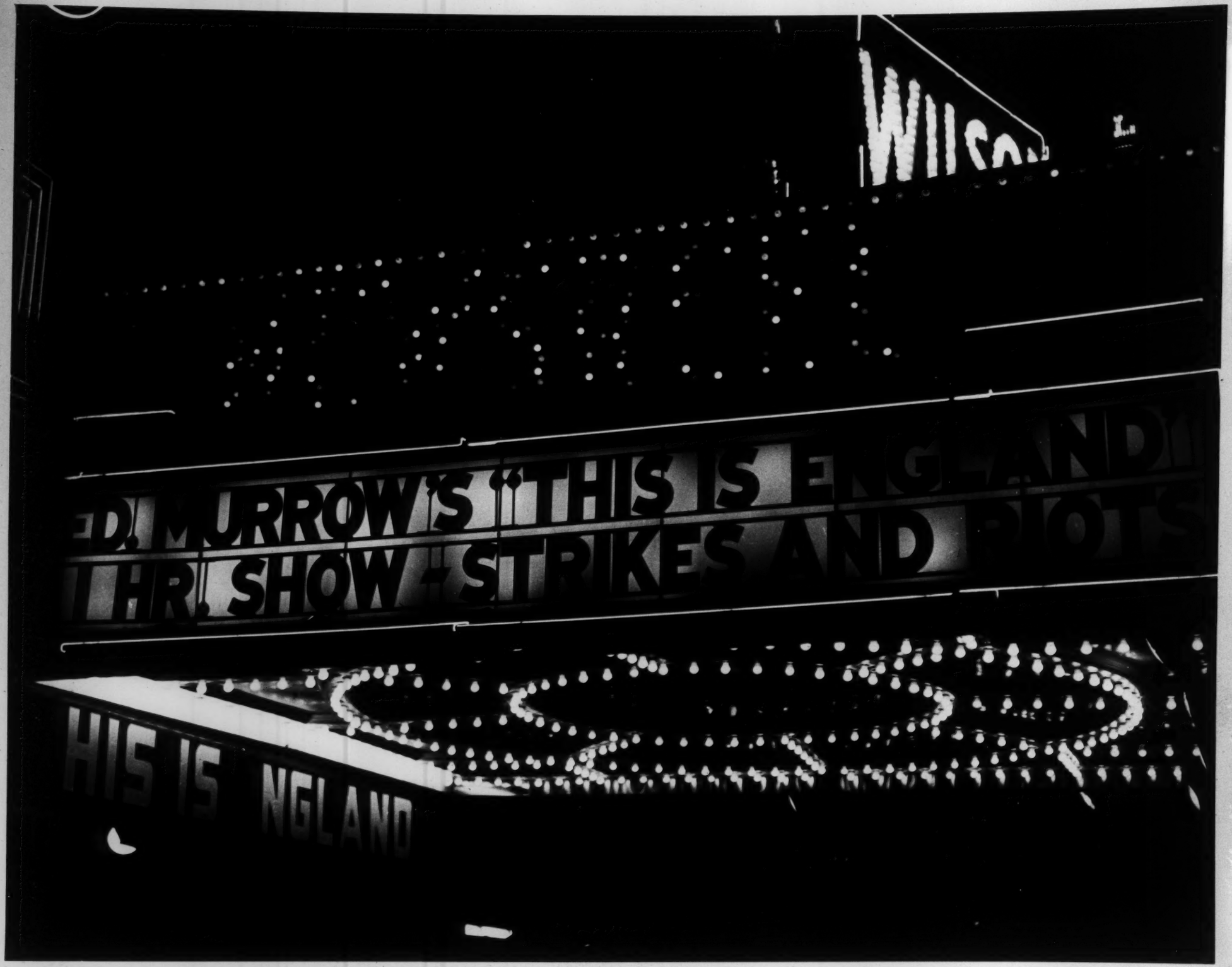
This is WJSV's window display on the **aide** of the Earle Building at 13th and E, N.W. Window is smack on the corner, where traffic is always heavy.

Display was up April 25 through May 8.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM · EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIESTA
KTSA 65
KTSA
THIS
IS
LONDON
EDWARD R. MURROW

displayed in street floor window
by KTSA, San Antonio


ED. MURROW'S "THIS IS ENGLAND"
THR. SHOW "STRIKES AND RIOTS"
HIS IS NGLAND

LISTEN TO
ED. MURROW
"This is London"
5:45 P.M. DAILY
STATION WROD
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BY
EDWARD R. MURROW
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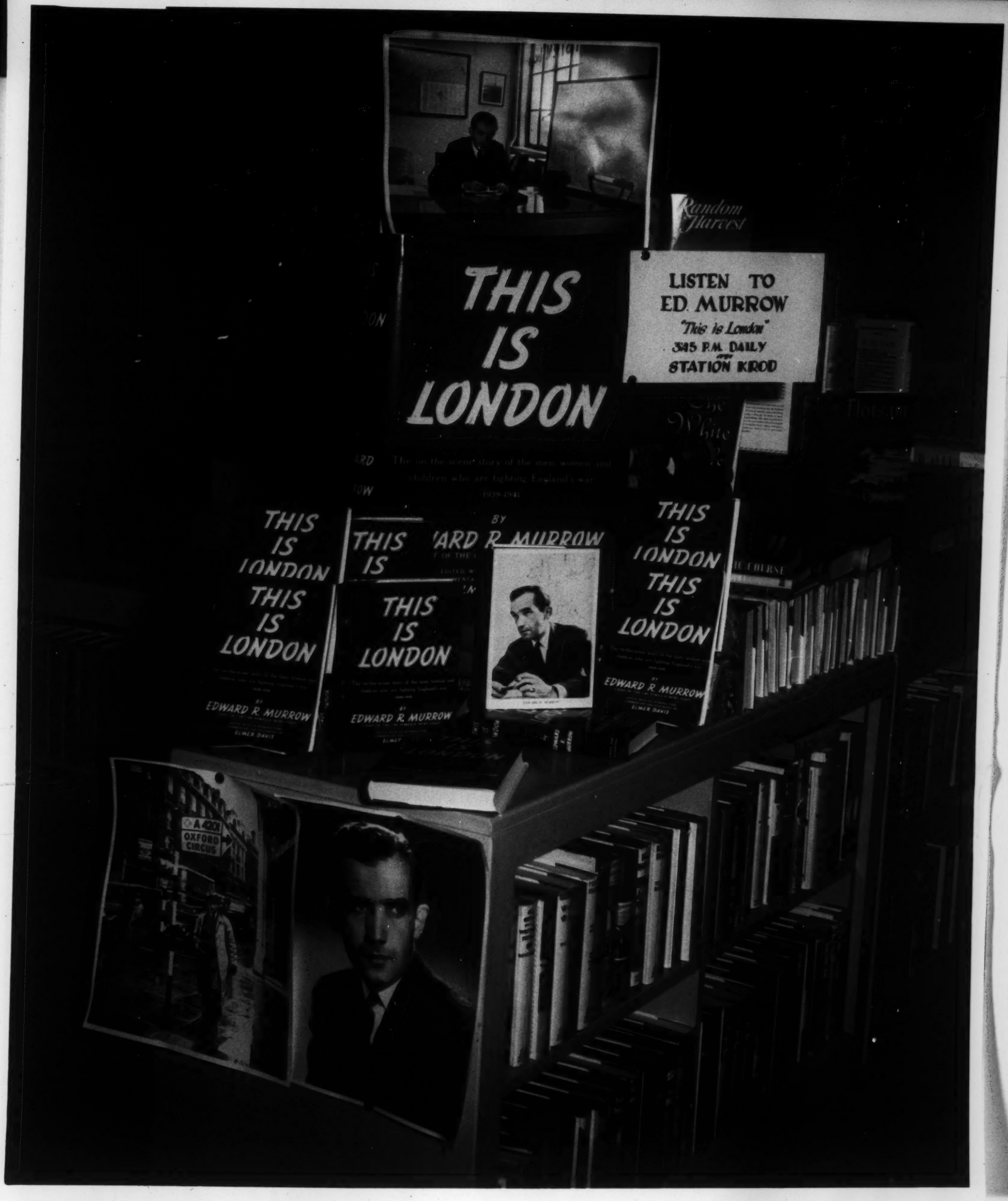
Random Harvest
THIS IS LONDON
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"This is London"
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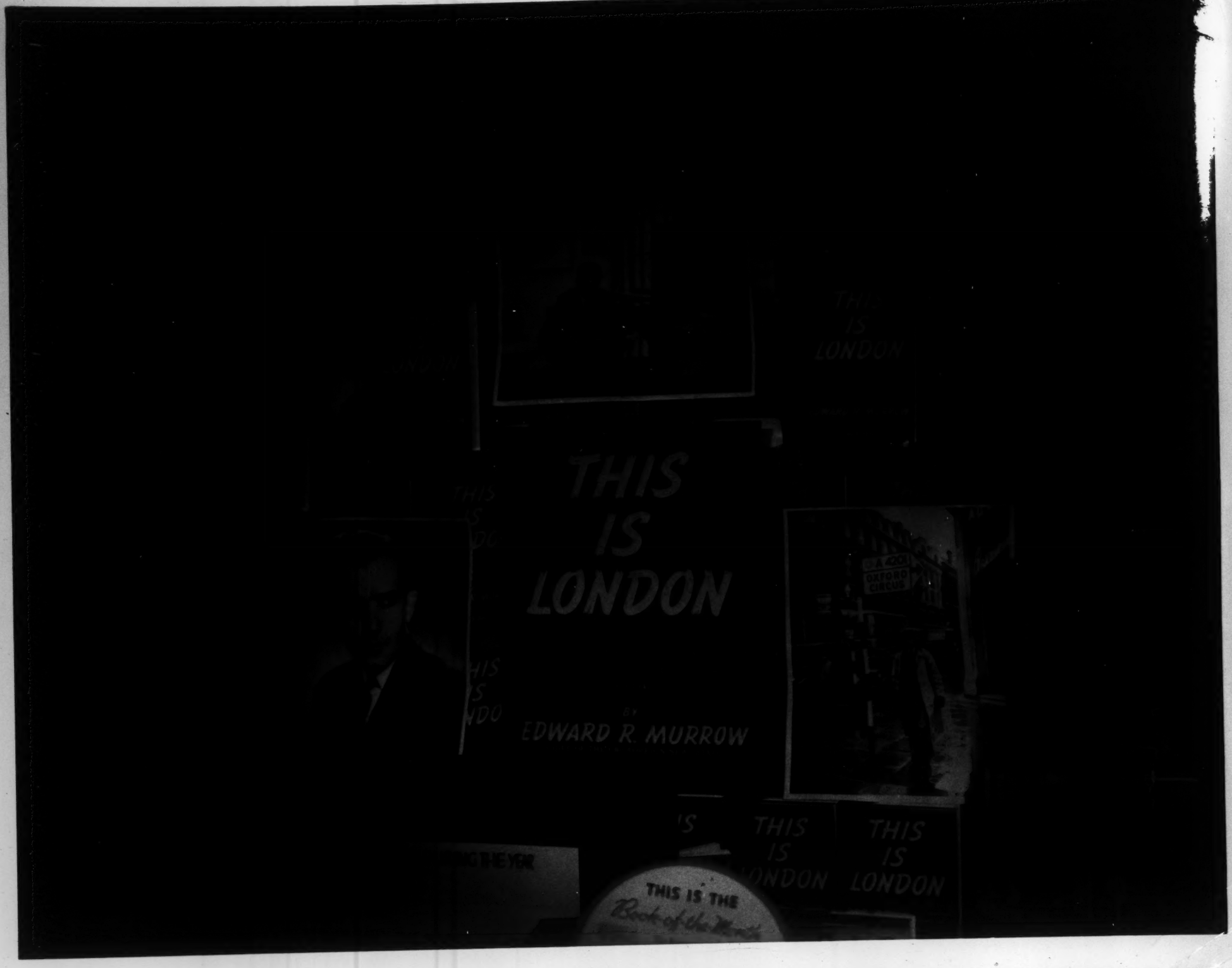
BY EDWARD R. MURROW
A 400
OXFORD CIRCUS


THIS
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LONDON
BY
EDWARD R. MURROW
OXFORD
CIRCUS
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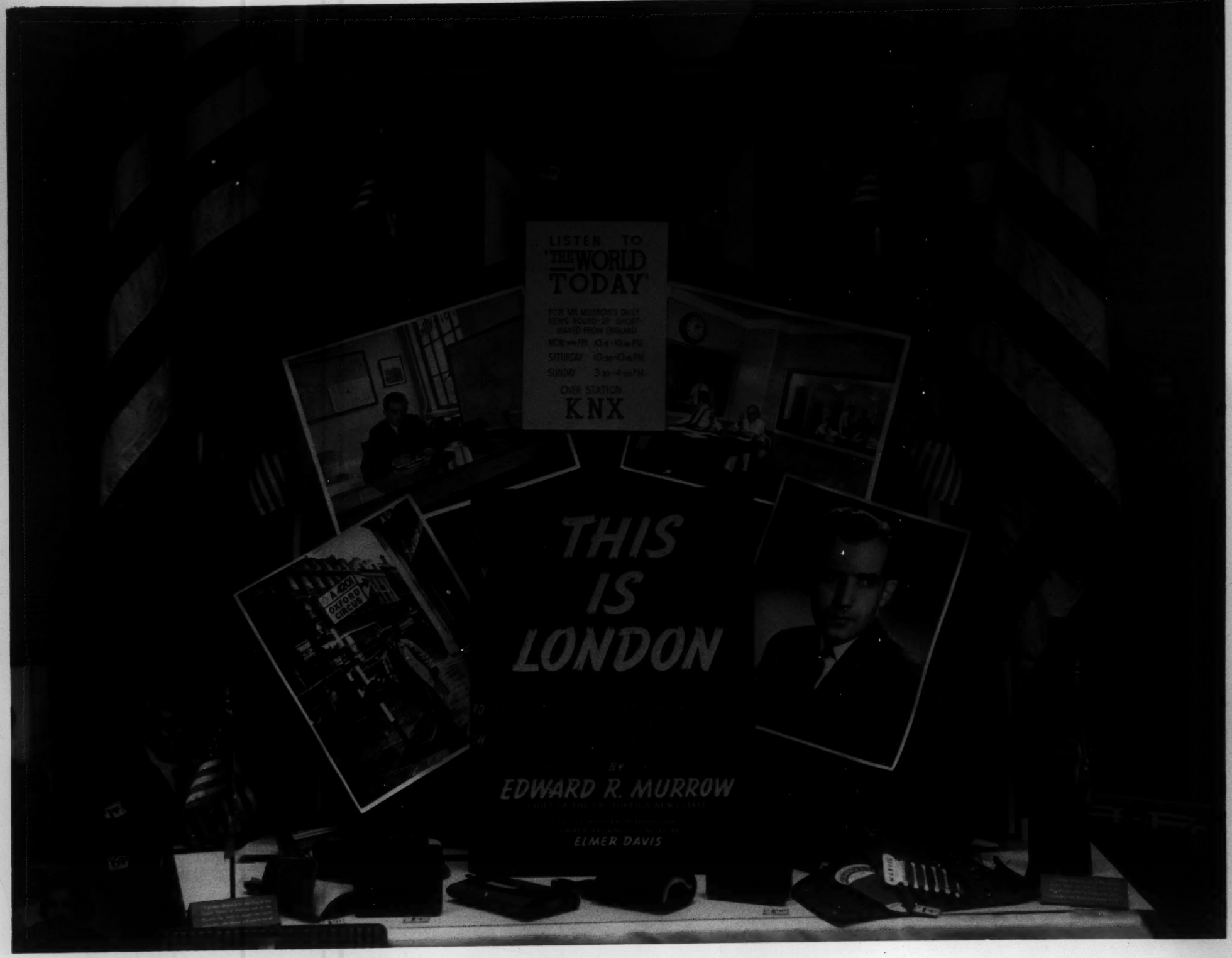
THIS IS THE

Fowler Bros book store

414 6th St,

Los Angeles

5/12/1941


LISTEN TO
'THE WORLD TODAY'
FOR MR. MURROW'S DAILY NEWS ROUND-UP SHORT-WAVED FROM ENGLAND
MON. THRU FRI. 10:45-10:50 P.M.
SATURDAY 10:50-10:55 P.M.
SUNDAY 3:30-4:00 P.M.
OVER STATION
KNX
THIS IS LONDON
BY
EDWARD R. MURROW
ELMER DAVIS

Schwabacher-Frey
736 S. Broadway,
Los Angeles

Collier's

October 27, 1951 • Fifteen Cents

RUSSIA'S DEFEAT And OCCUPATION 1952-1960

Preview of the War We Do Not Want

Robert E. Sherwood Hanson W. Baldwin Lowell Thomas Arthur Koestler Walter Winchell
Allan Nevins Edward R. Murrow Hal Boyle Stuart Chase Bill Mauldin Red Smith
J. B. Priestley Senator Margaret Chase Smith Erwin Canham Marguerite Higgins
Philip Wylie Howard Brodie Walter Reuther Chesley Bonestell Oksana Kasenkina

The Unwanted War

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS the world has been living in the shadow of another global war. The shadow is cast by the ominous substance of Soviet aggression. And so long as the aggression persists, the threat of a needless, unwanted, suicidal war will remain.

We do not think that war is inevitable. We are emphatically opposed to any suggestion of a "preventive" war. We believe that each day of peace and preparation makes the free nations stronger and lessens the chance of world conflict. Yet, such a conflict could start tomorrow, through design or miscalculation or desperation. This issue of Collier's, written as of 1960, shows how that war would be fought and won, and reports on the program of reconstruction that would follow victory.

We have no illusions about the fearful cost of victory. But we are confident that freedom would be saved and Communist imperialism destroyed. For the Soviet dictatorship does not have the physical or moral strength to survive a fight for its existence. Its greatest weakness is the inherent weakness of all tyrannies, which Allan Nevins wrote of in the previous issue of this magazine.

Professor Nevins cited the lesson of history in his article, Tyrannies Must Fall, to show that every tyranny, from the vast empire of Genghis Khan to the world-ambitious Nazidom of Adolf Hitler, has collapsed as much from inner flaws as from outer pressure. Tyranny is built on a foundation of hatred, fear and intimidation, of unrest and potential revolt. The tyrant creates a juggernaut. And when the burden of oppression becomes too great, the juggernaut goes out of control and crushes him.

The destruction of tyranny leaves a vacuum which it is the task of the liberated and their liberators to fill. The task is quite as important as the task of creating the vacuum. Twice in this century victorious powers have reconstructed world affairs in such a way as to make it possible for tyranny to persist. In the pages that follow, those contributing to this issue have suggested a procedure which they and the editors of Collier's believe would avoid some mistakes of the past, both in the conduct of war and in the difficulties which would follow it.

These writers have consulted eminent authorities on military and economic matters, besides drawing on their own broad knowledge of their particular fields. They have proceeded from the factual basis of the world situation today to a logical analysis of what may come. The war that they describe is a hypothetical war, to be sure. But their description contains no careless fantasy or easy invention. They were not assigned to perform a journalistic stunt. The editors of Collier's did not put in ten months of work on this issue with the intention of creating a sensation. Our intention is to look squarely at a future which may contain the most terrible calamity that has ever befallen the human race.

If war does come, we believe that it must be fought as a war of liberation. The free world has no quarrel with the oppressed Russian people, but only with their Soviet masters. Those masters would probably attack the civilians of this and other free countries in a campaign of atomic extermination. But we hope and trust that the atomic bombs of those free, humane countries would be used not for retaliation, but for the destruction of strategic targets, and only after advance warnings to civilians to evacuate the areas.

If the unwanted war does come, we feel that the peace which follows should not repeat the pattern of unconditional surrender, reparations and trials of war criminals. The Russian people should be permitted to deal with their surviving oppressors as they see fit.

We should not expect from Russia a carbon copy of American democracy or American economy. We should not force either upon her. Self-rule and private enterprise would probably evolve in a form that would be modified by background, environment and the character of the people themselves. The victors, through help and guidance, should first make sure that a dictatorship would not rise from the ruins of war.

With that precaution taken, they should simply provide the opportunity for freedom to emerge. The liberated people could be left to choose the political forms of freedom which would flourish best in Russian soil.

Implicit in all that you will read in the pages that follow is the means by which the catastrophe of another war can be avoided. That means rests with the Soviet government. The men in the Kremlin must make the choice.

They can roll up the Iron Curtain. Or they can start a war and have it shot down.

They can believe the truth—that the West has no aggressive intentions and is willing to live at peace with Russia. Or they can continue to delude their people and themselves with their own propaganda, start a war, and see enlightenment brought to their people by armed might.

They can cease to subjugate their captive neighbors and still maintain close economic and cultural relations with them. Or they can start a war and see those countries' independence restored by force.

They can rejoin the family of nations, open their doors to the outside world, free the channels of trade, turn their vast country's resources to constructive use, and thus improve the lot of all the world's peoples. Or they can continue their present course of suspicious, intransigent belligerence, and risk their own destruction.

The Soviet government must change its outlook and its policies. If it does not, the day will surely come when that government will disappear from the face of the earth. The Kremlin must decide. And if the Soviet rulers refuse to change, then they must realize that the free world will fight if necessary. It will fight and win. For the course of history cannot be diverted; tyranny is still doomed by its very nature to destruction.

An appeal to the reason of Joseph Stalin and the men around him is the ultimate purpose of this issue of Collier's. We believe that it is the most important single issue that any magazine has ever published. Robert E. Sherwood has told us that "it is quite conceivable to me that (it) may have an effect on the course of history." We sincerely hope that he is correct. And we earnestly pray that its effect will be to help establish and maintain an enduring peace. THE EDITORS

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The bomb strikes Moscow, in retaliation for heavy attacks on UN cities. Seconds later, Kremlin (within enclosure in foreground) was swept into oblivion, Red Square (surrounding avenue) was heaped with rubble, St. Basil's Church (bulbous towers at right) was gone

PAINTING BY CHESLEY BONESTELL

The Third World War

By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Resulting from a terrible Kremlin miscalculation, it plunged a whole world into incredible horror. But the outcome was inevitable: a smashing victory for the West, and the promise of a better era

Since the end of hostilities in 1955 the UN Historical Commission has been preparing the history of the War with the U.S.S.R. The completion of this massive work is many years distant, but Collier's at this time has asked Robert E. Sherwood, one of the American delegates, to write a broad outline of the findings to date. ***THE EDITORS***

Moscow, 1960

THE most unnecessary, most senseless and deadliest war in history—the third World War—reached the shooting stage at exactly 1:58 P.M. G.M.T., Saturday, May 10, 1952.

At that moment, Marshal Tito smiled benevolently at a delegation of 120 Serbian peasants whose leather-thonged moccasins scuffed on the forecourt of the White Palace in Belgrade as they rushed toward him cheering and singing: "Tito our little white violet."

They were peasants of the state farm at Bavaniste, one of the first collectives established in Yugoslavia. They were on hand to receive the marshal's personal thanks for their seven years of above-quota production.

Tito had been coming ever closer physically to the people. In recent public appearances he had often been engulfed by crowds of admirers—once at the opening of an art exhibit and again at the ceremony celebrating the linking of two branches of the Youth Railway in Bosnia.

This had been a source of extreme worry to General Alexander Rankovic, the devoted officer who was responsible for Tito's security. But Tito scoffed at the general's fears and constantly sought to wave away the secret police when they intervened between him and the enthusiastic crowds.

Rankovic infiltrated several of his own policemen, dressed in peasant costumes, among the delegation from Bavaniste. He did not know that the MVD in Moscow had also infiltrated two of its secret agents into this crowd. They were Dushan Petrovic and Luka Borlic, Moscow-trained fanatics who knew only one god, and that one god was Stalin.

In the past four years they had been extremely clever in giving the Yugoslav secret police no cause whatsoever to suspect them. Their mission in life was the assassination of Tito. They were careful never to depart from the peasant routine. They came to Belgrade only when groups of other coworkers visited the capital. Then they made contact with their MVD liaison in Topcider, the park to which the people of Belgrade flock when the weather is good.

The Bavaniste delegation arrived in Belgrade on the evening of May 9th and were installed in the Balkan Hotel in the center of the city. They were welcomed by Ministry of Agriculture officials and told to enjoy themselves in their week-end visit to the capital, the high point of which would, of course, be their reception by Marshal Tito himself.

Petrovic and Borlic persuaded several of their comrades to join them in a trip to Topcider's crowded restaurant. As the *slivovitz* flowed freely, Petrovic and Borlic left the table for the washroom, where they were hailed by a friend who greeted them warmly and gave them a handful of cigars, a rare luxury in Yugoslavia at that time. When the assassins returned to their table, they did not share the cigars with their comrades.

The following afternoon, as Petrovic and Borlic advanced toward Tito, two of these cigars, unlighted, were clenched in their teeth. There was nothing unusual about this. Other peasants who were lucky enough to have cigarettes or cigars were smoking as they carried baskets of fruit and vegetables for presentation to their leader. It was not considered social awkwardness nor a mark of disrespect.

The assassins maneuvered themselves into positions behind little Maria Serdic, eight years old, who had been selected from Bavaniste to present a bouquet of spring flowers to the marshal.

Rankovic's policemen were joining in the exuber-

A-Bomb Mission to Moscow By EDWARD R. MURROW

Edward R. Murrow, noted CBS commentator, flew in the B-36 which A-bombed Moscow at midnight July 22, 1953. This was his 36th combat mission; he participated in the others as a war correspondent during World War II and in Korea. Here is an extract of the memorable broadcast he made on his return from the mission over the Soviet capital.

WE WALKED into the briefing room. No one looked at the map. The word was already around. At long last we were ready to retaliate for Washington, Detroit, New York, London—all those places which had been indiscriminately A-bombed by the Reds. This was to be a little less than 10,000 miles round trip . . . the tapes on the map led to Moscow.

The briefing officer droned on. Eighteen B-36s—nine from Limestone, Maine, and nine from Alaska . . . Navy jets, AJ-1s coming in off carriers to hit Murmansk and Leningrad about the time we crossed the coast . . . Four B-36s to have a bang at Leningrad and Gorki with conventional bombs, as a diversion . . . the job to be done by 14 B-36s . . . no formation . . . they were to come in on Moscow like spokes on a wheel . . . only two carrying A-bombs, the remainder to act as decoys and as a protective force . . . if the first one over dropped and hit, the second was to hit another target elsewhere . . . B-29 aerial tankers to meet us about 1,000 miles out . . . 30 Navy Banshee jet fighters off carriers, refueled over Finland, to provide cover . . .

When we took off, it was hot. The juke box in the officers' mess was wailing *I'll see you in my dreams.* Ground crews gave us "thumbs-up" as we rolled. I was thinking: This is the first mission I ever flew in a bomber without having seen what we are carrying. The security officer had said: "You got one . . . but you can't see it. Relax. If you're forced down, you don't know a thing."

The tankers met us on schedule. There were black clouds with fire in them off to the north. The fueling lines were cast off. The whole crew relaxed. The dull glow of the sun pursued us. There was nothing to do . . . radio silent . . . no talk on the intercom . . . not like a movie . . . chicken sandwiches and coffee . . . cloud formations creating castles and lakes and rivers.

* * *

The navigator said: "Enemy coast in 10 minutes."

The aircraft seemed to shrink. The whole crew tensed. Then the guns were tested. We were alone and looking for those Navy fighters . . . our life insurance.

Time ceased to have a meaning. The sun was deserting us. And then the flak—blue and green, not red as it used to be at night over Berlin. We saw red tracers lancing the dull sky. Something started to burn and slide toward the ground. Their fighters were up, but we didn't know who was going down. It was so slow and obscenely graceful.

A blue-green searchlight grazed our side and then caught and held a Navy Banshee fighter. He put his nose down and there was red fire flowing from his guns. Jock Mackenzie, our pilot, said casually: "The Navy has arrived." The flak had let up a bit. I kept wondering what that thing we were carrying really looked like . . .

We were at 35,000, flying level and straight. The bombardier had taken over. A burst of flak under our right wing hardly shook the huge B-36. The engineer quickly made a damage check. Our guns roared and waved for 15 seconds, as though a great riveting machine had been let loose inside the plane. Must have been a night fighter astern. The fire-control officer said calmly: "Sorry. I missed him."

We were in the bomb run . . . almost 5,000 miles from home. Our ship carried the spare to be dropped only if the first one was shot down or missed the target. The intercom said: "Bomb-bay doors are open." Jock replied: "Roger."

Another ship, about four miles away, started to burn and slide down the blue vault of the heavens. Ours, or theirs, no one knew. No one said anything. Jock looked at his watch, then down at the dirty gray clouds below. And then the words slammed into his ears. The first he had heard since crossing the enemy coast. The words were: ANGEL IS DOWN.

That meant the first plane. The first bomb had been shot down or the plane had aborted. We didn't know. It should have bombed two minutes ahead of us. Jock said: "It's up to us now."

The flak started again, as though the gunners knew we were carrying the second punch. The bombardier was looking down through the clouds. It was a radar job and very impersonal. Now it was quiet. No fighters. No flak. We were alone with only the steady voices of the engines and the not quite intelligible voice of the bombardier. Then he said, suddenly and clearly: "It's gone."

Jock took over, turned 45 degrees to port and rammed the throttles home. As we looked down through the overcast, I saw it—something that I can only describe as the flame of a gigantic blowtorch filtering through dirty yellow gauze.

We felt nothing. It was the most professional, nerveless military operation I have ever seen.

Jock asked for a new course from his navigator. Then he checked his 15-man crew, told them to keep alert until we crossed the enemy coast. We were heading home.

I sat beside him part of the way back. At times he took over from the automatic pilot. Once he said: "It's nice to be going home. My wife and two children lived in Detroit. I haven't heard from them for over a month."

I could see his knuckles turn white as he gripped the wheel when he said it. He seemed very tired and old—anything but exultant . . .

The nation's capital after the atomic blast. Bomb struck near left center of picture, battering down bridges, snapping off top of Washington

ant shouts of *"Zivio Tito!"* ("Long live Tito!") and the chanting of "Tito our little white violet." But they were keeping their eyes on the peasants around them.

When they were approximately 20 feet from Tito, first Petrovic, then Borlic tossed the cigars at the marshal and, as they did so, flung themselves to the ground.

Two explosions ripped the court and screams reverberated throughout the suburban Dedinje district which the White Palace dominates. The cigars which Petrovic and Borlic had obtained in the washroom of Topcider's restaurant were lethal Soviet adaptations of the so-called "Bouncing Betty" pocket grenades developed by the Nazis.

* * *

In Belgrade's magnificent new broadcasting station, the Yugoslavian Symphony Orchestra had just completed the third movement of Beethoven's Fifth. As the sweeping second hand of the studio clock touched 2:00 P.M. G.M.T., six members of the orchestra left their seats. They were armed. One of them advanced to the microphone. The others took up strategic positions around the studio. At that same instant an armed man appeared in the engineering control room. Yugoslavia and monitors throughout the world heard this: "Tito is dead! Tito is dead! The Yugoslav people have arisen and

Washington Under the Bomb

(Note to editors: Following is the first eyewitness account of the A-bombing of Washington, D.C., early today by a Soviet plane. Associated Press columnist Hal Boyle sent his story out in a helicopter which evacuated congressmen from the stricken capital.)

By HAL BOYLE

Washington, May 10, 1953

The American capital is missing in action.

A single enemy atom bomb has destroyed the heart of the city. The rest is rapidly becoming a fire-washed memory. The flames are raging over 18 square miles.

Washington is burning to death. Communications are temporarily disrupted. Help of all kinds is urgently needed from the rest of the country—blood, drugs, bandages, doctors, nurses, food, transportation.

Uncounted thousands are dead. More thousands of injured lie, spread in untended rows, on hospital lawns and parks, or walk unheeded until they fall.

Civil defense has broken down. The few valiant disaster squads are helpless in this homeless flood of agony and misery. Troops are moving in to restore order among maddened masses trying to flee the city.

Fright crowds the rubbled streets and wears the blank face of awe. It couldn't happen here yesterday. It did happen here before dawn today.

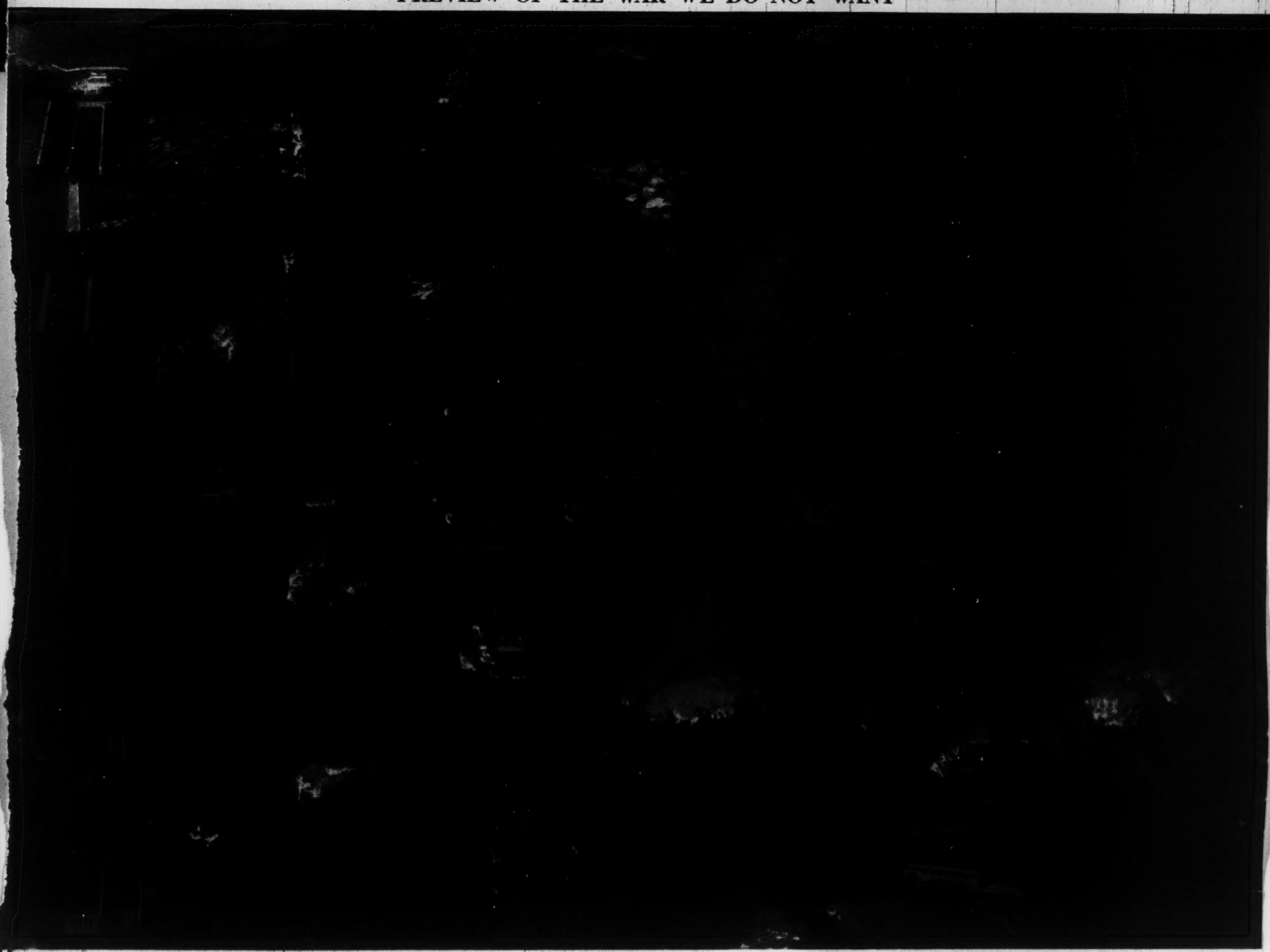
The bomb exploded in southwest Washington, midway between the Capitol building and the Jefferson Memorial. It lighted the city as if it were a Roman candle.

For a radius of a mile from the center of the blast the devastation is utter—a huge scorched zero, as if a giant, white-hot hammer had pounded the area into the earth. Blast and fire then reached out in widening waves.

Most of the shrines that unite the American people are casualties. The Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials are in ruins. The top of the Washington Monument is sheared off, but the main part of the shaft still stands.

The White House is gutted. The President and his family are safe. The Secret Service has escorted him from the capital to a secret destination.

The dome of the Capitol itself is a great white shattered teacup. The office building of the House of Representatives is flaming. The Smithsonian Institution, the



CHESLEY BONESTELL

Monument (upper center), ripping Capitol (lower center) and other landmarks, and setting numerous fires. Note Pentagon blazing (at upper left)

National Gallery, the archives building, the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue lie in tremendous wreckage. A prank of the bomb: windows melted in the Bureau of Engraving, but a few green leaves still cling to the trees in East Park.

I entered the city, after a five-mile walk along the railroad tracks, just as the roof of the Union Station caved in and shot up a tower of sparks.

A taxi horn sounded frantically, and a voice called: "Get in, you damned fool!"

It was Don Whitehead, a fellow AP war correspondent. He too was back in the States from the European front for a special briefing. The taxi windshield was shattered, and as we drove away I felt blood on the seat.

"The driver," said Whitehead. "Piece of debris got him. I found him dying. Loaded him on an ambulance truck. Took his cab."

I remember the meter was still ticking. It read $2.60.

"The Reds sure hung a dead cat on our rainbow," said Whitehead. "One edge of the Pentagon, I understand, is on fire. Most of the bridges are down. The people can't get away."

Fallen wires writhed across the street like live grapevines. Abandoned trolleys stood at halt like big dead beetles. Wreckage and bits of flesh littered the streets.

We rode through a river of dazed refugees, burdened with any belongings they had been able to snatch up. One woman held a picture clenched in her hands. Behind her trailed a little girl pushing a doll buggy.

An old man, struggling to bear a crippled son in his tired arms, suddenly collapsed and went down. A young woman, carrying her elderly mother on her back, crawled painfully on hands and knees. A man in charred rags screamed on the pavement. No one stopped.

The heat seared. The entire business district raged in bonfire. It crackled like a million cattle stampeding in a field of potato chips. Shriveled corpses lay where they had fallen. They looked small and lonely.

A fat man wearing nothing but the bottoms of his pajamas stepped out in front of us and called hopefully: "Taxi, taxi!"

"Poor fool," said Don, as we went by. "There's a man who believes in normal living."

We already had picked up five lost children in the cab, and there wasn't room for anybody else.

Hoping to get the five children in the cab out of danger, we drove toward the Arlington Memorial Bridge. It was broken. The span had dropped into the Potomac. The entrance to the bridge was choked by thousands of refugees, held back by a police line.

"A plane came over about an hour ago," said a sweating policeman. "Somebody hollered, 'It's the Reds again!' That started a panic. They broke through us and rushed out on the bridge. My God! They were pushed right on off into the river and drowned—hundreds of them. Hundreds of them!"

We drove back to the long green mall below the Capitol. Helicopters were landing there and taking away surviving members of Congress to a new meeting place. Ten are known to be dead, at least 30 are missing.

Whitehead has found a congressman who has agreed to fly the story out with him.

Whitehead then showed the congressman, who is a bachelor, the five frightened children in our cab. And he asked him:

"Aren't you taking your family with you, too, sir?"

"Sure," he said, wryly. "They'll vote someday. Start loading."

Before boarding a helicopter, a white-haired senator turned toward the silent Capitol. His eyes streaming, he lifted both fists and shook them fiercely at the bright morning sky, palled by rolling smoke clouds.

A young soldier has just climbed out on the lower roof of the Capitol and tied up an American flag. As it catches the breeze above the ruins, a sigh as of a tremendous wind sweeps through the vast crowd. And now everybody is crying and cheering together.

But to the north the flames are rising higher and spreading fast, as the enemy fire eats away the glory of this show window of America.

In its ashes Washington cries to the nation for help.

put to death the Fascist, Trotskyite bandit Tito!"

This was the signal for the start of 32 months of unlimited catastrophe for the human race, in the course of which millions of innocent people met violent deaths—millions of people who had asked only for the right to live among their neighbors in peace. Among their scorched, shattered graveyards were the atomized ruins of Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York, London and eventually Moscow.

At 2:00 P.M. G.M.T. (it was 9:00 A.M. E.S.T., in Washington) the President of the United States arrived at the Anacostia naval base to board the Presidential yacht Williamsburg for a week-end cruise on Chesapeake Bay. As he boarded the ship he chided the Secretary of the Treasury, who accompanied him, on the "excessive" number of Secret Service men assigned for his protection.

The British Prime Minister at that same moment was driving from London on the Portsmouth Road to the races at Sandown Park. The night before, in the House of Commons, he had listened to speeches by extreme left-wing Socialists demanding drastic reductions in rearmament expenditures.

The President of France was finishing lunch with General Eisenhower in the latter's home at Marnes-la-Coquette, a sleepy suburb of Paris, preparatory to inspecting the latest French armored division to join NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces.

In Moscow, at 2:30 P.M. G.M.T., Lavrenty Beria, head of the MVD, raised his glass and wished long life to Joseph Stalin, who remarked humorously that his life would now be easier with Tito a corpse.

But Tito was no corpse. Petrovic made one mistake: when he took the cigar from his mouth, he drew back his hand too deliberately, as though it were not a cigar but a heavy grenade he was hurling. One of Rankovic's men who was behind the assassins noticed this odd gesture and shouted *"Haida!"* ("Watch out!"). There was an instantaneous, long-practiced rush of policemen about Tito's person.

Few eyewitnesses have ever been able to agree in their descriptions of what happened. Five policemen and four innocent peasants lay dead in the forecourt of the White Palace; three other policemen and nine peasants were dying or maimed. The mangled body of little Maria Serdic was covered with the spring flowers from her bouquet.

Petrovic and Borlic were also dead, their bodies riddled with bullets from the guns of the police.

Tito was stunned by the explosions, but not so badly that he was unable to give immediate orders for medical aid for the victims of the outrage.

* * *

Within the hour, uprisings organized by the Cominform took place at key points in Yugoslavia; communications were sabotaged throughout the country, including the dynamiting of the radio transmitters, directly after the announcement had been broadcast to the world.

For months, tension had been building in the country over the Macedonian, Albanian and Hungarian minority questions and the Croat-Serb differences. All of this had been carefully fostered by the Cominform, whose agents had been given precise instructions for action when the flash came.

Intense confusion and despair prevailed throughout the nation. The silence of Radio Belgrade was terrifying. To the Yugoslav people—and to the rest of the world—the words "Tito is dead" meant that "Yugoslavia is dead," that the country would now become a slave camp, deprived of independence, dignity and hope. This, of course, was precisely what Moscow had counted on; Stalin, the dictator, had reason to know the overwhelming importance of the person of Tito, the dictator.

Moscow broadcast to the Yugoslavs that not only was their former leader dead, but their country was in a state of revolt "to wipe out the last vestige of Tito's treachery and to liquidate the people's enemies, the lackeys of Wall Street imperialism."

At the height of the terror, the following hurried report was cabled from Belgrade by Collier's correspondent Seymour Freidin:

"A huge mass of humanity, jabbering excitedly,

How the War Was

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

New York City, 1960

THE definitive history of the Great War with the Soviet Union cannot, even now, in 1960, be written; an army of historians will require many decades to collate, sort and interpret the voluminous records of the twentieth century's third, and largest, World War. Some important details will, indeed, be forever lost. The exact fate, for instance, of many of the men in "Task Force Victory" which air-landed in the heart of the Urals in 1953 in a heroic suicide attack against the Communist A-bomb storage depots is still veiled in mystery; the complete picture of the operation died with the leaders of the mission.

But the general outline of the war and the strategic concepts that governed it are long since clear. The United States and its Allies, including the overwhelming majority of the United Nations, due in large part to the strength and political and military wisdom of their leaders, chose deliberately to fight a limited war for limited objectives. Public opinion forced some deviations from this policy; sometimes—as in the bombing of Moscow—restraint was abandoned, but the fate of Napoleon and of Hitler and the lost peace of World War II were persuasive arguments for caution.

The atomic bomb was used extensively by both sides but our war was primarily against Communism and the Soviet rulers rather than the Russian people, and the unlimited atomic holocaust did not occur.

The Balkans once again were the tinderbox of war. The satellite-Soviet attacks upon Yugoslavia in the spring of 1952 were the preface to far greater battles.

Red Army hordes drove westward in their principal offensive across the north German plain, assisted by secondary drives from Czechoslovakia and the Balkans toward south Germany and the French frontier, Trieste, Italy, Greece and Turkey. Communist airborne and ground troops moved toward the Persian Gulf, and in northern Europe, Red Army troops, despite strong guerrilla opposition, took over Finland, and other enemy forces in combined land-sea operations moved into extreme northern and southern Norway.

In the Far East, our occupation forces in Korea were forced out of Pusan under a hail of bombs, and the puppet "Japanese People's Army"—composed of thoroughly indoctrinated Japanese prisoners who had been held since World War II—backed by Red forces, ferried La Pérouse Strait and invaded Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese Islands. Soviet submarines quickly appeared off our coasts and magnetic, pressure and acoustic mines sank many tons of shipping and closed some of our Eastern ports—until emergency countermeasures, woefully inadequate at the war's beginning, could be hastily devised.

The first year of war was a tragic period of defeat and retreat. Yet the fledgling "NATO" (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces did better than anticipated in stemming the tide of aggression; in the Far East, the "Junipers" (Japanese National Police Reserve, established by General MacArthur in 1950), quickly provided the framework for a strong Japanese army.

The U.S.S.R. suffered heavily under attack by A-bombs and conventional bombs, and some of her A-bomb works, many of the bases for her long-range air forces, and transportation and oil targets were destroyed or badly damaged. Yet the enemy was able to A-bomb London and other Allied targets, and atomic bombs dropped on our atomic energy plant at Hanford, Washington, and on Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York and Washington, D.C.

Despite our defeats and heavy losses in this first phase of the war, our strategic objective was accomplished. The Allies managed: to contain the enemy attack; to hold absolutely vital air bases in Eurasia, North Africa and the Middle East; to halt the enemy in western Europe and northern Japan; to stopper up many of the Soviet submarines by extensive aerial mine laying of the narrow seas and by carrier-based A-bomb attacks on submarine pens and base facilities; and to hurt severely the Reds' offensive capabilities and warmaking potential by exacting high casualties on the surface and by heavy attacks upon the "heartland" from the air.

The second phase of the Great War with the Soviet Union lasted for about 15 months, and could be termed the "defensive-offensive" phase. During this phase we had achieved clear-cut air superiority; new weapons, including the atomic artillery shell, were used at the front, and we launched our first "holding offensives" and limited operations to cut down enemy strength and to improve our positions for the decisive offensive still to come. Soviet strength—and the strength of her satellites—was being reduced steadily by our strategic air campaign and by the reckless tactics of the Communist commanders, who hurled assault after assault against our forces in Europe only to have them repulsed with frightful slaughter.

Despite our defensive victories on the ground and the reduction of the Soviet submarine and mine menace at sea, vital enemy targets within The U.S.S.R. proved to be so well dispersed, hidden or protected as to escape destruction. After a second series of enemy atomic attacks against the United States (included among the targets was Washington, D.C.), "Task Force Victory" carried out its desperate but successful assault against the enemy's underground Ural A-bomb pens.

The third and final phase of the war—the period of great Allied offensives and decisive victories—was tailored to the concept of peripheral attacks against the "heartland" by land, air and sea (utilizing to the full the transport capacity and mobility of air and sea power) and heavy bombing attacks against the enemy's interior.

No deep land penetration of Russia was

Red Army attacked UN on three main fronts: across north German plain, through Baltic countries, and down into the Middle East

Fought

ever attempted—or indeed, ever seriously contemplated—though there was early in 1954 a sizable group (chiefly among the older Army generals) that favored it.

In Europe, the Baltic, the Mediterranean and Black Seas were used not only as flank protection for overland drives through the satellite states to the old Russian frontiers, but as highways across which amphibious "hops" aided the land operations. In the north, Allied armies moved through east Germany and Poland, halting their main drive at the Pripet Marshes with the disorganized remnants of what was once the powerful 8th Guards Army fleeing before them.

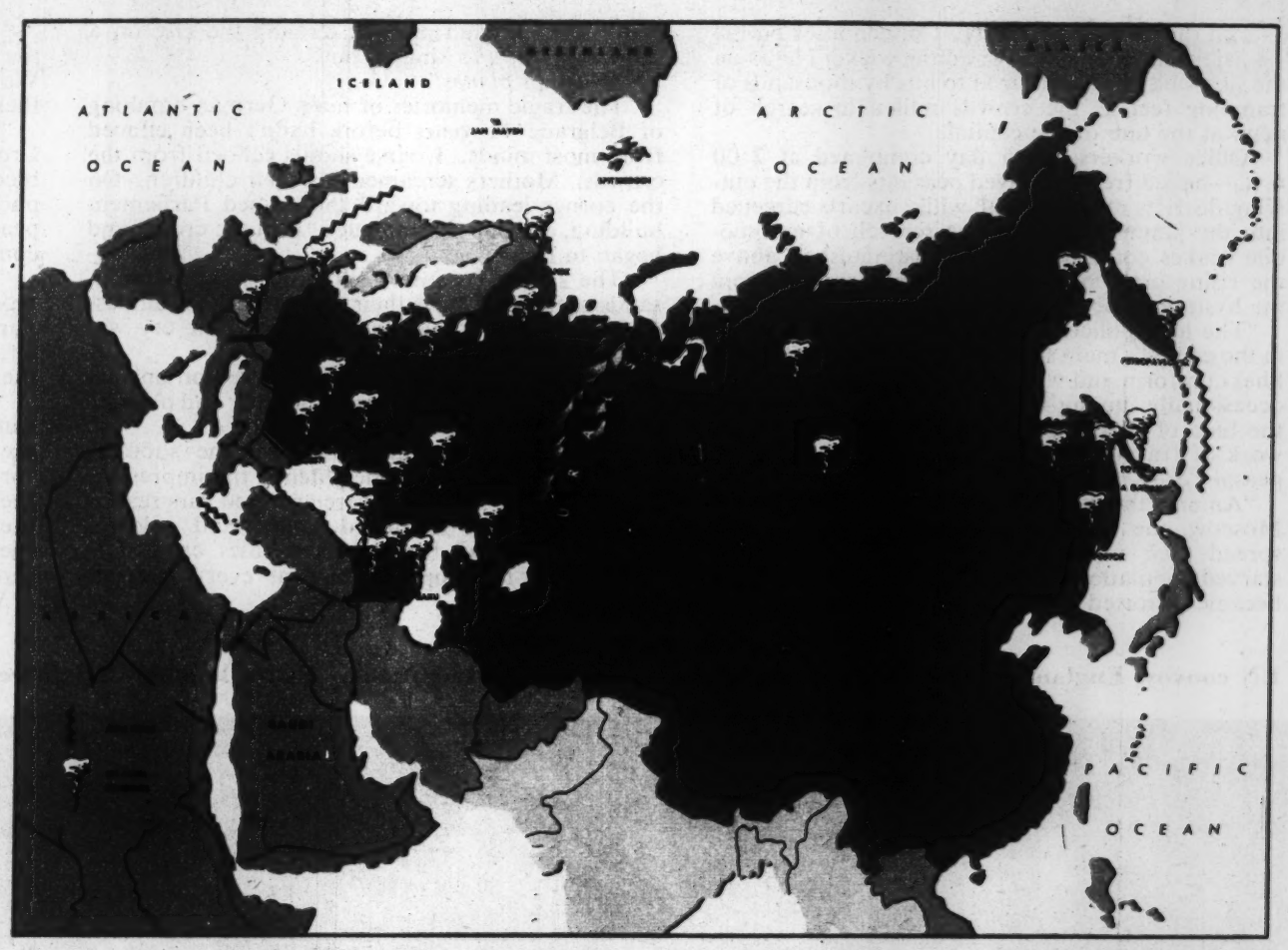
Spearheads moved by sea and air into the Baltic States and Finland, and advanced air bases were established which dominated all of western Russia.

A similar southern drive through the Mediterranean, Turkey and the Black Sea (with secondary land drives to clean up the Balkans) ended in a lodgment in the Crimea, where the last formal battles of the Great War were fought.

In the meantime, as the Red Armies fell apart in the West, Siberia and Red China—their communications with European Russia cut in a thousand places—descended into chaos. Limited amphibious operations, many of them made against little opposition, put U.S. and Allied troops ashore in Korea, Manchuria and China, and from these points we controlled land and sea communications of the Orient.

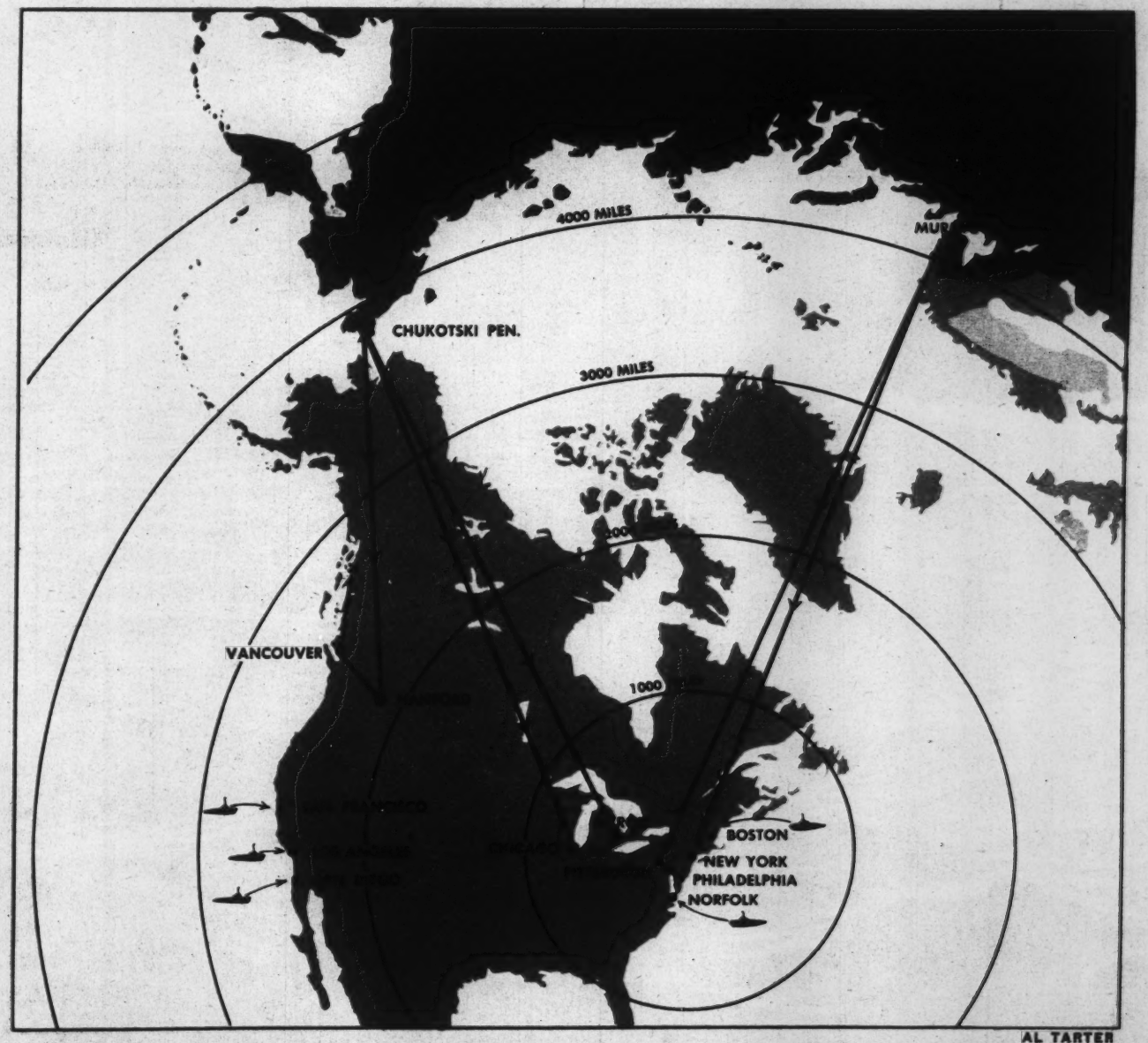
To World War III—the Great Soviet War—there was no formal end; indeed, there could not have been, under our concepts of strategy. For our basic aim of separating the rulers from the ruled, of encouraging the dissident and downtrodden minorities of Russia to revolt, of "fissioning" the Red Army (psychologically as well as in battle), of freeing the satellite peoples and aligning them on our side against their oppressor had, with the aid of overwhelming military force, succeeded.

The Red Army ended its 38 years of history and died as it was born, in revolt and rapine, with brother fighting brother, in civil war and bloody feud, with the oppressed becoming the oppressors and, at long last, terrible justice done to those tyrants who had subverted justice. THE END



From a ring of bases surrounding the U.S.S.R., UN aircraft, mostly American and British, staged three-month, round-the-clock bombing offensive. Some of the major industrial, strategic targets are shown above. In addition, planes sowed mines at Kuriles (right) and in Baltic (upper left)

As tide turned, Western forces smashed back as shown, penetrating only to Kiev, Pripet Marshes, Helsinki, but crushing Red armies



AL TARTER

Soviet air force, using TU-4 bombers copied from the U.S. B-29, struck at prime American targets. Except for Hanford raid, these were suicide missions, with planes unable to return to home bases. Meanwhile, enemy subs slipped through coastal defenses and launched guided-missile atomic attacks

packed the center of the city. Coffeehouses on the Terazje emptied magically and the wicker chairs on the sidewalk cafés were trod to bits by thousands of tramping feet as the crowds milled in search of news at the hub of the capital.

"Office workers—their day completed at 2:00 P.M.—hailed freshly arrived peasants from the outlying districts of the capital, while oxcarts careened into the jammed streets. The screech of automobile brakes could scarcely be distinguished above the rising crescendo of shouts and screams from the hysterical, bewildered Yugoslavs.

"The lone policeman who usually directs traffic in the capital's main square had given up. His light-khaki uniform and white-visored cap could be seen occasionally among the dark brown of the army, the blue of special police off duty and the patchwork of frayed civilian clothes and brightly hued peasant dress.

"Among these apprehensive people, agents of Moscow, the agit-props (agitator-propagandists), spread their messages of defeat. To the news-starved population they passed along rumors, which became distorted from mouth to mouth. A cargo plane from Zemun airport, circling the city on a routine flight, was singled out:

"*'Russian planes!'*

"The tragic memories of mass German bombing of Belgrade 11 years before hadn't been effaced from most minds. Hoarse shouts echoed from the crowds. Mothers screamed for their children. On the corner leading toward the domed Parliament building, a group disentangled from the crowd and began to run.

"The streets became a shrieking scene of thousands seeking to fight their way in a wild, aimless dash for safety. 'Russian bombers!' The cry was taken up by 50,000 throats.

"Men, women and children trampled on one another. Horses and oxen snorted in fear and plunged through the hysterical crowds.

"Suddenly, sirens keened above the shouting crowds. The noise only heightened the impression of an air raid. But these were armored cars sealing off the square. Helmeted police and soldiers, tommy guns and bayonet-fixed rifles cradled in their arms, took up positions at every intersection.

"From microphones on the armored cars boomed the message: 'Remain tranquil. Calm yourselves. We are prepared to meet the enemy. Do not help them with hysteria.'

"The soldiers blocked exits from the square. Crowds hurled themselves at the human roadblocks. 'Behave like true Yugoslavs,' the microphones thundered. 'Become quiet! Proceed peacefully to your homes! Otherwise—face the consequences.'

"A wrecked wicker chair was heaved at an armored car. Bottles flew at the police and soldiers. Pandemonium increased. Rifle shots went into the air, but the crowds were beyond control. They flung themselves at the armored cars and armed men.

"Bursts of machine-gun fire raked the square. But the security force was soon swallowed up by the crowd. They fired at one another and at the terror-stricken people. Some were torn to pieces in the nightmarish dash for safety. Within a few minutes the streets were deserted and silent except for the dead that littered the square and the agonizing screams from the wounded and injured."

Within two hours radio broadcasting had been

UN convoy, England bound, is hit in predawn Red air-submarine attack. Heavy bombers (right rear) have made moonlight run over Allied ships.

restored in Belgrade and Tito himself went on the air to assure his people and the world that he was very much alive.

But it was too late.

At 2:19 P.M. G.M.T. the first Bulgarian tanks thrust across the frontier. In the next 70 minutes Yugoslavia was invaded by satellite troops from Romania, Hungary and Albania. Backing them were 15 divisions of the Red Army (a total of approximately 160,000 men) to be used only in the unlikely event that the satellites would meet with formidable organized resistance from the leaderless Yugoslav forces.

The Moscow propaganda machine was now in full blast, informing the world that this Yugoslav revolt was purely an "internal" matter and that the "People's Democracies of Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania have intervened at the invitation of the patriot leaders of the new People's Republic of Yugoslavia."

At first this misinformation from Moscow was the only news that reached the Western World. Correspondents of the great press associations were unable to transmit the true story, even when they got it, until communications were restored. However, those three words, "Tito is dead," were sufficient to convince the heads of every government that the world had reached another crisis of historic proportions.

The Presidential yacht Williamsburg had not even cast off from the dock when the news came. The President immediately returned to the White House for a meeting with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Chiefs of Staff. A crowd began to gather outside the White House in Lafayette Square. They were silent; they knew that the biggest news of all would come from the building across Pennsylvania Avenue.

* * *

The British Prime Minister did not see the second race at Sandown Park. There was a crowd, also silent, in Whitehall as his car and those of other Cabinet ministers turned into Downing Street.

Nor did General Eisenhower see the French armored division—not at any rate on this ceremonial occasion. He rushed to the teletype room at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe). The President of France dutifully stood to attention while the troops rolled past; he wondered sadly where this grim procession would end.

When Marshal Tito went on the air, he said:

"We have been attacked. Our country has been invaded, without warning, without provocation, from four different points. Many of the invading troops are under direct Soviet command. All of them are under the control of one man, Stalin, the betrayer of the people's trust, the murderer of the great principles of Marx and Lenin.

"I call upon the conscience of mankind to bear witness to this imperialistic act of rape.

"The following Yugoslav towns have been invested: Debar, Yablanitza, Djakovica, Bezdan and Subotica. Our magnificent army is moving into action and will inflict frightful punishment on these dupes of the Kremlin.

"However, behind the forces of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Albania are 15 Red Army divisions, ready to come to the rescue of these unfortunates who have been pushed by their Soviet masters into this criminal aggression.

"We have no war with our neighbors to the north

Destroyer (left center) is firing at torpedo bomber, while also attacking with charge of hedgehogs against rapidly diving schnörkel submarine

FRED FREEMAN

WALTER RICHARDS

Yugoslav guards leap to protect Tito as Soviet murder attempt fails. Despite careful Kremlin plotting, incident misfired, set off war

and the south. We have no cause for war with Russia herself.

"But war has been made on us and we shall fight it to the death, as we so gloriously fought the Nazis of Adolf Hitler."

Later, Belgrade broadcast the confessions obtained from several ringleaders of the "revolt" who had been quickly rounded up by the police.

Allowing for the obvious colorations of the speeches and bulletins from Belgrade, there was no doubt in the White House, Downing Street or the Quai d'Orsay of the basic legitimacy of Tito's accusations. The deployment of the 15 Soviet divisions close to Yugoslavia's borders was well known to intelligence agencies of the West. It was obvious that the timing of the assassination attempt and the movement of satellite troops could have been ordered only from Moscow.

The very glibness of Radio Moscow was in itself suspicious, to say the least. Within 20 minutes after the first flash from Belgrade, the Soviet propagandist, Ilya Ehrenburg, was broadcasting a speech which appeared to have been long prepared and well rehearsed. (Subsequently we learned from Ehrenburg himself that this speech and many others on Radio Moscow that day had been recorded a week or more previously.)

When the news came that Tito was not dead—indeed that he was talking on the radio—Moscow ignored it for a long time. This was one development that had not been foreseen and rehearsed. Eventually the Kremlin issued orders as to how this was to be handled: the original broadcast of the assassination was to be described as a deliberate fraud by Tito, egged on by the "Western imperialist warmongers, for the purpose of promoting strife in the Balkans and destroying world peace."

During the next few days Tito made good his promise to inflict "frightful punishment" on the satellite invaders. The organization of his command had long been prepared, whereas his immediate attackers were woefully lacking in co-ordination. The highly efficient Yugoslav army of nearly half a million men, a large proportion of whom had been seasoned in actual combat, proved to be more than a match for their bewildered adversaries, who had been propagandized into the belief that they would be welcomed in Yugoslavia as "liberators" and were unprepared psychologically for fierce combat.

The Western World was thrilled by the news of heroic and successful Yugoslav resistance to aggression. The Russian and satellite propaganda agencies tried to claim victories, but there were many reliable press correspondents with the Yugoslav forces (among them Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune, Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York Times, Sefton Delmer of the London Daily Express, Robert Sherrod of Time-Life and Andus Burras of the Oslo Arbeiderbladet) who dramatically verified Tito's claim.

* * *

Yugoslav morale rose to the seething point. This people, who had never capitulated to Hitler, now felt eternally unbeatable, and fought with an exultant ferocity. And as Yugoslav morale ascended, so did Tito's prestige throughout the anti-Communist world. He was the hero of the hour, comparable to the R.A.F. fighters in September, 1940, and General MacArthur and the "Battling Bastards of Bataan" in the grim winter of 1942.

The Communists in Western Europe and in the United States strove submissively to organize public sentiment against intervention in what they termed "this local Balkan revolution," but their clamor was drowned out by the popular cries for aid for "Heroic Yugoslavia."

On Sunday night, May 11th, President Truman broadcast his famous demand to Stalin: "If, as you say, you really want to make peace, the time to make peace is now—it is now or never."

He added that it was "clear to the whole civilized world that these acts of brutal aggression by your satellites have been made at your command. The fighting can be ended also at your command."

The only answer from the Kremlin was a curt restatement of the propaganda line that this was merely an "internal" matter in Yugoslavia.

Forty-eight hours later the 15 Soviet divisions moved into this "internal" matter to take over the war from the disorganized satellite forces. They were supported powerfully by the Soviet air force, which began a systematic bombing of Yugoslav cities. Within eight hours after that, the citizens of Belgrade saw the first dusty tanks of the enemy rumbling through the capital.

Tito's army retreated from Belgrade and the plains of Croatia and the Voivodina to take up the positions in the Bosnian and Serbian mountains from which the Germans had never been able to dislodge them in World War II, and from which they never ceased to harry the Russian left flank in World War III.

By May 14th the United States and all other countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were committed to the aid of Yugoslavia and the utter defeat of Stalinist Communism. Greece had already entered the war by attacking Albania in support of the Yugoslavs. Turkey's entrance was immediate. Israel joined the UN as a belligerent 10 days later. The most important neutrals at the outset were Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Egypt, India and Pakistan. Spain, after considerable delay and indecision, eventually joined the West, but not until one year later.

The branding of the U.S.S.R. and the satellites as aggressors was backed by the overwhelming majority of the United Nations. The Soviet and satellite delegations in New York, together with their diplomatic representatives, were returned to Russia on the Swedish ship Gripsholm.

Strong detachments of U. S. Marines guarded the

departing Soviet and satellite diplomats and their truckloads of electric refrigerators, 20-inch television sets, calculating machines and other devices, which they had acquired in America—but all of which, of course, had been invented by the Russians.

When World War III became an inescapable reality the first reaction of the American people was one of relief; whatever horrors were to come (and few people had any real conception of the nature or extent of these horrors, as Americans still felt safe behind the oceans), at least the long period of suspense was ended. There had been a strong sentiment for a "preventive war," a feeling that could be expressed in the weary words, "Oh—let's drop the atom bomb now and get it over with. Let's for once get the jump on the aggressors."

This dangerous policy—which could truthfully be described as "un-American"—had been resolutely rejected by the U.S. government and by the principal leaders of both political parties. But it was still there, beneath the surface, and now it erupted in an outburst of "holy war" hysteria which was fanned into fury by such callous and stupid acts of sabotage by Soviet agents as the bomb planted in New York's Grand Central Terminal which killed 22 innocent people and did no damage whatsoever to the UN war effort.

The more skillful and effective acts of sabotage were carried out by the secret organizations under the directions of the MVD, which the Kremlin had been building up in the U.S. throughout the years. Among their spectacular failures was the attempt to poison Baltimore's water supply and to destroy the Soo locks in Michigan on the Canadian border. More successful was the sabotage of the electrical supply lines from the plant at Niagara Falls, which stopped a substantial part of U.S. chemical production for a period of nearly a week. The remnants of the American Communist party knew less about these special MVD organizations than the FBI did; they were given only scanty information from the Kremlin, which regarded them with suspicion and contempt. American Communists made some attempts on their own but these were largely amateurish and bungled.

* * *

There was no period of "phony war" as there was at the beginning of World War II—certainly no long years of trench warfare when the front line fluctuated only a few hundred yards one way or the other, as between 1914-1918. Nor were there months and years of sparring while the U.S. made up its mind whether to come in or not, and further months and years for the U.S. to develop its war potential. This time the U.S. was ready and willing to strike immediately—and to strike with the most terrible weapon of all.

Despite Russian expectations, the first American atom bombs did not land on Moscow. In fact, no deliberate attacks were made on Russian population centers until more than a year later. We were not at war with the Russian people and we had no intention of unifying them by bombing any target which might be symbolic of Russian nationalism; therefore, so far as was humanly possible, we aimed at strategic targets only.

Our bombers delivered a concentrated attack of atomic bombs, the like of which had never been dreamed of by the most fanciful author of scientific fiction and which will never be repeated, pray God, again! On that night—May 14th, 1952—atomic bombs fell on the long-range air base outside Smolensk; on the headquarters of the second long-range air army near Vinnitsa-Uman; on the airfields near Warsaw and Sevastopol; and on the Asiatic bases of the Soviet Union at Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk.

These atomic bombings were continued on a round-the-clock basis for a period of three months and 16 days.

All of these raids were made from bases in Britain, France, Italy, Greece, the Middle East, Japan and Alaska. Starting with that first night, we hit A-bomb manufacturing and storage facilities, oil installations, industrial plants and troop concentration areas.

* * *

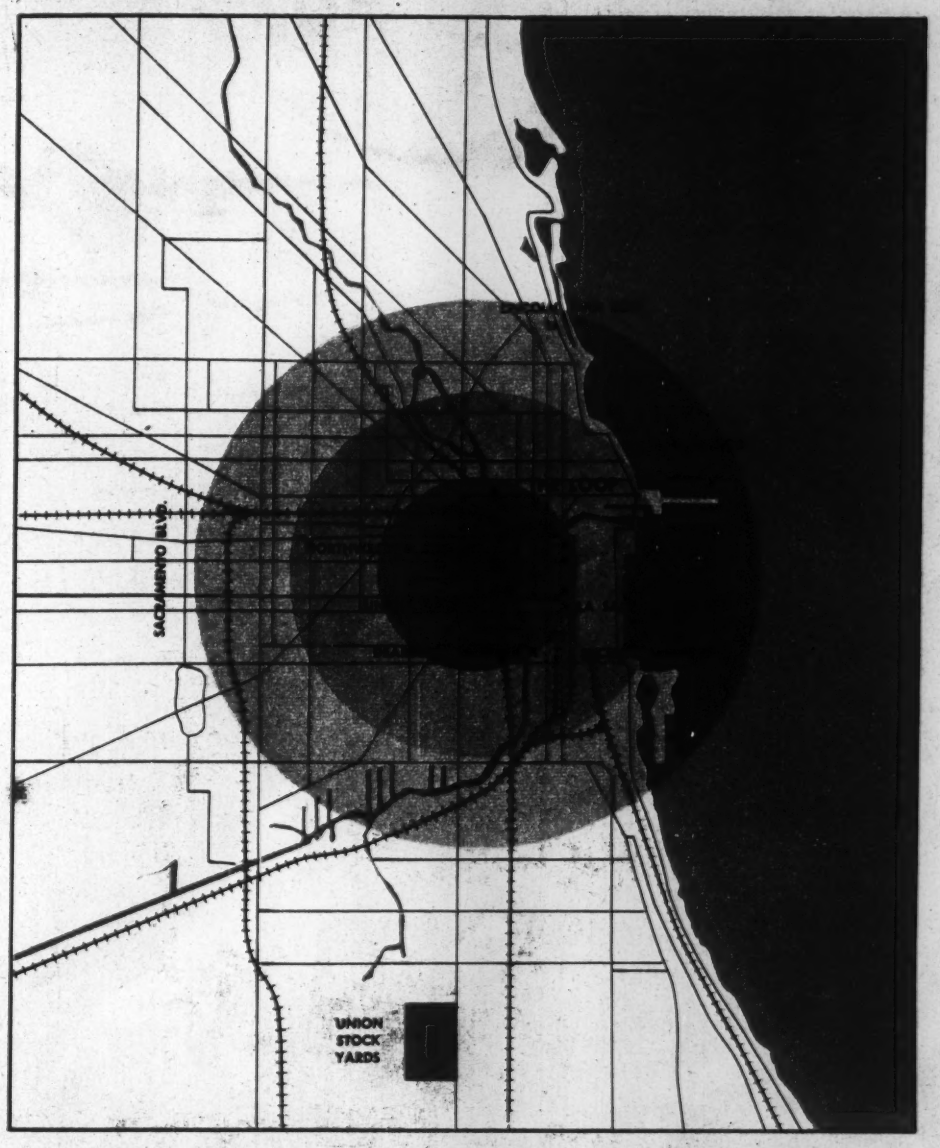
Now it was World War. The all-too-familiar process was again in operation—but it was to achieve a pattern which had been familiar to no one except the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the goats and guinea pigs at Bikini and Eniwetok.

Such was the start of the consummation of the Atomic Age, the triumph of Man's genius over Nature, and over himself.

Such were the beginnings of the destruction of many of the noblest and least selfish works of Man.

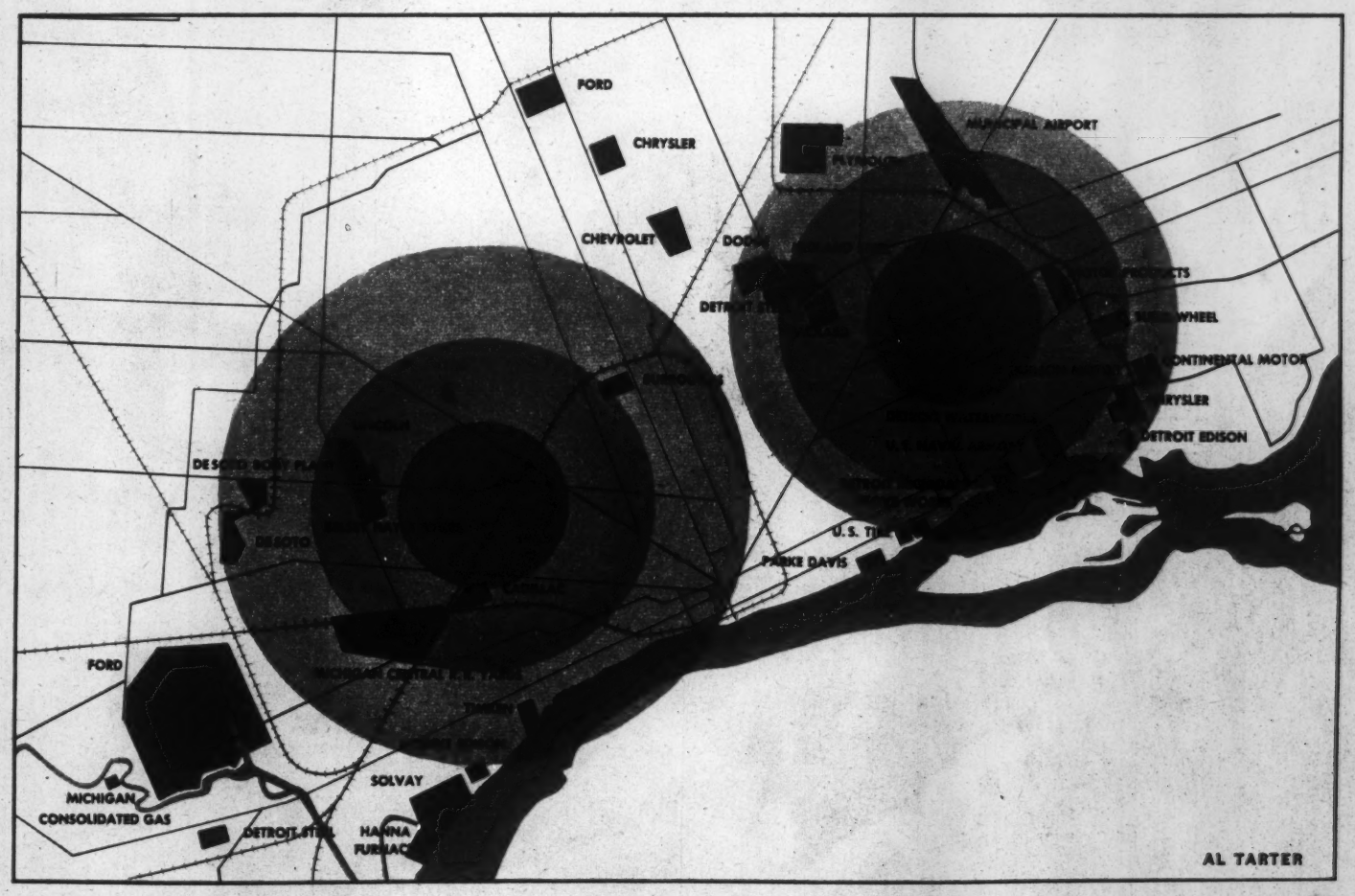
Let us repeat and remember that it was senseless and unnecessary. It accomplished nothing but the defeat of the instigators. It ended several years of an "armed truce." We know now that this armed truce could have been prolonged indefinitely; it should have been resolved peacefully—except that in all history it has never worked out that way.

The bombing raids were costly for the UN. The young men who gave their lives in the first stages of the first phase of the third World War were members of the same generation that Stalin had tried to recruit as members of the "Youth Movement for

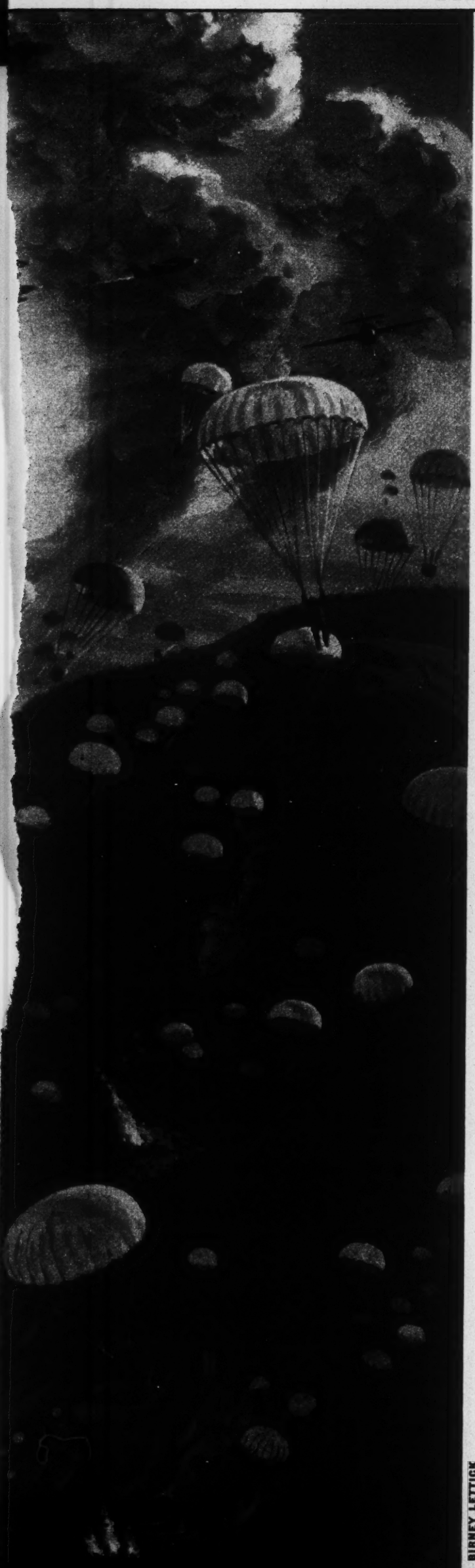


Atomic terror attack on Chicago blasted 28 square miles of downtown and water-front districts. As by-product, terrified animals in Union Stockyards three miles away broke loose, hampering civil defense work

Two atomic raids, damaging area of roughly 50 square miles, battered Detroit's great automobile industry, with even remote factories hurt by flash fires. Massive repair job swiftly restored plant operations



— — PREVIEW OF THE WAR WE DO NOT WANT — —



BIRNEY LETTICK

Peace." Many lives were sacrificed needlessly because of the traditional tendency of politicians to put political expediency first. The late and greatly lamented Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg had said, shortly before he died, that in his devotion to a bipartisan foreign policy he was thinking of the next generation rather than the next election, but his words of wisdom were not sufficiently heeded by some members of the U.S. Congress, who chose to chisel when they should have built. It is a matter of record that when this war started, in May, 1952, the United States had fewer than 97 operational B-36 bombers with which to insure our ability to bomb any point in the Soviet Union from bases in North America.

Although the UN air forces during this first phase of the war had a slight qualitative edge over the Reds, our planes were outnumbered in the principal combat areas by a ratio of five to three. This Soviet advantage was of great importance over the battlefields of Europe. American, British and French infantrymen who were veterans of World War II, with memories of complete Allied supremacy in the air, were particularly bitter that now they had to fight under skies dominated by the enemy. (The same was true of the last remnants of the UN occupation forces in the Korean "Dunkerque," who were subjected to unremitting air and submarine attacks before they could reach the comparative safety of Japan.)

The Reds pushed forward with powerful ground forces of half a million men across the north German plain. This massive movement was orderly and deliberate. They did not seek to duplicate the speed of the German blitz of May, 1940. They were properly aware of the dangers to their lines of communication through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, northern Yugoslavia and Germany. They knew all too well that these areas between the U.S.S.R. and the theater of operations were to a very large extent hostile territory. The mounting spirit of revolt in the satellite countries was now being fanned into flames by Tito's indomitable resistance and by numbers of secret agents from the Western democracies. No road, no railroad track, no bridge of strategic importance could be considered safe from sabotage.

The heavily outnumbered UN forces could wage only a war of attrition—a strategy of "hold and retreat"—to impose upon the Reds the maximum

I Saw Them Chute into the Urals

By LOWELL THOMAS

CBS's Lowell Thomas, one of six top newsmen chosen to cover Task Force Victory—the 1953 airborne operation to destroy the Soviet A-bomb stockpile deep in the Ural Mountains—made this recording as he, and others, were flown out to safety

TONIGHT, in the Ural Mountains, what remains of the airborne force of 10,000 UN troops and paratroopers who landed behind the Soviet border at dawn this morning are fighting for their lives. This must necessarily be a sketchy report. The Reds have been pouring in troops all day. Our losses are heavy. Some say 50 per cent. Others put it higher. It is much too early to tell, for the fight will rage for days. I was lucky. I was pinned down at the airfield. Otherwise I would not be recording this report now.

At the Tel Aviv air base, they had assigned me to a transport due to land the moment UN paratroopers seized the Soviet flying field. Our plane carried engineering specialists and nuclear physicists. Their job: to draw the teeth of the Soviets' last remaining A-bombs in the subterranean tunnels of the Ural Mountains a mile or two from the airfield.

I rode up front with the pilot, Captain Glen Hastings, of Elmora, Pennsylvania. Behind us, stretched out to the horizon, transports of every description hunched together. You had to queue up to get into the U.S.S.R. this morning. Our first glimpse of action over the Urals: the terrifying air battles between Red and UN jets. On the outcome, our lives depended.

When we reached the area, paratroopers and equipment were still drifting down onto the Soviet air base, which had been blasted by high air-burst A-bombing 15 minutes before. (This leaves no dangerous amount of radioactivity on the ground.) Even now, we were in the thick of the air battle.

Jets flashed through the sky at incredible speeds, ranging all the way from the stratosphere to the very treetops. Their MIGs made passes at our transports continuously. Some were able to get through our air cover. Scarcely a mile from us, I saw one MIG with guns blazing swoop down on a Fairchild Packet. The big transport broke up into chunks of wreckage as it plunged.

The landing on the rough field, which had been ripped by atomic explosions, knocked the wind out of us. We were in the midst of the most awful devastation I've ever seen. Trees and bushes up to two miles away were afire. The very ground was black—seared by the A-bombing. Thousands of Red garrison troops must have been blasted to eternity; but as we poured out of the plane, we were made painfully aware that not all of them had been killed—Red troops were counterattacking.

It was suicide; at the perimeter, our paratroopers cut them down. But they kept coming, overran and completely wiped out a company of ours, and in minutes were pushing across the field. They would have recaptured it, but for the constant arrival of new detachments of UN troops. Streaming from the transports, these reinforcements went into action. Our primary objective, the holding of the airstrip, was achieved —but for how long?

Along with the other reporters here, I was pinned down at the field. I could not get to the area of the biggest battle—at the mouth of the underground tunnels leading to the Reds' A-bomb chambers. From all reports, we suffered our greatest casualties from Soviet troops well entrenched in concrete-and-steel pillboxes protecting the entrances. Flame throwers eventually routed them.

The Reds fought to the death defending their A-bomb stockpile. Safe in their subterranean stronghold, they survived the atomic blasting and then sallied forth against our troops. These were almost wiped out, but the remnants held their ground until reinforcements came up.

Our troops finally forced an entrance into the tunnels, and the nuclear physicists began their extremely sensitive work. They did it well. In this heavily protected air-convoy, we are carrying out certain fissionable material without which Stalin's A-bombs are useless.

Task Force Victory has been a complete success. The Reds will never drop another A-bomb. But we have left behind us, in that dark valley of the Urals, our troops. They are slowly being overrun by the Soviet hordes who have been arriving all day. If we can hold onto the airfield for a few days—and despite the terrible odds, we hope to do that—survivors can be flown out to safety and to the unending gratitude which the free world owes them.

Stalin's son, on a reckless Saar reconnaissance flight, was shot down and captured—in full regalia as a General of the Red Air Force

cost in men and matériel for every yard that they gained. Our own costs were enormous. The UN was compelled to trade precious lives for precious time. The heavy battle casualties were by no means limited to the troops. The miserable masses of refugees were pushed ahead of the Red Army to detonate the mine fields. When these plodding refugees blocked the roads, thereby obstructing the Soviet advance, they were massacred.

Throughout this first phase of the war, from May to December, 1952, the UN buildup of arms continued unceasingly. The Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel were themselves major battlefields as they had been in 1942. The Soviet *schnörkel* submarines inflicted severe losses in tonnage and in human lives.

On September 4, 1952, a Red Army task force landed in Alaska and succeeded in capturing Nome. It was by no means a major operation indicating serious invasion, but it was extremely effective at the time as propaganda and as a strategic diversion. It caused many people in the U.S. to demand that we withdraw all of our forces from Europe, the Middle East and other points overseas for the defense of our own continent. For this was the first time in 91 years that hostile troops had landed on the North American mainland.

Two days after the landings in Alaska the Red air force delivered the first atomic bomb on American territory. Previously, its main bombing emphasis had been on our overseas bases.

The first atomic target was Hanford, a village on the Columbia River in the state of Washington, a dot on the map, of which few people had ever heard although its identity as the site of an atomic bomb plant had been no secret. Immediately, the American people jumped to the frightened conclusion that this bombing had been done from newly established bases in Alaska. Such was not the case. The base for the raid was on the Chukotski Peninsula in Siberia.

Nine Tupolev bombers, the Soviet copy of the B-29, participated. Only three of these carried atom bombs, the others serving as decoys. One of these three was destroyed in mid-air, another was turned back and dropped its bomb near Vancouver, British Columbia, then crashed into the Canadian forest wilderness. Some of the bombers actually returned to their Siberian bases. The crews of badly damaged planes bailed out and not all of these men were captured or accounted for. We eventually learned that some of them were secret agents equipped with civilian clothes, fake papers, plenty of dollars and a good working knowledge of the English language (in fact, two of them, captured later, were American Communist bail-jumpers).

The bomb which was dropped on Hanford was two and a half times greater in explosive power than the original American bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima.

* * *

Having achieved this spectacular strike on a remote, pinpointed military target, the Soviets next aimed to produce unadulterated terror. They wisely selected the most famous industrial city of all—Detroit. This time only one plane carried an atom bomb, but that one reached its target with perfect precision. This bomb exploded above Twenty-third Street and Hancock, West. It visited fearful destruction, devastation and death on an area of about 28 square miles. The annihilating effects of the bomb covered an area of two square miles, about the Lincoln and Cadillac plants, while fire caused extensive damage to the huge Ford plant three and a half miles away. Among the plants outside the radius of damage was the huge Kaiser-Frazer works 23 miles to the west.

The attacks on more distant points, such as Detroit and subsequently on New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago, were all "suicide" raids, as the Soviets had no bombers with sufficient range for returning to home bases. However, as in the case of the Hanford raid, those crews which had to bail out included a number of trained MVD agents for espionage and sabotage.

Casualties were immeasurably greater than they should have been because of the failure of civil defense. This failure was not due primarily to lack of intelligent planning. The trouble was that the plans had remained on paper. The American people had not bothered to learn that civil defense involves the active, instantaneous participation of every able-bodied man, woman and child.

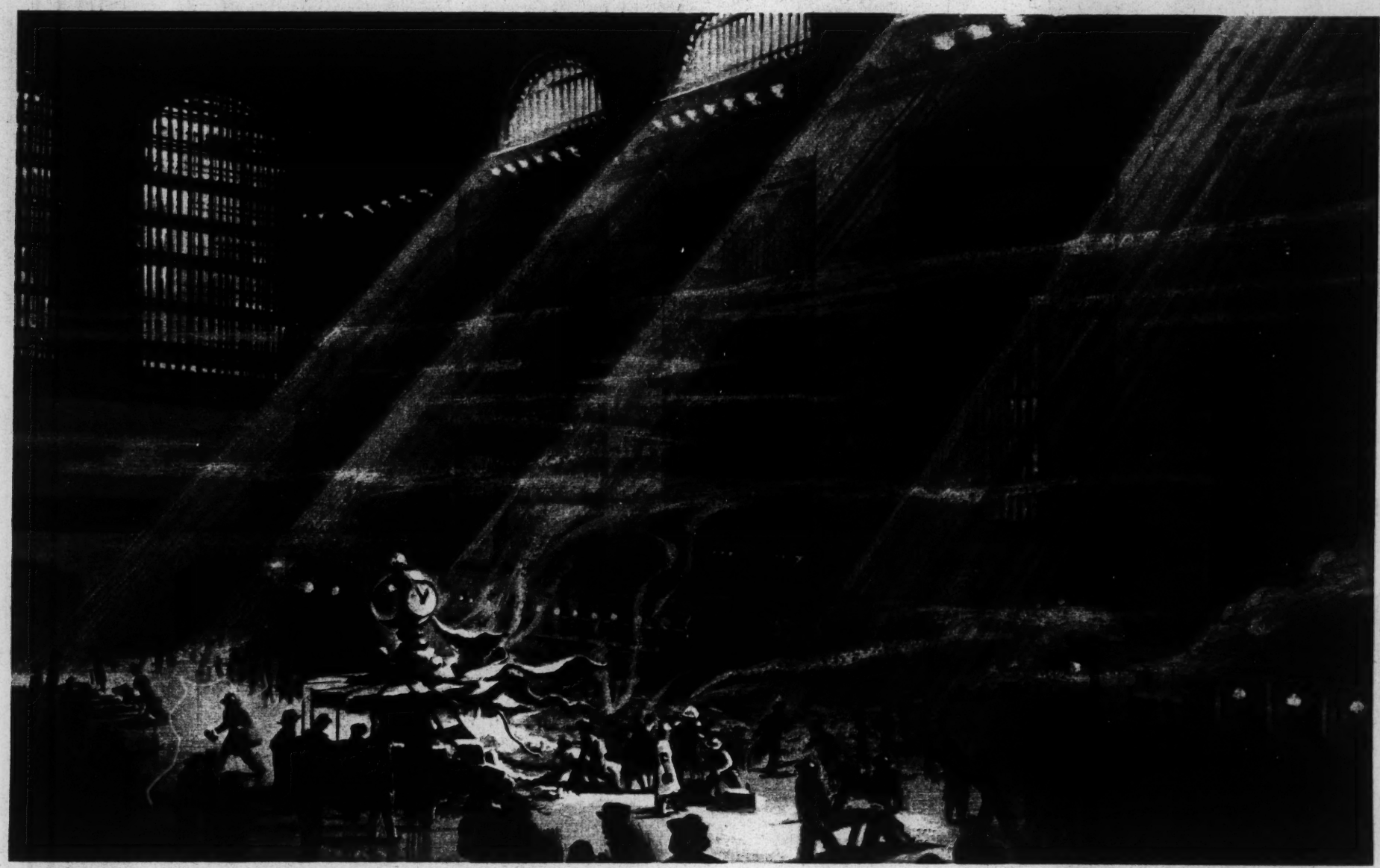
When an atom bomb hit northern London in October, 1952, the casualties were less than half those in the first raid on New York, although the area of destruction was more than twice as large. (In New York the area was nine square miles with the first bomb, 12 square miles with the second, the radius of the blasts being restricted by the concentration of steel-constructed skyscrapers; in London the area was 27 square miles, extending from Kensington to Golders Green.)

The explanation of the difference in the number of casualties was obvious: the experienced Londoners knew how to behave themselves under fire.

It was not the deficiencies of civil defense which proved most shocking to the Americans; they felt they could remedy that themselves and intensive training started in deadly earnest in every city, town and crossroads village.

The real wave of fear that swept over the U.S. and threatened for a time to have disastrous consequences to the whole war effort was caused by the seeming failure of national defense. How had the Soviets got through? Were the operators of those far-flung radar stations all asleep at the switch, as on the morning of Pearl Harbor? Where were all the interceptor planes at the secret airfields in Alaska, Canada and Greenland? There was a widely held belief that the Soviets were beating us at our own game, or what we had been kidded into imagining was our own game.

It took the American people a long time to realize that the Communists were not outdoing us in



BIRNEY LETTICK

In an effort to terrorize people, Soviet agents planted bomb in New York's Grand Central Terminal, killed 22. Americans were outraged

atomic bombing—in fact, the ratio was roughly 100 to 1 the other way round. But every bomb that they delivered loomed huge in the headlines and the known casualty lists, whereas no word came out of the Soviet Union as to the effect of any bomb dropped by us. To the average American, or the average Briton, the announcement of a bomb dropped on a steelworks in the Caucasus was as impersonal and uninspiring as an explosion on the planet Jupiter.

The American people were given plenty of cause for alarm in those days. The first bomb on New York fell between Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations (the actual point of detonation was above Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street), taking a particularly heavy toll of lives in the concentrated garment district. The blast sheared off the entire tower of the Empire State Building and gutted the UN Building with its 5,400 windows through which people of all races had looked in the hope of seeing a better world.

In Chicago the area of greatest damage stretched from the Lincoln Park Zoo on the North to Thirtieth Street on the South Side, from Sacramento Boulevard in the west to the breakwater of the Outer Harbor. The awful concussion of this first A-bomb attack on Chicago released hundreds of crazed animals from the stockyards into the streets, which impeded considerably the rescue work.

The day after the first attack on Chicago, the President flew to that stricken city and broadcast a speech which had a reassuring effect on the entire nation. He explained the enormous problems involved in making entirely secure "the new frontiers of freedom, which cover thousands of miles of arctic wilderness all the way from the Bering Strait to the island of Spitsbergen."

He revealed figures on the number of Soviet heavy bombers, bound for American targets, which had been detected by radar and shot down by the U.S. and Canadian air forces. He said, "These are achievements which cannot be dramatized from day to day in the news. I cannot reveal where or how these interceptions have been made, since this would be information of utmost value to the enemy, but I can tell you that our defenses are strong and getting stronger by the minute."

The President said that the Red Army which had landed in Alaska had been "written off" by Stalin. "Our Navy and Air Force," he said, "have made it impossible for the Soviets to maintain supply lines to the troops whom they so rashly sent onto American soil."

The President spoke with biting scorn of "those patriots who, at the first hint of approaching danger, loaded up their cars and station wagons with provisions and fled from our great cities." He shrewdly used this scathing reference as an introduction to the announcement of extremely rigorous gasoline rationing.

The President dropped his own bombshell near the end of the speech. He broke the news that General of the Red Air Force Vassily Stalin, son of the Communist Czar of all the Russias, had been shot down by French antiaircraft batteries while on a reckless reconnaissance flight over the Saar. The bomber that he was piloting made a belly landing and young Stalin and the members of his staff "are now prisoners of the United Nations."

This was not considered a serious loss to Soviet armed might, but it made pleasant reading.

* * *

In general, the President's speech expressed a sober optimism which was justified by subsequent developments. The Soviets had paid a heavy penalty in strategic bombers for their accomplishments in the raids on American cities and on London. (They never atom-bombed Paris, Rome or any other capital on the European continent because the military advantages would have been negligible and the political liabilities very great indeed, for such bombs would have obliterated the Communist parties in France, Italy and other Western democracies.) Furthermore, in this first phase of the war the relatively small stockpile of Soviet atom bombs was largely depleted.

But, production of these weapons was being stepped up; the world had not yet seen the end of Soviet atomic bombing—not by any means.

The first phase of World War III ended on the morning of Christmas Day, 1952.

This was D day for the great Communist offensive which was intended to complete the conquest of Western Europe and to make the British Isles untenable as bases. The time seemed favorable for crushing conquest. The U.S.S.R. air force was still superior in strength. By the spring of 1953, this superiority might be wiped out. Furthermore, the next five months would bring formidable reinforcements of ground troops and armor to the UN armies in Europe.

So they started the big decisive push, and on that morning, the birthday of the Prince of Peace, the UN defenders opened up for the first time with atomic artillery.

Many writers and many soldiers have attempted to describe the havoc of these battles but nobody has come close to the terrible reality. The massed forces of the Soviets, depending as they constantly did on heavy concentrations of docile flesh and blood, provided tragically large targets. In the space of 15 minutes the UN's atomic artillery inflicted on the Communist infantry an atomic barrage equal in power and intensity to a barrage of 1,000,000 shells from the heavy howitzers of World War II.

To this day, more than seven years later, we can make no more than wild guesses at the extent of the losses suffered by the Soviets during the week that followed Christmas, 1952. We do know a great deal, from interrogation of Russian soldiers captured at the time, and from much of Russian literature that has been written since the war, of the demoralization that was produced by the first tactical atomic weapons. *(Continued on page 68)*

WILLIAM REUSSWIG

Led by a convict named Berzin, the political prisoners mutinied at Elgen camp in Siberia. With explosives used

FREEDOM—AT LONG

Mr. Koestler has recently returned from a three-month journey through Russia. He traveled extensively through the Ukraine, the Moscow region, and was the first correspondent to be admitted to the "Convicts' Republic" (Kolymskaya Respublika Osoozhdyonnykh) on the Kolyma Peninsula in Siberia, about which, since the liberation began, only vague and fantastic rumors have reached the outside world. Mr. Koestler's visit was sponsored by UNIHOPE—the United Nations Housing and Providing Enterprise. The following are edited extracts from his diary. —THE EDITORS

Kharkov, June 30, 1960

FROM the air all the cities of the Ukraine—Kiev, Voronezh, Kharkov, Poltava—seem to have been designed according to one pattern. Near the industrial centers you see two or three huge circular patches; their diameters vary between half a mile and three miles. These patches are the areas of total destruction, which have been cleared and plowed up by UNIHOPE's flying bulldozer squads and converted into vegetable plots. "Later on" public buildings and parks are supposed to replace them, but this "later on," which is incessantly on every Russian's lips, still belongs to the distant future.

In the past, at any rate, the potatoes and cabbages grown on these plots saved the lives of thousands of citizens in the devastated towns during the famine years of 1957-'58. From the air, the circular plots look like huge greenish-brown disks. Between and around them sprawl the "old cities" or what remains of them; buildings are propped and patched up by improvised means, with windows boarded up for lack of glass and shattered balconies shaved off the scar-faced façades—the whole looking very dreary and depressing.

Outside the "old cities" you see the new quarters of prefabricated houses—five, ten, twenty thousand mass-produced little dwelling cubes, laid out in geometrical patterns by UNIHOPE's building experts. These "Woolworth villages," as aesthetically sensitive visitors call them because they look as if they had been assembled in the five-and-ten-cent store, are nevertheless colorful and gay—from the air you get the impression of huge polka-dot ties and ribbons fanning out of the old cities into the surrounding steppe.

The living space provided is only 60 square feet per individual, which means that there are two people to a medium-sized room, but for the Russians this is a luxury which they have never known before.

(It should be remembered that in the process of industrialization the Soviet regime herded millions of peasants into the towns without providing dwelling facilities for them, so that in 1950 two entire families of the average lower-income class—in other words, eight to ten people—had to share one room. When the Curtain was lifted and yielded its

in road building, they blew up the guard towers, overpowered and killed their captors. Then the revolt spread

LAST

With the defeat of Communist imperialism, the victors also won responsibility for humanity's last chance at salvation. They met this challenge with glorious vision

By ARTHUR KOESTLER

secret, the Soviet Union stood revealed as one gigantic, chaotic slum.)

Food and housing were the two nightmare problems which faced the United Nations in liberated Russia. So long as these were not solved, the word "liberation" remained a mockery. The historic achievement of our Atlantic civilization was not that we won the war—but that we were able to transform the greatest army ever known into the greatest welfare organization ever known.

The Berlin air lift had proved that the transformation of a destructive force into a providing force was not only technically possible, but also produced quicker results than any philanthropic welfare organization could achieve. UNIHOPE was an enlargement of the Berlin air lift on a scale of approximately 1,000,000 to 1. The flying Bulldozer Squads, "Operation Harvest," "Operation Vitamin C" and "Operation Housing" saved not only the vanquished Russians; they also saved the victors from the moral disasters which previous wars had brought in their wake. The first World War had been followed by an irresponsible jazz age; the second, by half of Europe falling from Hitler's frying pan into Stalin's fire. The third produced UNIHOPE—and restored the shaken self-confidence of our civilization.

Kharkov, July 5th (Election Day)

The elections to the Kharkov Municipal Council —the first free elections since 1917—were a rather disappointing affair with touches of crude comedy. No fewer than 22 parties and "programs" competed for the six council seats; among them:

The Unified Monarchist Great-Russian Party.

The Ukrainian Separatist Party.

The Peasant Party (individual farmers and small-holders).

The Agrarian Co-operative Party.

The Liberal Democratic Party and *The Democratic Liberal Party.* (The program of these two parties of the urban middle classes is undistinguishable, but their leaders are involved in a mortal personal feud.)

The Democratic Workers' Party (free Labor Unionists).

The Syndicalist Workers' Party (followers of Kropotkin's theory of ideal anarchism).

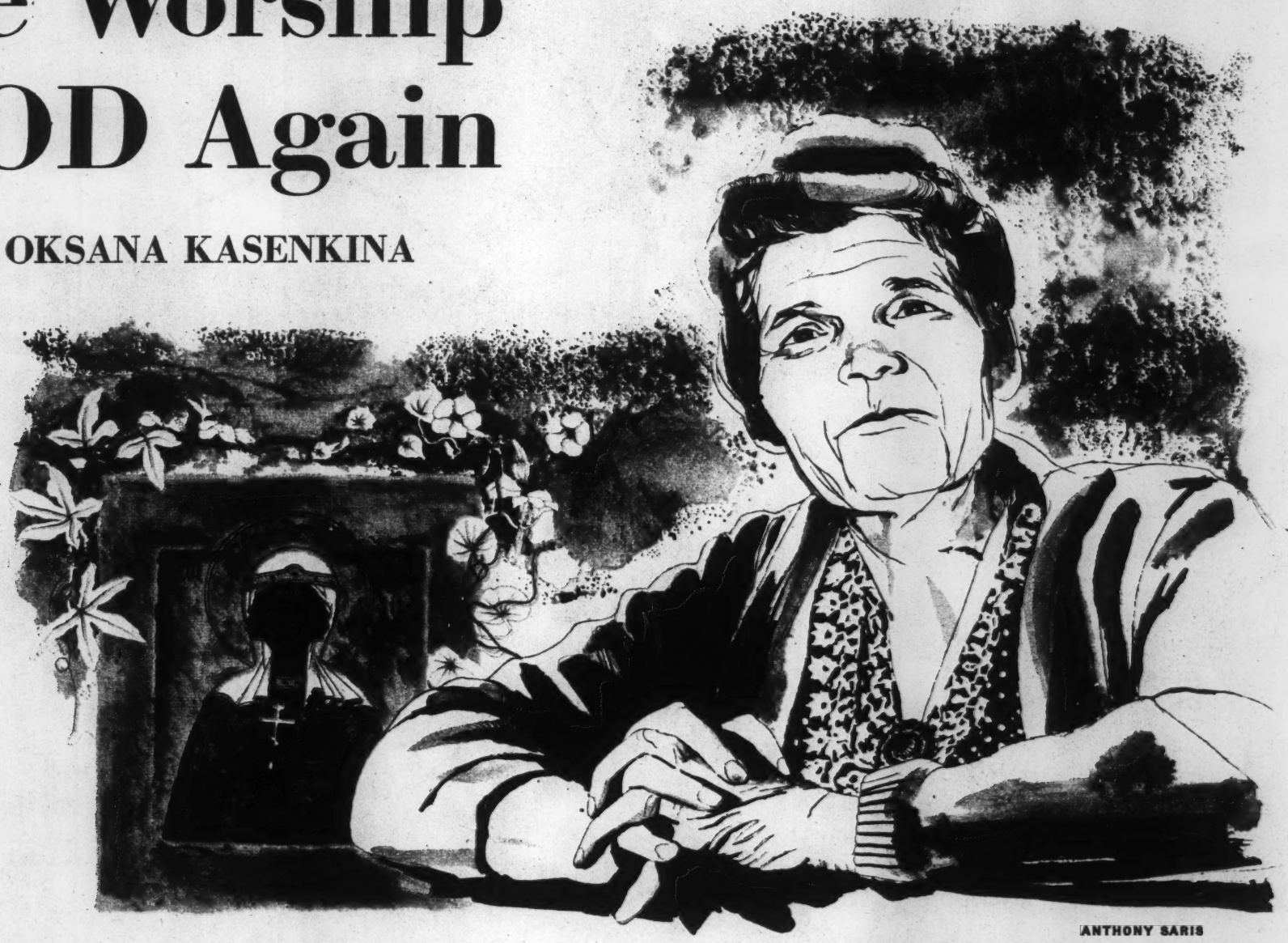
The Avengers of Trotsky. (This group preaches in a more or less disguised form that Communism was a good thing under Lenin and Trotsky and only became a bad thing under Stalin. They are a minor headache for our security service.)

The "Kontry" (former political prisoners and deportees; derived from the abbreviation of "counterrevolutionary element," which was their designation under the Soviet regime. This influential group is held together by a kind of *esprit de corps;* no definite political program).

So much for the *(Continued on page 48)*

We Worship GOD Again

By OKSANA KASENKINA



ANTHONY SARIS

Slavyansk, Ukraine, 1960

IT WAS the summer of 1948. I was looking out from a third-floor window into the courtyard of the Soviet Consulate in New York. Far below me was a telephone cable. I climbed onto the ledge. Behind me was a life of fear, hunger, cold and brutality. I whispered the prayer my mother had taught me. Then I leaped to freedom.

Millions of women in my homeland would have taken the same opportunity, but they had to wait until Stalin destroyed himself and his whole regime in the war which ended in 1955. I was one of the lucky ones, for I had the chance to escape.

I never intended to return to Russia—at least as long as it remained Stalin's dungeon. But today, with Russia free and unfettered, it is the duty of Russians like myself to aid in its reconstruction. Thus it was that I journeyed here to my father's house three months ago. It was the first time in 15 years I had seen my homeland.

Everybody is hopeful about this New Russia of 1960. It would be wrong, of course, to say that all the women of Russia are happy; they are not. Their menfolk are gone. Indeed, there are few families who have not lost a father, a son, or some other loved one. Yet the freedom which women are enjoying here now, after 38 years of terror under the Reds, is in itself a great compensation.

This may be difficult for the women of the Western World to understand, but it is a fact nevertheless. For example, under Stalin every five families had one MVD (secret police) agent watching them. One's every move was watched. People were afraid to talk to one another. The atmosphere, whether it was in a big city or a small village, was always tense and cautious. Neighbors suspected one another of being informers. For every day somebody would be arrested, to disappear into the unknown.

I remember many of my friends being taken away by the MVD and then being sent to Siberia for no other reason than they had commented unfavorably on some facet of the regime. Very few of them returned.

Indeed, this terror which gripped the Soviet Union can best be understood if one remembers that one tenth of the entire population of 212,000,000 was sent to labor camps—in the frozen wastes of Siberia or elsewhere. The very existence of these concentration camps—for that is what they were—provided the MVD with the greatest psychological weapon of fear the world has ever known. And the long arm of the MVD reached outside the borders of the Soviet Union, too.

A few months after my escape, I received a letter. Inside the envelope was a single sheet of paper heavily bordered in black. In the center of the page there was one sentence: "Your blood will be exterminated in the Soviet Union." I am still searching for my relatives.

When I returned here, I found my father's comfortable five-room house desolate and deserted. The big terraces surrounding the building were nearly hidden by the wild rose bushes growing untended in profusion everywhere. For a long time I stood looking at the house and the grounds. Memories came flooding back . . . my son, Oleg, born without a doctor or midwife and being christened by a priest who came out of hiding to perform the christening ceremony . . . the government reported Oleg missing in action in World War II . . . my daughter Sylva dying from starvation during the terrible famine of the collectivization years . . . the arrest and disappearance of my beloved husband, Demyan. As I looked at the place, the artesian well in the overgrown garden sprinkled quietly as though shedding tears of sympathy with me for the bitter memories which came back at that moment.

Inside the house I found a cruel reminder of Stalin's police state. After World War II, when I returned here, I discovered that the Gestapo had used one room for interrogation purposes. I found blood spattered waist-high on the walls. During World War III, this room was used once again as a torture chamber—this time by the MVD. Even today I still wonder how many innocent Russian people passed through the hands of Stalin's gangsters—in this house which once knew such happiness.

One of the first things I did was to take the family icon in its protective mahogany frame and restore it to its former place in that room. Occasionally now, as the sun shines onto the spotlessly white walls, it seems to stop for a moment to pick out the image.

Every home in Russia has its icon today, and there is a great spiritual reawakening throughout the land. Most of these holy paintings were hidden for years, for religion under Stalin was merely a political instrument. But in Russia today, the people are enjoying glorious freedom of religion—as they are enjoying other precious things of the West.

We are rebuilding our town, and the Slavyansk festival has returned. All sorts of goods are on sale; cattle is on exhibition, and there are countless tents and wagons—the whole a great colorful fair with gypsies and everybody wearing their best clothes.

But there is no real happiness here, only a grim gaiety, for the Russian people are still in a state of shock. There is, however, great relief—one can feel it all over Russia—for the people no longer live in terror of anything or anybody. Today the words of Lincoln, "of the people, by the people and for the people," apply to the people of Russia as never before. Under Stalin it was "of the state, by the state, for the state." The "people" did not enter into this warped credo, for there was one great flaw in Stalin's thinking: he did not like the Russian people. THE END

Women of Russia

By MARGUERITE HIGGINS

Moscow, 1960

WE BUMPED through the crowded, bustling streets of Moscow, past the fine new buildings sprouting everywhere out of the jagged ruins, past the jungle of debris that was once the Kremlin and then the city was behind us. Suddenly Marina Kupryanova's tough peasant fingers gripped my arm. I had found this frail old woman 50 miles from Moscow vainly searching hospitals and registration centers for her youngest and last son. Now I was driving her home.

She motioned to stop the jeep. Turning, she took a long look at the strange sky line that will one day be a new dignified Moscow again, and said: "Moscow was the beginning and the end and now it is the beginning again."

My Russian is still poor and halting. I could just barely understand Marina, but I certainly shared her sense of unreality. I had seen Moscow at the close of the war in 1955 and my last impression had been one of decay and unredeemable chaos. Now it is hard to believe that so much has been accomplished in five short years of peace. Truly it is the beginning again not only for Moscow but for the whole of Russia.

My meeting with Marina Kupryanova was lucky both from a journalistic and a human point of view. She is one of those rare persons who can answer questions in a colorful and compact manner. Such a gift is a godsend to a journalist like myself who is fighting a daily newspaper deadline, but she has proved to be much more than a speedy source of information. This tough, amazingly resilient old woman is symbolic, to me at least, of the Russian ordeal of the last 43 years.

Marina was born a peasant, saw her husband, a revolutionary, killed by the White armies. She worked in the fields as a laborer, raised a family of five sons, and survived World Wars II and III. Two of her sons died in World War II. Another was killed, along with his wife, by a direct hit on a factory in the Moscow area—in 1953. The black sheep of the family—an MVD (secret police) man—was literally torn to pieces by his own people during the uprising in Moscow a few months before the end of the war. The fifth and youngest son is still missing.

Today, Marina, like millions of other Russian women—young and old—is alone, for this is a nation terribly shorn of men. She lives now with a hundred other refugees in one of the immense rooms of the huge palace which long ago belonged to the Sheremyetyev counts in the village of Kuskovo, about six miles from Moscow. Bunks of crude splintery wood are stacked four-high around the big rectangle; smoke from a dilapidated stove clouds the room; its acrid aroma cannot smother the smell of so many unwashed human beings living in such proximity, but it is home to Marina, for she was born there, the daughter of a coachman, 73 years ago.

After the 1917 Revolution, the Soviets carefully preserved the palace and its priceless contents of tapestries, carpets, chandeliers and *objets d'art*, along with the lakes, parks and magnificent statuary throughout the grounds, to show the Russian people how exorbitantly the nobles of the czarist regime lived. Red placards told how this fantastic private habitat was supported by the labor of 200,000 serfs. And everywhere in Kuskovo, the visitors were greeted during Stalin's regime with the slogan: "It is the Soviets who have saved you from serfdom." Marina has an answer to that in the form of a proverb I have heard many times throughout liberated Russia: "The czars held us with chains of gold; the Soviets with chains of steel."

As we drove on toward the suburb of Kuskovo, Marina's home, my mind went back to those terrible days of 1955 when the city, without leadership of any kind other than mob rule, lay choked with rubble and death, pervaded *(Continued on page 80)*

Fashion-starved Moscow women jammed huge Dynamo Stadium for their first style show—even though only a handful could see stage clearly

WALTER RICHARDS

JOHN McDERMOTT

Poltava, a pleasant city in the Ukraine, felt the power of UN bombing because radar equipment was made there. But the Russians are a durable people, and they quickly began rebuilding, helped by UN equipment./ The fluorescent light factory (below) was completely restored after fighting stopped

Out of the Rubble—
A NEW RUSSIA

By STUART CHASE

Poltava, Ukraine, 1960

I FIRST saw Poltava more than 30 years ago. It was in July, and after a long drive across dusty fields, we turned a corner and a view suddenly opened of a green valley with arching trees, a lazy river where children were bathing, and white-walled houses beyond, with gilded onion domes rising above the foliage. A long straight road led up the hill to the heart of the town, cool under the trees. Here was a circular park, with public buildings around it, and trees radiating out.

Here too was the museum with many charming examples of *kustar* work, the age-old peasant handicrafts of the region. I remember carved and painted farm carts, bright pottery and drawer after drawer of Easter egg shells in lovely colored designs. I remember too a pretty dreadful oil painting of the Battle of Poltava, cannon belching, horses rearing, generals pitching, all complete. For it was here, in 1709, in the nearby fields that Peter the Great defeated Charles of Sweden and drove him, wounded in the foot, into Turkey. Europe suddenly became aware of a new Great Power rising in the steppes and forests of the north.

It is all very different here now in the year 1960. Yet I cannot help but think that if this war had not been limited, if it had not been intelligently fought, with bombing of civilians avoided, and decent peace terms continuously guaranteed the Russian people, I should hardly be here writing this report.

Poltava for centuries had been what we would call a county seat or market place in the United States, a pleasant country town with a population of some 130,000. It has always been a sightly town, and still is, though considerably knocked around.

The plaza is still here with its trees, but the churches have been smashed beyond repair, with an occasional ruined wall still standing. A few ugly new apartment houses were built after World War II and some new factories to replace those destroyed under the Russian wartime scorched-earth policy. It is a patched-up town, but still retains some of its dignity.

One wing of the museum survives, and a case full of the Easter eggs, I am glad to report, is still to be seen. They bring up old memories of a sunny countryside when Russians thought that town and village could work together and build a bright new world. I remember stopping at a sugar factory not far away—only a blasted chimney is now left of it—which had broken down. The manager embraced me as I got out of the car, pointed to the lifeless mill and said, "Can you fix it?"

"I'm sorry," I said. "I am not an engineer. I am just an economist."

His face was the picture of desolation. Then it brightened. "But surely you know Henry Ford," he said. "Surely you Americans can fix any broken machinery?"

Before I left the area his factory was repaired, but not by me. That was long ago. And now, after a generation of trouble and anguish, a countryside repeatedly laid waste, the town's gilded domes in ruins, its people decimated, Poltava has come full cycle. Once again hope in the future is stirring!

There are more goods in the shops than I remember. Most of the people still look strong and healthy, and smile easily. There is a great sound of hammers, and masons are using the smashed public buildings as quarries to build new ones. Clothing is shabby but colorful. I do not see many beggars. Poltava had been through one world war and a terrible civil war when I saw it in the late 1920s, and now, by 1960, *(Continued on page 92)*

HARRY DEVLIN

FREE MEN AT WORK

By WALTER REUTHER

Moscow, 1960

AS OUR train rounded a curve, the old city of Nizhni Novgorod, surrounded by its stone wall, stood high above the palisades overlooking the river where the Oka slips into the arms of the Volga.

In czarist times Nizhni Novgorod had been a bustling outlet for trade in the Hanseatic League. Under the Soviet regime, Nizhni Novgorod came to be called Gorki, in keeping with the modest practice of the Politburo of renaming ancient cities after its dubious heroes.

A trade-union committee from the big Gorki Aftozavod (auto plant) was waiting for us at the station. Their dress was not much different from that I had seen when, in 1933, as a member of a group of American technicians, I had arrived at Gorki to help tool the plant to make Model-A Fords. I presented my credentials and introduced the other members of the Free Trade-Union Aid Committee, of which I was the chairman. I remembered the head of the Russian committee, Dmitri Malchin, as one of the more advanced technicians with whom I had worked in 1933. He greeted us, his deep voice reflecting sorrow over the past and hope for the future, saying, "When you were here before, the fever was to build. Now it is to rebuild—not only our cities, our factories, but more important, to rebuild our lives so that once again they belong to us and not to the state."

As we walked past the old hot-water tank that stood in the corner of the station, he remarked, "Three wars and three revolutions have not changed the Russian love for *tchai* (tea)."

On our way to the plant, which was built 10 miles from Nizhni Novgorod, on the banks of the Oka River, with machines and tools purchased from American automobile manufacturers, I outlined the purpose of our mission.

Our committee was one of a number of teams which had been dispatched to all parts of the new Provisional Russian Republic by the International Confederation of Free Trade-Unions, to assist in the building of free trade-unions and aid in the general work of economic rehabilitation. As president of the Automotive Division of the International Metalworkers Federation, I had been designated to head the team that was to work with the newly formed free trade-union group in the auto industry.

Gorki Aftozavod was to have been the Soviet version of the Ford River Rouge plant, but it gained its distinction building tanks rather than automobiles. A near miss by an atomic bomb severely damaged the plant and measurably hastened the collapse of the Soviet military machine.

Unthinkingly, I asked Malchin how the world had treated him since we had last seen each other. His face tense, he replied, "Let's not talk about the dark past. We who have managed to survive live and work for the new tomorrow. Eleven years in a Soviet slave labor camp broke my body; but, thank God, they could not break my spirit."

* * *

Later I learned how it had happened.

It was during the Stalin-Hitler pact. The Communist party secretary and trade-union officials were driving the workers for more and more tanks. At a meeting, a leader of the Stakhanovite movement from the central trade-union headquarters in Moscow had proposed that all workers speed up their already killing production pace and work additional overtime hours, without pay for the additional hours, as a token of esteem for Comrade Stalin, their beloved leader and defender of the working class.

The party and the trade-union, both, called upon key workers to pledge themselves to outproduce their fellow workers under a system of "Socialist competition" in which each worker, under the lash of propaganda and the threat of terrorism, was driven to outwork and outsweat the other.

Everything went well until they called upon Dmitri Malchin. His sense of fairness and decency was in open revolt against this inhuman speed-up. He attacked the Stakhanovite movement as a vicious sweatshop system that pitted worker against worker and which inhumanly attempted to drive workers for greater production under the guise of patriotism. His speech was cut short. He arrived bruised and beaten at the Siberian labor camp to undergo "political re-education."

Malchin, like millions of other Russian workers, had hoped that the Bolshevik Revolution which destroyed the tyranny of the czar would also end the exploitation of man by man. But they now learned that a new and more terrible system of tyranny and exploitation had been created—the exploitation of man by the totalitarian police state.

Following his liberation at the end of the war, Malchin returned to Gorki, and the workers, remembering his courage, elected him chairman of the Auto Workers' Council of the All-Russian Democratic Labor Federation.

Our committee spent the day going around the plant and discussing technical problems and new machine-tool requirements; surveying housing needs; and reviewing with the medical personnel the supplies they most needed. We wound up the afternoon by meeting with the Educational Committee of the trade-union group, who outlined their adult education program and pleaded with us for a motion picture projector and educational films on how a free democratic labor movement functions.

In the evening we met with the local union executive board, plant committee and shop stewards to discuss grievance procedure; how a free trade-union participates in the determination of the speed of the assembly line; methods for working out proper wage scales by job classifications; the economics of the auto industry. We reviewed the progress which the American workers and other free trade-union groups had made in the field of pensions, hospital-medical care programs, vacation pay, overtime provisions and other collective bargaining matters.

In introducing me to the meeting, Malchin said, "As the head of the Russian Automobile Trade-Union group, I have the *(Continued on page* 102*)*

JOHN PIKE

New World (formerly Red Army) Theater Company stages excellent production of Guys and Dolls, called *Bezdelniki i Zhenshchiny* in Russian

THE CURTAIN RISES . . .

By J. B. PRIESTLEY

Moscow, June 30, 1960

I HAVE just returned from several hours of talk, tea and tobacco (neither very good yet) at the Writers' Club. This is not, of course, the building in the center of Moscow that I knew when I was here in 1945. It is part of a trade-union club, near the outskirts, that the writers are occupying until they can build their own place.

All the time I was there today, it was crowded and seemed to crackle with excited talk. There is, of course, far more English spoken here than there was at the end of World War II, but much of it is hard to understand; and though I have an excellent interpreter (my old acquaintance Professor Karpov), I must confess that at my age I am beginning to find such cataracts of talk rather fatiguing. Anywhere else, in fact, it would have been unendurable, but here in Russia, even the talk of writers, never my own favorite conversationalists, can be endured for four or five hours. For now we are back to the old Russian atmosphere of tea, tobacco and huge rambling speculative talk, very different from the atmosphere of Communism, with its semimilitary Teutonic air, its discipline, curt commands and parrot propaganda phrases, which was obviously so wrong for these Slavs.

They still cannot believe that we writers in the West do not assemble in clubs like this, to criticize one another's work, to form groups with a common philosophy, to issue manifestoes and challenges. They did these things long before the Bolshevik Revolution, and now that the Politburo and the MVD are like an evil dream, they still do them, in the old Russian fashion. Fortunately, this self-grouping of Russian intellectuals and artists, so strange to us in the West, makes it easier for a visitor to understand what is happening here now. At first it all seems so confusing and clamorous that one is in despair; but then, after listening to representative types, a pattern begins to emerge.

First, however, we must remember what happened to the arts here during the Reds' regime. There were four periods. The first, just after the Revolution in 1917, was one of wild experiment, with Meyerhold in the theater and Mayakovsky among the poets, and the new Mass Man being expressed in the most eccentric individualistic fashion, while Lenin, whose own taste was conservative, shrugged his shoulders at these antics. Then the party said that this wild work would not do, that the arts must be understood and enjoyed by the workers, now faced with Five-Year Plans and much hard sacrifice.

There arrived the long second period, that of Socialist Realism, which meant in fact a technically conventional treatment of themes approved by the party. This produced the plays about correct "Soviet heroes," the novels about cement works, and pictures that looked like the duller exhibits of the British Royal Academy of 1882. The third period, very short, was ushered in by World War II, and allowed the artist to glorify ordinary patriotic feeling, with much emphasis on great Russian leaders, so that Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great surprisingly popped up in novels, histories, plays, films, as Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist heroes.

Then, in 1946, when the Politburo took the fateful wrong turn, there began the fourth, last and worst period. The artists were rigidly clamped onto the narrowest possible party line. Genuine creative men went into retreat, some of them abandoning their art in despair, as subservient hacks passed resolutions applauding the megalomaniac policy of the party bosses. Stalin was addressed in terms so fulsome that they would have embarrassed Genghis Khan. Almost all links with the Western World were severed. A country that had discovered everything, that had invented everything worth inventing, and that was now governed by men possessing a divine infallibility, did not need to import foreign works of art, to learn what the rest of the world was thinking and feeling, to refresh its own spirit at the universal fountain of human experience. The censorship was complete, the darkness almost total, until both were destroyed by the fury of war.

The first result of the liberation here, as everybody will remember, was a huge excited demand for anything foreign and Western, for books and plays, pictures, films, ballets and operas totally unlike the Cominform *(Continued on page 62)*

Start the Presses!

By ERWIN CANHAM

Moscow, 1960

IT SEEMS unreal, even now, to stroll out to the lobby in the shoddy prefab which passes by the name of the Hotel Metropole, and look at the newsstand. And listening to the radio doesn't make sense, either.

Freedom of expression in Russia is still in a very explosive stage. The dozen to 15 single-sheet newspapers somehow printed here (the number varies almost from day to day) illustrate the wild confusion of liberated Russian thought. With the exception of Alexander Viktorov's New Word *(Novoye Slovo)*, they are violently opinionated partisan sheets.

But the Russians have also turned hungrily to the world from which they were formerly barred. They have a mixed diet. It includes the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, the composite edition of the American Press *(Amerikanskaya Gazeta*—the wartime world edition of the New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, San Francisco Chronicle and the Chicago Tribune) which is printed from plastic plates here in Moscow, and British and French papers, Switzerland's excellent *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, plus other representative dailies from all over the world.

American magazines are in great demand, particularly for their typical advertising. But the Russian editions of the popular U.S. magazines far outsell the English editions. Newsstands are loaded down with magazines such as Collier's *(Koliers)*, Life *(Zhizn)*, Time *(Vremya)*, Newsweek *(Novosti Nedeli)*, the Reader's Digest *(Chitatelskoye Obozreniye)* and the Saturday Evening Post *(Subbotnyaya Vyechernyaya Pochta)*. Quick, the pocket-sized magazine, recently made its appearance, but only in the English version, and this has only a tenth of the circulation of Russia's own capsule news magazine, which oddly enough is called *Skoreye*, meaning Quicker.

Most striking of all is to read the measured cadences of Walter Lippmann, set in double-column 10-point down the front page of the New Word and the dramatic prose of Walter Winchell in the widely circulated Light of the World *(Svet Mira)*, which in format looks like New York's Daily Mirror. Hollywood columns are very popular in all the papers that can get them. So is the comic-strip character *Seerotka Anya* (Little Orphan Annie), who reminds the Russians of the wanderings of their own tragic homeless children.

In short, the Russians are eager to read anything, eager to print their own personal and individual convictions, eager and exultant and undisciplined and exuberant in this heady air of freedom.

But let me begin the inconclusive and confused history of the postwar Russian press with the personal story of Alexander Viktorov. I first knew Alex when he was a minor press officer in the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1932. He was dark, slender, handsome, and looked more French or Polish than he did Russian.

At Geneva in those years Maxim Litvinov set the tone for the Soviets. It was a far cry from the days of Vishinsky, Molotov or Beria. In 1932, lots of old revolutionaries were still around. Among them Karl Radek, the famous Soviet publicist, Nikolai Krestinsky, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and such old Bolsheviks as Rykov, Bukharin and Tomsky. All of them had been purged by the mid-thirties.

And so, we thought, was Viktorov. He simply disappeared overnight from his job as head of the American Section in the Foreign Office. His foreign friends were sorry at his fate, for we all liked him, found him intelligent, flexible, and filled with healthy but discreet doubts.

We had not suspected the iron in his character. For Alex had not been purged. Deeply disillusioned, he had gone underground in Russia. And he had stayed underground during all of the second World War, *(Continued on page 104)*

УОЛТЭР УЫНЧЕЛ
В МОСКВЕ

WALTER WINCHELL IN MOSCOW

Moscow, 1960

Mr. and Mrs. Russia:

This is my first column to you—the Russian people. And perhaps there is no more fitting start than to recapitulate here the lessons of the last 15 years—lessons which, we may now believe, have finally set a pattern for the future of mankind.

In April, 1945, at the San Francisco conference to write the UN charter—while World War II was still raging—the seeds of World War III were sown. The reason was painfully obvious: no major power was willing to yield its sovereign power—to make war—to a single world authority strong enough to keep the peace. From the very start, Stalin, the Red Czar, deprived the United Nations of its virility by hamstringing every noble move to achieve a great and lasting world peace.

Stalin's idea of peace was to avoid full-scale war while grabbing off one nation after the other in a mad orgy of Communist imperialism. All this the Soviets did in your name, in an attempt to make the world believe that they represented the masses of the great Russian people. But the West was never misled; the free nations did not believe that you, the Russian people, wanted to follow a policy of aggression. Neither did the West believe that war was inevitable. Stalin's policy, as it was implemented by the cynical madmen in his rubber-stamp Politburo, forced the free world to rearm. We carried a gun because you did.

Thereafter, we were both ruled by the fear of who would shoot first. The analogy was as simple and as terrible as this: if two mortal enemies each know that the other is armed with a pistol, both will reach for their guns at the slightest provocation. The West again and again offered the hand of friendship, arguing that coexistence was possible. But Stalin kept the Iron Curtain sealed and ultimately—deliberately—fired the first shot.

Who knows the result better than you? Today, in 1960, even after five years of peace, the world is just beginning to emerge from the searing crucible of World War III. The suffering is not yet ended. But Stalin and the Politburo are no more; Russia is no longer a vast concentration camp of 212,000,000 victims. Russia is free. You, the Russian people, are equal partners with all the nations of the world in the unending responsibility to keep the peace.

And this is the world's last chance.

We have made fleets and armies as obsolete as the weapon-carrying individuals of long ago. But remember this: even then, no decent citizen wanted to carry death at his hip; he was forced to—to defend himself. Man had to become fully civilized to abandon reliance on force within his own community; this world of ours, we must hope and pray, has learned the same lesson.

Here is an example of what can be done: When the United States consisted of 13 separate units banded together under the Articles of Confederation, the founders of my country realized the arrangement would not last. By a miracle of compromise, they secured the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, by which all states agreed to be governed by powers delegated to the federal government.

This did not make a Virginian less a Virginian, or a Pennsylvanian less a Pennsylvanian. It did make them both Americans. When the great test of that theory came 74 years later, it was resolved in favor of the Union. And the Union was not saved by force, at Gettysburg; it was saved by the general acceptance of the concept born at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, by the decision that the same law—the Constitution—would continue to govern victor and vanquished alike. Permanent peace was won within the U.S. because it was clearly established that the federal government was the supreme power.

In this world of 1960 we have an exact parallel: it is the United Nations, which has the supreme power; and it is through that body that you, the Russian people, and we, the people of the Western World, must work to keep the peace. If we join together to better the lot of mankind, lasting peace—a great golden age, not war—is inevitable.

Free Thoughts, Free Words

By ALLAN NEVINS

Kiev, 1960

WHERE do we go from here?" demanded the vice-chancellor of Cambridge University bitterly two months ago, as he and a dozen other educators—Russian, American, French, German and Scandinavian—stood in the Kremlin Gardens, looking across at the ruins of the university, amid all the other twisted litter of central Moscow. "How can we ever start the machinery again?"

He and other members of UNRUSCEP (United Nations-Russian Committee on Educational Policy) would have been less discouraged had they known what I have heard since leaving Moscow. Three pieces of good news have reached me in the last few days. First, the three great American foundations, Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, have finally agreed to pool their available resources in a gigantic effort to rehabilitate Russian scientific and technical institutions. Second, some of the chief Asian, American and European faculties that have been training men in Russian studies are already combing their lists of graduates, trying to mobilize a force to help restart education in the Soviet Union. And third, Pakistan's Parliament has made a special appropriation, the equivalent of $4,500,000, for the relief of needy Russian scientists and teachers—a right gallant gesture that larger countries can well imitate.

Denis Brogan of Cambridge would have been still less discouraged if he could have heard the talk I have just had here in Kiev with Nikolai Antonov. The very fact that this eminent educator and geneticist is here to be talked with is pregnant with drama. It is almost as if a great Western scientist rose from the dead. Antonov, a follower of the martyred geneticist Vavilov, who died long ago in the Saratov concentration camp, was himself one of the first to suffer in the wholesale purge of Russian geneticists which followed the sudden rise of that notorious prophet of Marxian pseudo science, Trofim Lysenko. As the Politburo made Lysenko absolute, Antonov was sent to a labor camp; then he was released, and rearrested; and finally he disappeared so completely that everybody thought him dead. But lo! at the close of the late revolution he suddenly reappeared.

Now Antonov has been named to UNRUSCEP. I came to Kiev specially to talk over its plans with him.

"We take it for granted that a basic element in our education is Americanism," I remarked. "You will take it for granted that a basic element in your educational system must be Russianism—the true Russian spirit, so long distorted and stunted by the Communist dictatorship. Where will you find a means for reclaiming it?"

"The Russian spirit!" exclaimed the white-haired Antonov, his form bent, his face seamed, but his eyes still full of fire. "For that we must go back to the old Russia: to the great truth seekers of former times—to our immortal writers like Tolstoi and Turgenev, our mighty poets like Pushkin and Lermontov, our historians like Klyuchevsky."

Here in Kiev, the Mother of Russia's Cities, the Canterbury of Holy Russia, for many centuries the religious capital of the land and for a century and a half one of its main intellectual centers, it should be easy to take long views into the past and future. The main city, like so many others in Europe, lies in ashes and shards. But St. Vladimir's University has been transferred to the military school. It is hard by the ancient Kiev-Petchersky Lavra, dedicated in the eleventh century to Our Lady as a semianchorite monastery. Located outside the ruins of the Golden Gate, it overlooks the sandy-banked Dnieper. The long barracks where subalterns once studied have been turned into classrooms and laboratories. The archimandrite, *(Continued on page 88)*

Moscow Olympics

By RED SMITH

Red Smith, one of America's greatest sports writers, has arrived in Russia to report the 1960 Moscow Olympic games for Collier's. Here is his first dispatch, radioed just prior to the start of the games

Moscow, 1960

THREE weeks hence, the world will demonstrate that real peace has arrived. It will be heralded by 90,000 voices cheering in concert in Moscow's monstrous Dynamo Stadium, by strident sounds of bickering in the council room of the International Olympic Committee, by shouts of triumph and cries of disappointment and the angry gnashing of coachly teeth throughout this fortunate capital.

In an Olympic year, these are the noises of international comity, world brotherhood and universal good will.

On July 22d, seventh anniversary of the atomic bombing of the Kremlin, the muscular delegates of 78 nations will open the thirteenth quadrennial carnival of the modern series of Olympic games. Quadrennial? That's what the book says, but the calendar tells another story.

Back in the autumn of 1951, the Scandinavian Airlines ferried a consignment of American sports writers to Helsinki to show what preparations that optimistic city was making to conduct the Olympics of 1952. Fifteen years of planning and hundreds of millions of Finnish marks already had been expended on the project; Helsinki's great Olympic stadium had stood empty for a dozen years, a monument of discouragement.

For as early as 1936, when Hitler's Berlin was host to the games, Finland had sought the privilege of staging the 1940 show. Instead, Tokyo got the assignment, only to sink hip-deep in a war in China and relinquish its claims, so that Helsinki was elected after all. But scarcely had the Finns completed their 70,000-seat stadium, when World War II rendered international track meets unpopular.

London got the games when they were finally resumed in 1948, and at that time Helsinki was tapped to be host in 1952. Once again Finland got ready, and once again the world was plunged into war when, two months before the entertainment was scheduled to start, Petrovic and Borlic, the Kremlin's assassins, pitched their high hard ones at Tito's head in Belgrade and our long-smoldering planet burst into flames.

This summer's games, therefore, are the first in the Olympic series since 1948. There is more than that to distinguish them, however. Never before in world history has this sweaty extravaganza represented what it stands for this summer. Never before, not even in the fondest imaginings of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern games, has the carnival symbolized so vividly the hope of mankind.

When World War I was over and the 1920 Olympics went to Antwerp, Belgium and her allies specifically barred their late enemies, Germany and Austria, from participation. In 1948 the sores of World War II still festered; neither Germany nor Japan was invited. This time the world has done better than merely accept a defeated aggressor on terms of absolute equality with all other competitors. This time the Russian people, five years after the Soviets were overthrown, are in fact the host to whom all the rest of us make our manners.

There have been no payments of reparations, no trials of war criminals. This time the nations are trying to live together and play together.

Pending final word from a few outlying precincts, it is expected that about 7,000 athletes, perhaps 2,000 more than any such gathering has hitherto seen, will take part in the opening ceremonies in the stadium. There will be much that is familiar, much that is novel, about these ceremonies.

As always, the Grecian delegation will lead the march into the stadium and down the track past the box occupied by members of the Provisional Russian Government. As the original Olympic nation, Greece always has first place. It has been the custom for nations to follow in alphabetical order, from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia. The custom has been revised. This time second place has been accorded to Finland, in recognition of that nation's gracious gesture in permitting this carnival to come to Moscow instead of Helsinki.

Next comes gallant Yugoslavia, whose heroic resistance against the Reds' initial assault ultimately led to the destruction of the Iron Curtain. Thereafter, the alphabetical rule will be observed—except that Russia will parade last, as the host always does.

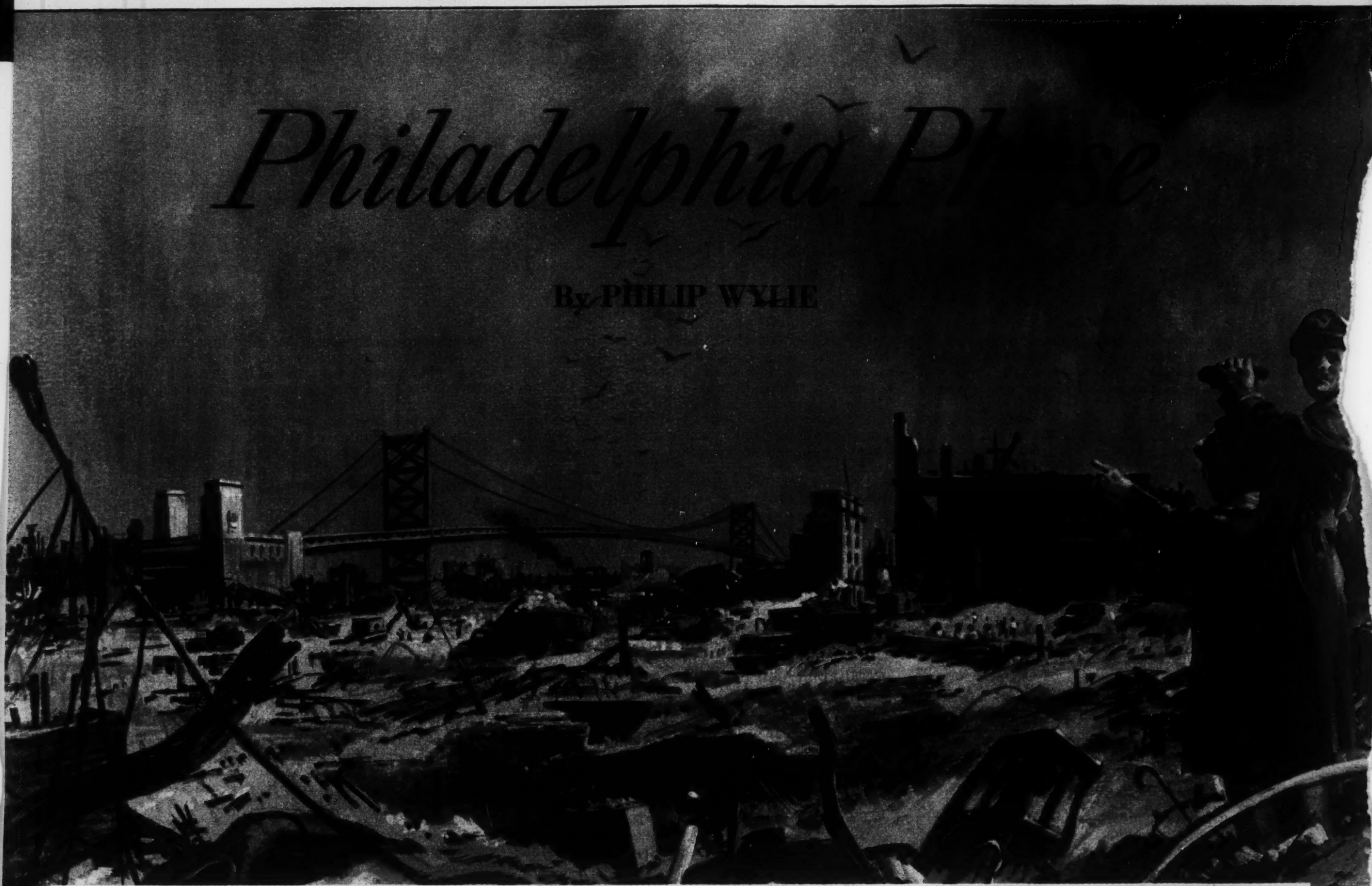
When these games were being arranged, there was agitation in favor of *(Continued on page 123)*

FRED BANBERY

Held in Russia's capital, the 1960 Olympics, first in 12 years, drew athletes of 78 nations, signaled world brotherhood and good will

Philadelphia Piece

By PHILIP WYLIE



For Americans, too, in the crippled cities, these were times of great stress and indecision. There was an enormous job to be done—a job that took determination, and courage, and love

NEXT." The major spoke in Russian. He did not bother to look up. The line trudged a step closer to his desk—a human serpent with a thousand feet.

"Name," said the major, reaching for an Assignment Form.

"Tatyana Veelenskaya." The voice was deep, resonant, and female.

There were almost as many women as men in the line. He began to write, smiled a little, and looked up at last. She was about twenty-five, he thought. Beautiful. As if to keep on guard, he glanced past the line to the windows and to the desolation beyond—the desolation of his own city, Philadelphia. His jaw set.

"Occupation." His voice was cold.

She followed his gaze. Then she turned from the dreadful scene and her eyes were full of sorrow. "It might be Rostov, where I was born. Or Murmansk. Or Moscow." She said it in English and without too much accent.

He nodded stiffly. "Yes. Your occupation?" he repeated.

She tugged a worn sweater closer around herself; the great room in the warehouse was cold and the square miles of wreckage seemed to make her shiver. She answered, "I am a locomotive engineer."

The major couldn't get used to it, even though he had seen it in Russia while he had been there with the Army. They were steelworkers. They ran ships' engines. They were locomotive engineers. They—the women of Russia. Under "Remarks" he scribbled: *English good.*

He said, "Fair enough. You'll be assigned to one of the switching engines down there." He gestured toward the windows. "Millions of tons of rubble to move."

"I will like that. I will like to help clear away this—this shambles your country and mine have made."

"*Your* country," he said severely.

She answered softly, "Yes. My country. *We* were wrong."

He looked at her for another moment. Was her very softness of tone a kind of sarcasm? Russia was beaten. But was Communism dead? She was the only beautiful woman he had seen that long morning, and the only one who spoke good English. She would be an ideal agent for some plan to infiltrate postwar America with new discontents, new cells of Communists, a new underground. He wondered if he should send her back for an extra screening. Major Robert Blake was not sure of the advisability of importing from Russia several hundred thousand technicians to help rebuild the city, men and women who had been invited by the UN to study U.S. methods of construction.

Before the war, Robert Blake had been a banker, and conservative. His father's bank was somewhere in the middle of the ruin that had been all of Philadelphia between the Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers until the bomb fell in '53. The bank lay in that landscape of frozen debris, and so did the bodies of his father, his sister and his brother. They'd been downtown that afternoon. His mother hadn't lived to see the atomic war.

"How did you learn English?" he asked the Russian girl.

A flush stole into her cheeks but her eyes did not waver. "Our government," she replied, "expected to defeat the capitalist nations. Some of us were trained in English to be among the forces occupying your country. I was one. You learned Russian. For the same reason, yes?"

He stared at her. "I was the head of the foreign department of my father's bank. I speak French, German, Dutch, Polish and Russian. I learned them in college. I learned them because languages interested me. I learned them because we Americans like to get acquainted with other people and to do business with them, not because we plot to enslave them. You were brought here to learn and then be returned. *(Continued on page* 110*)*

TRAN MAWICKE

— — PREVIEW OF THE WAR WE DO NOT WANT — —

He looked at her, wondering how a woman in grimy overalls could still be so attractive.

TROUBLE at TUAVITI

Far out in the South Pacific, one primitive islander, who knew how to distinguish strength from bluster, robbed the enemy of a base that might have been used in the destruction of the United States

By JOHN SAVAGE

A MILLION men in swivel chairs have dreamed of Tuaviti, without even knowing its name. They've seen the white lace of foam that lies on the water over the reef. They've seen the pale-green lagoon, the lavender sand, the beautiful people, the coconut fronds stirring in the Trades. And they've said it was too good to be true. "Those South Sea Island paradises used to exist, sure, but then came Captain Cook, and then came the whalers, then civilized diseases, and then the second and third World Wars. It's all ruined now."

As a matter of fact, it's not. Not ruined—but not quite the fulfillment of the escapists' dream, either; not quite the perfect hiding place.

During the second World War, the atoll of Tuaviti was lucky. Its strategic importance was zero. Its harbor was worthless. It didn't have half enough level land for an airstrip.

But, in a sense, the third World War began at Tuaviti. In a sense, the Soviets lost the war at that pinpoint on the Pacific map, three days before the attempted assassination of Tito—the Soviets' greatest miscalculation, which touched off the terrible global conflict.

After the second World War, except for the attentions of a certain young American missionary, Tuaviti and its forty-odd people lived on undisturbed until the spring of 1952. Then something happened. It happened because strategic importance changes with changing weapons. It happened because good luck can't last forever.

The day of the Soviet intrusion began as peacefully as any other day. At six thirty, the Reverend Matthew Lincoln woke up, dressed himself in sneakers, shorts and a T-shirt, and—noting that his wife was still asleep—stepped quietly out onto the veranda. He squatted there in the cool sunshine and yawned contentedly. Being a sensible young man and a great believer in never racing his motor, he made no further move for several minutes.

Matthew Lincoln was a bronzed and bony American of thirty-one. His reddish-blond hair was cut very short (although he had never succeeded in getting his wife to cut it short enough to suit him), and his eyebrows were tufts of coppery red. The eyebrows made his face look craggy and faintly boyish at the same time. Usually he was smiling, but this morning he was not wide enough awake to look anything but amiably blank.

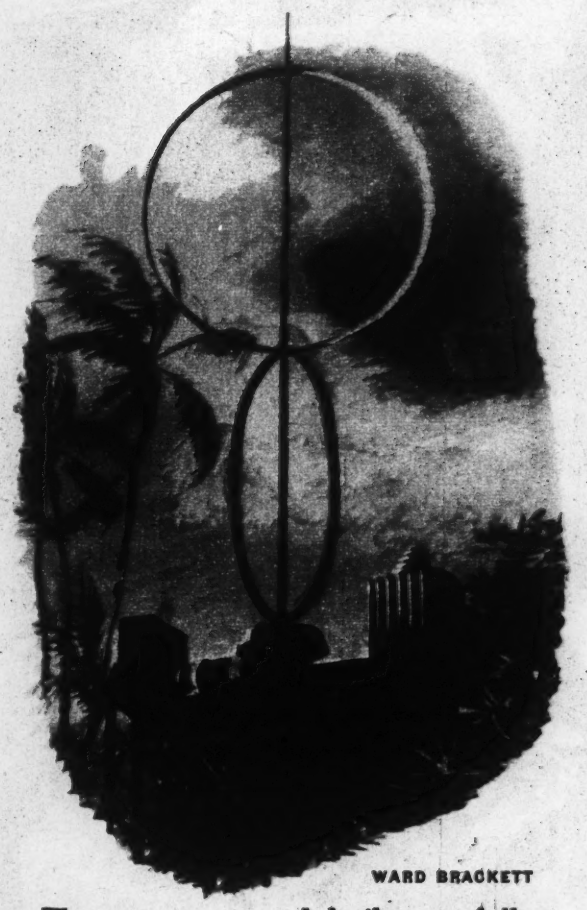
He allowed five minutes for his blood to start moving. Then he stepped down from the veranda and started walking briskly along the curving beach.

A hundred yards from home he met the Kanaka whose name was John-Enoch. The tall brown man had already finished his morning's fishing and was draping his palm-fiber net over sticks thrust into the sand.

"Good morning, John-Enoch," Matthew said.

John-Enoch smiled and stood up. "Good morning, Shepherd," he said. Matthew was used to this title. He had thought it best to teach the islanders the English word "shepherd" instead of the Latin word "pastor."

The reef fish John-Enoch had caught were lying on a taro leaf on the sand. Matthew looked down at them and made the mistake of saying, "Nice fish."



WARD BRACKETT

The antenna turned lazily, carefully following every move the missile made. No, not following. It was *guiding* it!

The fish were beautiful, all right. They made a glistening bouquet of red, black, silver and blue. But Matthew realized he should have known better than to admire them aloud.

John-Enoch slipped both hands under the leaf, raised it, and offered it to him. "You take. I give," he said.

The silent explosion in Matthew's head was his version of what would have been profanity in a less godly young man. He had to accept the confounded fish now, and John-Enoch's family would have none. Unless he could pull a fast one . . .

Suddenly Matthew smiled. He accepted the fish, bowed slightly, took three steps away, and then came back. "Now *you* take, my brother. I give."

It wasn't exactly fair, and it was too much for John-Enoch. With a confused look, he took the fish and put them back on the sand. Then he nodded slowly, grinned, and seemed to dismiss the matter. "I wish you a happy walking, Shepherd," he said, and Matthew left him.

The pastor walked another two hundred yards along the beach and then took the trail that led up to the top of Tuaviti's only mountain. He reached the summit twenty minutes later and sat down on the worn stone that was his place of morning prayer. Beside him, in a wild orange tree, two myna birds were lazily scolding each other. It was a restful sound.

Matthew prayed aloud, in a low voice, asking for continued blessings on the forty-three inhabitants of the island. He asked also, as he often did, for perfect humility in himself. "After all, Heavenly Father, when a man walks around with people calling him 'Shepherd' all day, he runs a certain risk. Please help me keep it clear in their minds and my own that the only Shepherd who really counts is You. Amen."

He got up off the rock and looked around him. The little mountaintop afforded a perfect view of the rest of the island. Matthew was standing on one end of a green crescent half a mile long and three hundred yards wide at its widest point. The crescent was really part of a complete circle, but the rest of the circle was under water, even at low tide. Among the coconut trees below him, he could see the palm-thatched beehive roofs of the houses, each with a square of white canvas beside it to catch the rain water. He looked out along the reef and saw that there were three or four natives in their outrigger boats, still casting their nets.

Then he let his eyes move off idly toward the horizon. In all directions the sea was glassy smooth, deep blue, and friendly. The trade wind from southeast to northwest was only a delicate breeze at this hour of the morning, and nothing ruffled the indigo serenity of the water. His gaze moved carelessly back to the natives who were fishing.

And then he saw something.

At first he thought it was a white sea bird, skimming low over the water. A second later he realized that the thing itself was black; what had caught his eye was the white triangle of wake that followed it. He guessed he must be looking at the protruding fin of some very large fish. It was at least a mile away, and he couldn't see it clearly, but it seemed to be tall and slender—almost too tall for a fin. Could hardly be anything else, though.

He watched it as it moved silently along and began, in a slow curve, to circle the island. He could ask the fishermen about it when they came in, but probably they wouldn't have seen it, being so low in their boats and so busy with fishing.

Matthew shrugged, turned, and went down the path again. On the beach at the foot of the mountain, he stripped off all his clothes except sneakers and shorts and walked out into the water. Sneakers were unhandy for swimming, but if you didn't wear them the coral would cut your feet to pieces, unless you had superior feet, like the natives.

Matthew thought of the islanders as he swam, and particularly of John-Enoch. He chuckled, remembering his own victory in the matter of the fish.

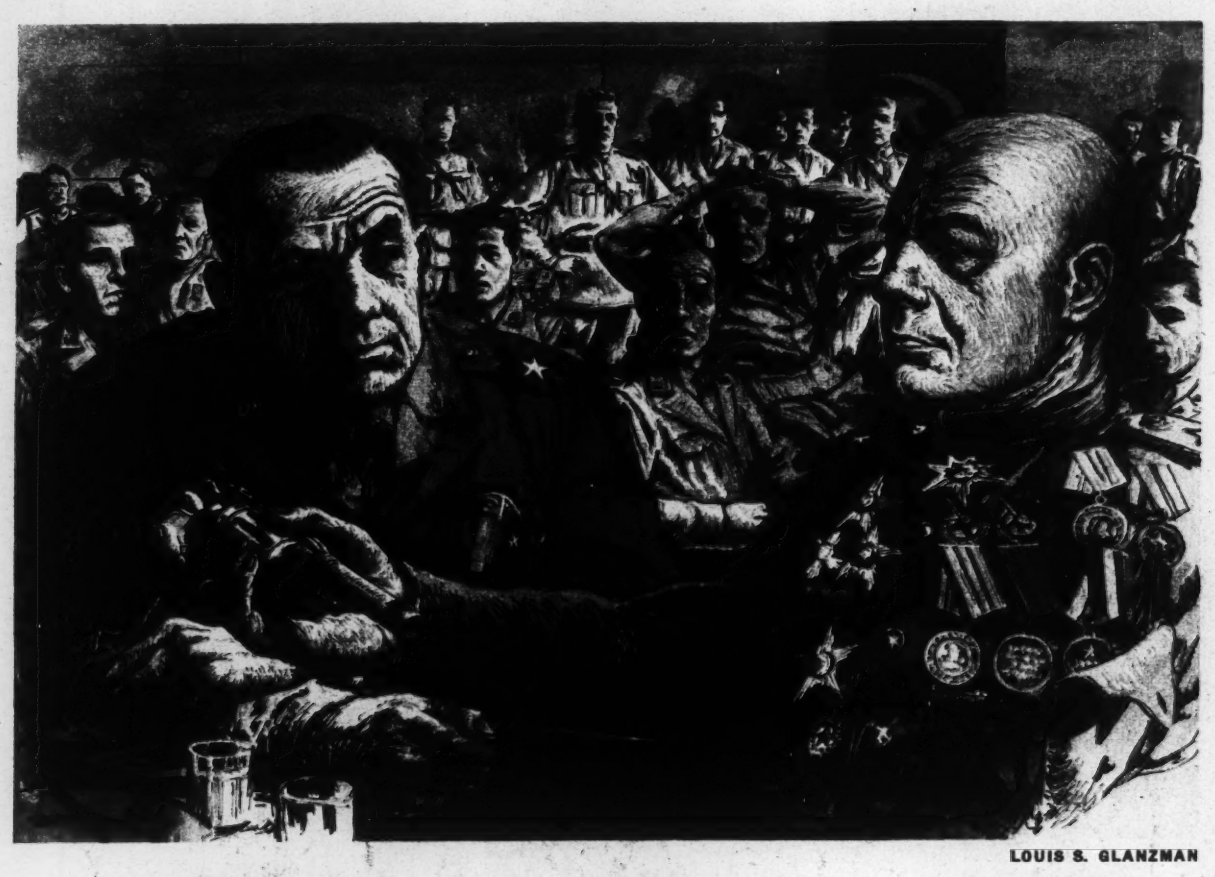
After his swim, he trotted up and down the beach for a minute or two, to dry off, and then got dressed again and walked back to the house.

On the floor of the veranda, beside the front door, lay a fresh taro leaf with John-Enoch's fish on it. All of them.

Matthew sighed, picked up the leaf with both hands, and walked into the house. Janet was awake now, sitting on the edge of the bed, looking tousled and beautiful. *(Continued on page 124)*

The Soviet officer looked annoyed for a minute, then put on an unconvincing smile. "We come to ask for hospitality," he said abruptly

— — PREVIEW OF THE WAR WE DO NOT WANT — —



LOUIS S. GLANZMAN

He held out his own revolver to Reid. "It is a little present to you from the Russians"

The Present

By KATHRYN MORGAN RYAN

THE commanding general of the Third Army stood before the situation map in his war room. In front of him the intelligence officer's pointer swept over the red and black unit markers.

"The Fourth Armored has just about encircled General Druzhinin's division, sir. They've left this two-mile gap open. The Reds are pouring through it and our artillery is slaughtering them."

The general nodded and turned to his aide. "The Fourth seems to be starting some sort of tradition," he said. "They met Druzhinin's men in the last war. Only then they had a party together."

"I remember hearing something about it, sir."

The general nodded. "I heard something about it myself," he said. He looked over at his chief of staff. "How soon will the first elements of the Fourth reach Druzhinin's headquarters?"

"At the rate they're going, sir, in about an hour."

The general felt for a moment that it was a war ago and that he was carrying on a conversation with G-2 in Normandy. He had been a divisional commander then, and he remembered driving into Nazi headquarters after it was encircled by his troops. He had not been so detached from the actual fighting in that war and he remembered it briefly with a certain nostalgia.

The general was known to be a sentimental man, and he was also known to be crisp, courteous and unruffled. In his military career he had acquired a polish which rendered him quite unrecognizable from that raw young man from Wyoming who had received his gold lieutenant's bars at West Point thirty-six years before. Just for a minute, as he looked about him at the faces of his officers—several of them pulled from civilian life a few years before—the general felt a great temptation to say how much he wished they could return to being civilians again. He fervently wanted a peace for all the civilians of the world, including those he now fought against. In the meantime, he had to fight his small part of the war to the best of his ability, ruthlessly and hard.

He wondered how Druzhinin was bearing up under the retreat of his armies. He guessed defeat would be hard for Druzhinin to swallow, for his fame in this war was nearly equal to Rommel's in World War II. It ought to be particularly embarrassing for Druzhinin, the general decided, in view of the fact that a war ago Druzhinin had given a party for the Fourth Armored.

Motioning his aide to follow, the general led the way outside to his trailer caravan. There he pulled a battered foot-locker from under his cot, opened it, took out a leather shoulder holster and slowly buckled it on. "Let's get out there, Jim," he said to his aide. "I want to go in with the first elements to reach Druzhinin headquarters." . . .

The old house which General Druzhinin used as headquarters was quiet now. In the room upstairs with the massive fieldstone fireplace, he heard only the crackling of the fire.

He moved over to the fire, feeling the warmth of it begin to spread through his tunic, and threw a paper back among the logs. It was the last of his war maps and he observed with satisfaction that the room was empty of anything the Americans would find of interest, except, of course, himself.

Druzhinin thought about that for a minute, and his eyes held the same bleak, remote look he had seen on the faces of his soldiers in the past twenty days of the Fourth Armored bombardment. He thought briefly of his troops, who were running now, streaming through a gap left open by the Fourth Armored, a gap he felt sure would be covered by artillery and machine guns. Some of his troops would get out, but the bulk of them would be cut down. Druzhinin thought that if he had been in command of the Americans, he would have planned it that way.

When the third World War began, Druzhinin had gone into it with his usual confidence. The Politburo had foreseen a sweeping victory and the troops were seasoned and hard. Then came a few retreats, a falling back here and there, a sabotaged train, a partisan attack, and then the bombs and atomic artillery. Druzhinin had seen the handwriting on the walls. He thought he could have stood it if the victors had been any but the Americans.

He turned quickly in the quiet room, not wanting to think about it any more, and brought a chair up to the fire. He pulled out the .38 Colt automatic from its holster, sat down in the chair, and saw the light from the fire play over the surface of the gun. With a fresh pleasure he ran his thumb over the beautifully balanced butt and he thought of a girl at an embassy reception once who had touched the gun and asked, "And this, General, where did you get this?" "From the Americans," he replied, as though it were an unvalued thing. "That was given me by the Americans." He made it sound as if the gun were awarded him at some military presentation, but it had not happened in quite that way.

DRUZHININ had met the Fourth Armored before—under happier circumstances—in Austria at the end of World War II. He had halted his division at the edge of a river, and on the far side the Fourth Armored had also stopped. Druzhinin decided to give a dinner for the Americans to celebrate the link-up of their two units. On the day of the reception he lined his personal troops on the road leading to his headquarters villa. Each Russian carried a tommy gun and they formed an arch for the cavalcade of American vehicles all the way to the villa. As the Americans entered the arch, Druzhinin's men began firing. He grinned now as he recalled the sudden burst of noise which caused the American drivers to swerve their wheels.

At the meal, he gave them seventeen courses, with vodka. The Americans could not take the pace, and most of them stopped drinking after the fifth course. Only the Fourth's one-star brigadier general, a West Pointer named Reid, continued to drink with Druzhinin. The affair built up quietly into a contest between the two generals. In the end, it was Druzhinin who won.

A week earlier, his interpreter had showed him a copy of Stars and Stripes which carried a photograph of the American general receiving a special .38 Colt automatic with mother-of-pearl stars on either side of the handle. At the meal, as Druzhinin sat beside the American, he had difficulty keeping his eyes from the gun. It was the most beautiful thing he had ever seen, and as the tension of the drinking contest increased, Druzhinin sought to hit back at this American who dared down drink for drink with him. He waited, biding his time, making small talk, and then suddenly, with a great display of largess, he pulled his own revolver from his holster and held it out to Reid. "It is a little present to you from the Russians," he said.

Along the tables, talk suddenly ceased. Druzhinin was aware that the Americans had turned in their chairs, that American and Russian faces alike wore looks of excitement. Reid put down his glass and took Druzhinin's gun. For an instant there was bewilderment on his face, and then suddenly he understood. He looked like a man on whom a joke has just been played, who is determined, in deference to good manners, to smile at himself. Then slowly he drew the Colt from his own shoulder holster and gave it to Druzhinin. "This, General, I give you in exchange." He spoke out so that everyone in the room could hear. "I would like to present it on behalf of all the Americans here."

When it was all over, Druzhinin remembered, he sat for a long time alone, thinking over the little scene. He did not see Reid again after the dinner, but he knew that for as long as they lived, two men would always remember the Austrian party.

He stared now at the dying fire. This time, he thought, when the Fourth Armored arrived it would not be for a party. However, he had no fears about the forthcoming meeting. He looked once more at the Colt. The star in the butt glinted in the firelight. Without hesitation, he raised the gun to his forehead and pulled the trigger.

When, only a short time later, they came through the door, the American general and his aide moved quickly up to Druzhinin. A staff sergeant bent over the body. "The medics won't earn any money here," he said.

Lieutenant General Reid, commander of the Third Army, reached out and took the gun from Druzhinin's clenched fingers. "Let's just call this a little present from the Russians," he said to his aide, and slipped the gun into his holster. THE END

Mr. M.

G. Y. L.

Collier's
No answer —
Pure int one!

Critical Colliers

102 Bowen Street
Providence 6, R. I.
March 9, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:

For a number of years I have been one of the many listeners to your news program which is broadcast over CBS, 7:45 p.m., E.S.T. Your forthright distinction between the reporting of news and the analysis of news is a characteristic lacking in most news programs. And in general you have set a standard of excellence in your profession which all news casters might well try to attain.

In view of my high regard for your reporting and your reputation as a person of calm judgment, I was somewhat dismayed to find an article reputed to have been written by you, appearing in an issue of Colliers Magazine depicting a mock air attack against the U.S.S.R. Without passing a general judgment on this publication, the issue referred to, in my judgment, did not serve the public interest, and could not help but present an over-simplified picture of the problems facing the United States in her relations with the Soviet Union. It seems to me that at a time when great tension exists between two parts of the world, anything that heightens that tension tends to make the peaceful solution of our problems more difficult.

I have for some time been curious to learn the circumstances under which your article appeared in this magazine. Undoubtedly you are a very busy man, but I hope you will be able to find time

Critical Collier's

24-09 Grand Ave.
Bronx 68, N.Y.
February 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
C.B.S.
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have just read your article in Collier's on "the War You Approved to Relish." I must have heard you a thousand times on the radio and in that time I have developed a certain amount of confidence in your power of analysis. How can you have become so calculatedly calloused as to perpetrate such idiocy on us to sell this miserable magazine? Are you so hard up for cash?

You and Robert Sherwood owe your

unsuspecting public an apology. Of Reuther, I expect nothing better.

I should be interested to know if you are undertaking some positive action to encourage peace to undo this foul deed of literary commercialism.

Yours truly,

Jack B. Ragsdale

15 January 1952
Korea

Dear Mr. Murrow

An issue of Collier's Magazine came my way the other day, and the whole issue was devoted to a supposed world war involving the United States and the Soviet Union. After reading several of the articles I threw the thing down with a general feeling of revulsion, and noticed that the issue fell open on a story bearing your name. That hurt me a great deal Mr. Murrow, and if you will bear with me, I shall try to tell you why. To explain my feelings it will be necessary to tell you a little about these last ten years of my life, and may I add that this is the first letter of this sort I have written and I hope the last. It's not easy, but I thought it was necessary.

I spent three years in the last war with the 82nd Airborne Division asa a parachutist, making four combat jumps. I attended college after the war for four years, during which time I was married and had the extreme pleasure of seeing my baby daughter present when I received my degree. Shortly after graduating I began my civilian career, with considerable determination. Unfortunately I was recalled to active duty at the outbreak of the Korean War, was sent over here, and at the present I am still here. As with so many of the people of my generation, these last ten years have been confusing, to say the least. Speaking for myself, I had help, help from people who were older and , as I thought, wiser than myself. You, Mr. Murrow, were one of those people. Through all of those years, I heard your voice, stating the news, in clear, concise terms in a manner and language devoid of partisanship or theatrics. I, and later my wife, came to depend on your short program each evening to help us to understand something of what was happening every day, in Paris, London, Washington and Moscow.

I wish to make myself clear on one thing, I am against Communism and everything it has come to mean. I am a painter, and realize fully the threat s to human dignity, the mind of man and to the freedom of art, which to my mind is a very necessary freedom. My beliefs are not very new or original, I know, but I believe that our contry is large in heart and spirit and that we have something more to offer the world than mere force. During my years with the 82nd Airborne, I think I learned most of the things a person can know about war, and may I tell you that I do not believe in war? Here in Korea, there are many people who preach the gospel of a certain war with Russia. I have fought that attitude, wherever I found it, in officers or enlisted men. It would take too long here to tell you what that means. I received a commission shortly after my recall and was naturally asked by my commanding officer to volunteer to activate it, which would involve three more years of active duty. He pointed out to me the obvious advantages, the pay, the better living conditions, and the painful fact that I was 28 years of age, and that all I had to show for that was five years of war, four years of college and less than a year of civilian experience. And of course as a clincher, he said that of course we were going to war with Russia soon and that "You may as well get in on the ground floor". I shall tell you what I told him, that I find no place in my future for a war, that I believe that in our country we have enough hearts and enough brains and strong arms, to build and plan for peace. I realize this will be difficult and will demand more ingenuity and courage than we ever needed when we invaded Normandy. To me, there is no alternative.

I have tried to tell you why I was hurt to see your name on that shabby endeavour of Collier's Magazine, to hear your voice joining that familiar chorus. I would appreciate an explanation from you as to your motives, and

as to the motives of the people who organized it. As you should know, Mr. Murrow, we need friends, and that issue was hardly calculated to make friends. It is very hard for an American to make a friend these days, believe me.

Excuse the typing errors, I have not the time to re-type or to attempt to express myself.a little better. I only ask that you accept this letter and try to read it. I would never have written it if I had not felt deeply about it, because if I did not respect you I would not have bothered to write.

Sincerely,

Raymond P. Haener

S/Sgt. Raymond P. Haener
19079777
HQS, 67th Tac Recon Group
APO 970 C/O Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.

Christmas 1951

"To-day bids us look up in spite of everything, and lift up our heads. Come what may, nothing can efface the mark which Christmas has made in the rolls of time. Let not private trouble, nor the march of the world and the clash of its conflicting powers, drown its holy call. It speaks to us if we will but listen; it speaks as it did on that first birthday of our Lord, of the peace beyond all understanding, of the joy unspeakable and full of glory, with which apostles and saints and martyrs went through life and death to God."

(From a Christmas sermon preached at St. Paul's in 1870, during the war between France and Prussia, by Dean Church.)

Wilbur and Eleanor Dierking

222 North Taylor Mason City, Iowa

Our continued appreciation
for your excellent broadcasts.
But why the article in Collier's?

Wilbur and Eleanor Durking

December 19, 1951

Dear Chet:

Many thanks for yours of December 6. As a matter of fact I was in Paris when that issue of Colliers hit the stands and a considerable number of my friends took me to task for it and they were of course entirely justified. I offer no excuses but expect that it was a case where a number of reasonably responsible people were "sold" individually on what turned out to be an irresponsible project. You will I am sure be glad to know that my latest report indicates that the project to publish the thing in book form has been abandoned. Bob Sherwood, Joe Barnes, and myself all did what hatchet work we could to prevent the book from coming out.

Thanks again for writing with your usual wisdom and frankness. I shall hope to see you when you return; meanwhile best of lubk.

As ever yours,

Mr. Chester S. Williams
Hotel Astoria
131, Avenue des Champs-Elysees
Paris (8e) France

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Hotel Astoria
131, Avenue des Champs-Elysées
Paris (8e) France

December 6, 1951

Dear Ed:

This is a personal letter.

Shortly before we left for Paris, I saw the Colliers' special edition in which you, Bob Sherwood and others collaborated in picturing a third world war. It struck me at the time as a highly dubious and perplexing effort, but not until we got to Paris did I realize what a terrific propaganda blunder it was in the light of the overall world situation. I have a hunch that you, too, were surprised at how it looked when the sensational pictures and text were put together.

I understand that arrangements are now being made to publish it in pamphlet form in French and other foreign languages for mass circulation. This I would regard as a major disaster for our country. If Colliers did circulate the editorial under the title, "The Unwanted War", without the sensational pictures and fantastic crystal-gazing, it might do some good, because this part has been almost universally lost.

I don't know what you can do about it, though it would seem a bit frustrating not to be able to prevent one's name from being used in an expanded publication effort which threatens such a disadvantage to one's own country.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by a very shrewd observer who is the head of a large international organization here, who has spent 35 years in Europe, and part of this time in Eastern Europe and Russia. I do not

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

quote his name because he has given me permission only to send you the contents of a private letter he has sent to his office in New York. I also enclose a statement which some representatives of other organizations have, in one way or another, used in reporting back to their headquarters in New York. These are just two of many, many indications of a similar reaction.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chet

Chester S. Williams

P.S. Feel free to pass this on to Bob Sherwood or any of the others ~~whom~~ you think may be interested. CSW

Since dictating this I have learned that the further promotion plans have been reconsidered - I hope this means "abandoned."

Statement by the Head of an International Organization of Great Reputation

- -

"Altho most folks at home may be surprised to learn it, one of the minor scandals around the U.N. Assembly here is the unbelievably inept October 27th issue of "Collier's", devoted to a future war with Russia. From here it is difficult to understand how authoritative writers or even the magazine itself could have perpetrated such a woeful error. The "big names" make most European readers think it was government-inspired. And altho we hoped its effect in Europe would gradually subside after the first shock, the thing goes on and on, engaging the attention of journalists and politicians and propagandists more today, than when the issue first appeared, and may plague the U. S. Delegation right thru to the end of the Assembly.

"To the Communists it was a gift from the gods; As a result of the sober, constructive disarmament proposals of the Big Three, Soviet Russia was facing a dilemma: either this suggestion must be taken seriously and met half-way, or else it must be attacked with scorn and ridicule. Vishinsky tried that in his first speech, altho his second was in a less belligerent tone. Of course he quoted "Collier's". He brought it in again on Saturday last. "L'Humanite", the Paris Communist paper, reproduced a large part of the contents. It is an ideal means of enlisting sympathy for the Communist position, from millions who are otherwise flatly opposed to communism. A Swiss weekly reports that it has been reproduced and widely distributed in Soviet Russia. To most Europeans, including the Soviet government, this appears to be an attempt to frighten with propaganda such propaganda masters as the Communists. We know very well that the Soviet leaders are impressed by acts, and not words. The incident can be used to obscure the disarmament issue, almost completely. It can seriously undermine not only the belief in U. S. Delegates' genuine desire for disarmament, but confidence in the responsibility of our country, at a time when the free world expects sober and mature leadership.

"Not only in the Communist press, but in papers of all other parties, much ink has been spilled over this number of "Collier's". It is called "dangerous naivete", "a major psychological error", "blasphemous trifling with the fate of millions". Our friends point out that its simple optimism is dangerous for us. How many crushing defeats in history have been the result of over-confidence in the attacker? Further, there is no more reason to believe, as "Collier's" hints, that world-welfare and peace would be completely assured by World War III, than they were by the other two. And despite the fact that most people here know that one weekly magazine does not represent either the general opinion or the government of our

country, many of them wonder if this issue does not reveal the thinking of a certain minority, who, perhaps subconsciously, would prefer such a terrible climax as against a prolonged state of international tension.

"Just suppose a magazine like that had been published in Moscow, with the roles reversed, of course - what a storm of indignation and fear it would arouse, not only in the United States, but all over the world! "Collier's" has done our country, the United Nations and ~~the~~ world peace in general, a great disservice.

"This note about an apparently minor matter is not written because I feel that anything much can be done about it. There is a report current here, that the contents of the publication in question are to be republished in book form, and not only in America, but also in France. This would be compounding the error. We all trust this will not be done, and the American NGO delegates here hope to discuss it with a "Collier's" editor, now in Paris. Of course any possible editorial comment in the American press indicating unhappiness about this "Collier's" issue would help counteract its baneful effect. No American here thinks that there was anything but good intention behind this number of "Collier's". Its effect in Europe has been to weaken confidence in American leadership, to frighten our friends rather than our enemies, thus weakening our capacity for collective action, and to obscure the real issue of preventing war by practical cooperation."

single space.

Americans in Paris, where the General Assembly of UN is in session, are confronted on every hand by critical questions about the special issue of Collier's visualizing the "war we do not want". This sensational publication has stirred up a hornet's nest here, just when the United States has taken the initiative in a proposal for disarmament.

Now we learn that the contents of this publication are to be republished in paper book form, not only for mass circulation in the United States, but also in France and other countries. The editors and collaborators no doubt assumed that this dramatic presentation would help and not harm the cause of the free world. But from here the good intentions seem to have misfired. The promoters of this sensational document, while hoping to influence the Kremlin against starting the "war we do not want", have played right into the hands of the Communists.

We have watched the French press and talked with leaders from many countries in the free world. The reaction is close to unanimous: this Collier tour de force has produced exactly the opposite effect of that proclaimed and intended.

It has shaken confidence in American stability and responsibility in the midst of great tension. Despite efforts to convince Europeans that the publication was in no way a reflection of an official position, the majority believe the publication was officially inspired. This is due to the fact that Robert Sherwood

and others who had high governmental positions during the war collaborated in its production. People here find it difficult to believe that such men would not have consulted their government on the desirability of releasing such a bomb-shell on the eve of the most critical United Nations meeting in its history.

The format, the blazing, provocative pictures, and the attempt to write history before it happens, put the whole enterprise in the category of the fantasia publications. The editorial on The Unwanted War, explaining its purpose and rejecting the inevitability of the war which was depicted in lurid colors, was almost universally overlooked. It has been received by the press and public opinion as the most blatant warmongering, reflecting a dangerous irresponsibility in the country which has been relied upon for sober and careful leadership.

It seems to have played into the hands of European Communists as no other act since the war. It has given the Communist propaganda machine a theme by which to relate itself to public apprehensions aroused by the entire non-Communist and anti-Communist press.

We feel that the editors and writers for this journalistic effort have fallen into a fundamental error in their assumption that the way to influence the isolated men in the Kremlin is by lurid, sensational words and pictures. Sober and responsible leaders of the free world have been patiently pursuing the thesis that the Soviet leaders are impressed by acts rather than words.

Our objective is to build strength and an unshakable unity of the free nations.

The Soviet propagandists have hoped that they could stymie the building of real economic and defensive strength, and split the unity of the free. Thus they could maintain their preponderance of might and use it to expand their empire by pressures both from without and from within free countries.

Now, what was the effect of the Collier flight into the unknown future, picturing a third world war as if it had happened? The effect was to shake confidence in American leadership and thus make more difficult the task of building strength cooperatively. The effect was to frighten our friends, not our enemies. The effect was to weaken our capacity for collective action. The effect was to divert attention from plans to prevent war by practical cooperation.

As individuals, not in any sense speaking for the American organizations which have designated us as observers at the United Nations, we concur in this analysis of the effect of the special Collier issue, and express the hope that the publishers will not persist in compounding the error by further exploiting this dangerous sensationalism at this critical time.

December 19, 1951

Dear President Mickle:

Thank you for your letter of November 6. I did not of course know the full contents of the Colliers issue but that is no excuse - I should have. I was impressed with the responsibility of most of the contributors and reluctantly concluded to do the short piece. I now regret my participation in that effort exceedingly. You may be interested to know that I was in Paris when the issue appeared any my friends both in and out of the government belabored me severely for my part in it and I deserved everything they said. Hereafter I shall write and talk only in areas where I have control and therefore responsibility for the full output.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

President Joseph J. Mickle
Centenary College of Louisiana
Shreveport, Louisiana

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA

Established 1825

SHREVEPORT

Office of the President

12

November 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
c/o Audience Division
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On October 23 I wrote Collier's magazine a letter. I am enclosing a copy herewith.

As one who not only admires your fine reporting but also regards you as America's No. 1 reporter, I am still bewildered as to how you were persuaded to take part in the "Operation Eggnog" publication.

On November 1st, in your broadcast from Paris, you emphasized the very thing that I have been saying in all of my speaking engagements throughout this part of the United States since my return from Europe this last summer. What you said in that broadcast was such a strong repudiation of the "Operation Eggnog" type of publication that I am still puzzled as to how you were persuaded to take part in this.

If you can throw any light on this matter it will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Joe J. Mickle

Joe J. Mickle, President

JJM:ej

Enclosure

October 23, 1951

AIR MAIL

Mr. Louis Ruppel, Editor
Collier's
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Sir:

Perhaps twenty years' residence in Japan prior to Pearl Harbor has made me unusually aware of the extent to which American publications are utilized abroad as anti-American propaganda. I have just returned from Europe where it is evident to all that the Communist propaganda line is to make the people of Europe believe it is America that wants war while Russia desires peace.

I do not know of an American publication in recent years that has supplied the Communists with as effective propaganda as you have succeeded in doing in "Operation Eggnog." It will be shown throughout the world by communists as America's blue print for war. As one strongly convinced that full and complete military preparation on our part is the only argument to which Russia will listen, I still believe we can prepare with less sensationalism. I can only view "Operation Eggnog" as incredible stupidity, made all the more incredible to me by the participation of Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Robt. E. Sherwood, Hanson W. Baldwin, Edward R. Murrow and others for whose opinions and judgements I have the highest respect.

Sincerely yours,

Joe J. Mickle, President

JJM:ej

COPY

~~FILE COPY~~

critical
Colliers

355 - 4th Ave
San Francisco 18, Calif
12/7/51

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

This writer is a constant listener to your broadcasts and has been since the London Blitzkrieg's "This is London" you are, in my mind, anyhow, the best, the most truthful commentator on radio. You use the least extravagance and hot headedness (like idiot Kaltenborn).

However what a horrible and terrifying experience it was to see your name as one of the contributors to Colliers (in the W.W. II issue. How could you Mr. Murrow use your great name in such a terrible matter. How do you know the "War" will turn out that way? Perhaps Allyke Ehrenberg will substitute for you on the remains of CBS after "We" lose the "War".

This issue of Colliers was contemptable and every contributor to that issue, was - whether he'll admit

it or not a War Monger, and taking an active part in the Conspiracy, as described by the Editor of the Tuscon Paper, to Write, Edit, and Columnize us into W.W. III. You Mr. Murray were a part of this. Terrible. I took you for a Sane reporter.

Yours Very truly,

Fred Feld.

P.S. I am a recently (Sept) discharged Reservist recalled for Korean Emergency duty. Done also had W.W. II duty, and perhaps I have a little rights in these matters?

Critical Colliers

November 28th

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB
122 EAST 66th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Dear Murrow,

Some friendly listeners regret that you have forfeited their esteem by joining that ill-advised symposium on "Colliers". CA

3

P.S. Since you sponsor "This I believe" evidently you might have learned that it is the part of a Christian to promote good will instead of malice and suspicion. You seem to have sold your soul for a mess of pottage.

2 has added fuel not only in Russia but in Europe to the bad feeling against us.

What if any is your excuse?

Yours truly,
Rose Standish Nichols

Critical Collier's

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BASCOM HALL

27 November 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing in the most friendly spirit. I have always been an admirer of yours. Hence I am more distressed than I ~~should be with~~ most people at your participating in that terrible issue of Collier's of October 27. The whole issue, with all of the implications ~~of the map on~~ the cover and of the war that had taken place, and American occupation of Russia, is to me most disturbing. If the participants had been only the Walter Winchells I should not have been so disturbed. Several of you, however, are people for whom I have great admiration. I wonder if you have thought through the effects of such an issue?

It seems to me that this issue of Collier's has probably done more damage to American democracy and our standing in the world than all the Communists in the United States combined could possibly do. It seems to me you have put into the hands of Communist agents all over the world an unanswerable argument in support of their contention that we are bent on war and the destruction of the Russian people and their cities, and on world conquest. I have not so much concern about Russia, however, as about the effect of this article in India, for instance, and in the countries of our friends, or former friends, in Western Europe. My wife and I spent the summer of 1950 visiting friends in France, England, and Switzerland. We came back greatly disturbed over the fear that these countries have of what not Russia, but America, may do, in throwing the world into a war that will destroy us all. The reports I have had from France and England since then have indicated a mounting fear that it will be America and not Russia that precipitates the war. I shudder to think of the effect of this issue of Collier's that you have helped write upon the confidence that I should like my friends in France and England to feel in America.

Do you know whose ingenious idea this issue was? For Collier's it must have been a very shrewd money-making and publicity stunt, but why did people like you participate in it? Please do understand that I am sure your motives were the highest. It is because of this that I am bewildered and disturbed since it seems to me you and your collaborators could not have done more damage if your motives had been the worst imaginable. Can I be so completely wrong about the effect of the issue?

Yours most earnestly,

Howard K. Beale

Howard K. Beale
Professor of History

HKB:ec

P.S. Have you seen the French version of this issue of yours with Russia conquering and occupying the United States to show by taking it off just how bad the Collier's stunt was?

Colliers

370 Madison Street
Denver 6, Colorado
November 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I've just read the October 27 Collier's, Preview of the War We Do Not Want, including your contribution. Frankly, it has left me more confused than ever with regard to the all-transcending issue of War or Peace. I don't know whether the graphic picture painted of World War 3 will help to bring such a catastrophe closer, stave it off, or neither.

It occurred to me, however, that the thinking of the various authors themselves, on the conception, the whys and wherefores of the presentation, might prove enlightening.

What, to your mind, was the purpose of the articles? Were they intended to throw a scare into the Russians? To awaken Americans to the awful threat facing them? Prepare the ground for what is considered the inevitable? Purely a circulation stunt? Or perhaps something entirely different that I haven't recognized?

Further: Now that the issue is out, what is your feeling about the overall impact of the thing? Do you think each author --with emphasis on yourself, of course--was aware of what the total final effect would be? Was there, or is there now, any doubt in your mind as to the wisdom of presenting such a picture?

Lastly: What general public reaction have you found to the articles?

Your thoughtful answers to these questions, plus any other comments you may care to make, will be greatly appreciated. Your reply, of course, will be kept strictly confidential, unless you indicate otherwise.

Very truly yours,

Max Awner

Max Awner

Critical
Colliers

International Relations Club

Pacific University
Forest Grove, Ore.
Nov. 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Irrespective of the possible intentions or motivations of the editors and the contributors of the recent Colliers issue on "The War WeDo Not Want", we feel that the possible consequences resulting from this issue are destructive to the efforts being made towards international peace. For the following reasons we condemn this issue;

1) The unmistakable implication exists that peace may be achieved more easily thru World War III.

2) By identifying only American ideals with those of the U.N. this issue disregards the attitudes of our allies and other peoples more exposed to danger than us, especially the millions of Asiatics who do not sympathize with American ideals.

3) It assumes an easy victory as well as the one sided disaster for the Russians.

4) This issue disregards the possible long lasting effects upon the whole globe following World War III.

5) It tends to aggravate further the negotiations and relationships between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., including the latter's satellites.

6) The issue distracts the attention of the U.S. public from the underlying causes of tension between Russia and the U.S.; and it assumes that peace hinges only upon the initiative of the Russian leaders.

Due to the above reasons, we feel that this issue is an abuse of a medium of public information.

Sincerely,
the International Relations Club
Pacific University
Curtis Knight
President

Collier's criticized

355 George St.

Mobile, Ala.

Nov. 17, 1951

Sir:

We enjoy your news broadcast very much. Keep up the good Work. There is only one thing we would like to know, how could a fellow as intelligent as you are be a part of Collier's stupid article "Preview of the War We Do Not Want"? Please say it's not so.

A Listener

W. C. Helveston

Critical Colliers

425 Oak St. S.E.
Minneapolis 14
November 17, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow.

As a long time admirer of your rational approach to national and international affairs, I am disappointed that you chose to participate in the October 27 issue of Colliers. I hope that you will read and ponder H.T. Fleming's article in "The Nation" of November 10.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Black

NC - Make a Collier's folder for your file

WU015 NL PD

NEW YORK NY NOV 16

Called 11/19 Barclay 7-1064 Wm.

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS

PLEASE REPLY AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY OR WIRE COLLECT TO OUR REQUEST FOR STATEMENTIN RE COLLIER'S SPECIAL ISSUE. THE NATION IS PUBLISHING E ROUNDUP OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN EDITORIAL REACTION TO THISISSUE AS WELL AS REPLIES TO OUR INQUIRY RECEIVED FROM MOST OF THECONTRIBUTORS INCLUDING ROBERT SHERWOOD, J B PRIESTLY AND ERWIN CANHAM. ANXIOUS THAT YOUR REPLY BE INCLUDED

CAREY MCWILLIAMS ASSOCIATIE EDITOR THE NATION..

No.

Call for Ch. 6 Radio TV Station Co 7/6

Colliers
critical

11-14-51

Mr Murrow —

an article by D F Fleming in
<u>nation</u> of 11-10-51 criticizes your
part in <u>Colliers</u> issue of 10-27-51.

Have been generally appreciative of
your work in the past ——
BUT am in accord with Fleming.

I would be interested in any
comments you have to make.

H H Legg Jr

HERBERT H. LEGG, JR.
710 EAST 15 PHONE 23103
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Critical Colliers

325 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

Nov. 13, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have become curious, perhaps rather disturbed, over a recent writing of yours which seemed to endorse an attitude at variance with both your usual viewpoints and a statement you have made as recently as last night : that is, your observation that we all seem to be living in perpetual apprehension of the likelihood of another war, and an apprehension out of proportion to a rational view of the situation, presuming we will have to worry enough when and if war does come.

There has been a deal of criticism of a recent article in Collier's, dealing with a third world war,(and to which you were a contributor,)on the grounds that it heightened this war-fever which it would seem you yourself believed was detrimental to our best interests as well as our peace of mind.

Since I haven't found you often contradicting yourself, even by inference, and because the fact that you seem to have done so by contributing to what seemed to be an ill-advised article (in toto - I don't intend personal criticism) is rather disturbing, may I respectfully inquire why you felt justified in endorsing by association, as it were, an article which doesn't seem so harmless now as it did then? In fact, I respectfully submit I was rather surprized that the article's theme should have interested you; since it seemed more adventurous than factual, and you seem to be becoming a disciple of H.G. Wells, somehow.

I heartily trust my inference is wrong, or that I have misunderstood somehow; it's entirely possible the influence of the article has been overemphasized or turned into another cause in the nature of McCarthyism.

Sincerely,

Doris R. Woolfe

Critical
Colliers

Mrs. Sigurd Sire
4421 Penn Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Nov. 11, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia B. System
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This comes from one who has been an ardent admirer of yours for years. I have almost come to depend on your opinions on important things. But I was amazed to note that you had a part in the fantastic production in "Collier's".
What would we think if we read such stuff from a Russian magazine?

Mrs. Sigurd Sire
4421 Penn Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota

#2

It does not seem to me that it represents a nation asking for "Peace" while depicting the destruction we would inflict on them.

Our family was much disappointed to see you share in such an episode.

I cannot assure you that it has not caused us to wonder about a lot of things

Very sincerely,

Sarah Sire

Thoughts on the British Elections—*Stephen Spender*

THE *Nation*

November 10, 1951

The "Slick" Mentality

Collier's *Wins World War III*

BY D. F. FLEMING

*

Battle for Free Schools

III. Big Business and the Schools

BY J. AUSTIN BURKHART

*

Will He Rule Texas? - - - - - - - - - - - *Hart Stilwell*

The Supreme Court Reconsiders - - - - - *Harper Fowler*

The Zagreb Congress - - - - - - - - - - *Philip E. Mosely*

Preview of the U. N. Assembly - - - *J. Alvarez del Vayo*

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work and to social insurance and the elimination of national discrimination in multi-national states. Point 9 demanded reduction of armaments but realistically asserted that this must be preceded by the establishment of confidence among states and should not permit any state or group of states to carry out aggression and thus increase the danger of war. Point 10, on the development of cultural relations and the free flow of information among nations, was broadened in the Resolutions Committee to urge the free interchange of visitors. The Resolutions Committee, composed of twenty persons from thirteen countries, became a continuation committee, and the congress voted to meet again in some other country one year later.

The national groups varied greatly in strength and representative quality. This variation reflected primarily the degree of success of the Yugoslav effort in issuing the invitations and eliciting cooperation. The strongest national group, that from France, included outstanding deputies from the Socialist and the M. R. P. parties, among them André Denis and Léon Boutbien; influential editors, such as Pierre Corval of *L'Aube* and Elie Péju of the *Franc-Tireur*; and Michel Collinet and André Lafond of the *Force Ouvrière* trade unions. The Belgian and Italian groups were also strong. If a broadly representative international committee had undertaken the preparatory work, the other delegations would no doubt have been more distinguished.

On balance, the Zagreb Congress was a success for the Yugoslav position. Many speakers referred warmly to the Yugoslav struggle against Hitler and against Soviet dictation; some praised highly the country's effort toward economic reconstruction. The proceedings assured the Yugoslav people that they are not alone in their struggle for independence. The Congress was also designed to show influential people abroad that the Yugoslav dictatorship differs from the Soviet system in welcoming the free expression of many divergent views. If anything, the Yugoslav organizers leaned over backward to facilitate the freest possible exchange of opinion on the problems of peace, human rights, and international cooperation. A serious blemish on this record is that in reporting the proceedings influential Yugoslav newspapers like *Borba* omitted most of the statements which showed that economic and social progress is by no means a monopoly of "socialist" regimes or which praised the Atlantic Pact, the Schuman and Pleven plans, and, in general, the positive role of the Western democracies.

Collier's *Wins World War III*

BY D. F. FLEMING

ON OCTOBER 27, 1951, *Collier's* magazine won World War III. The entire issue—ten months in the making—was devoted to the story of "Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-1960." Thirty-four celebrated authors collaborated in the winning of the war, all engaged on "Operation Eggnog," a 60,000 word office blueprint of the conflict based on "study and consultation with political, military, and economic thinkers, including high-level Washington officials and foreign-affairs experts both here and abroad." It was therefore a quasi-official American plan for World War III.

The leading article, by Robert E. Sherwood, begins the war on May 10, 1952, with an abortive attempt on the life of Marshal Tito and carries it through many pages of carnage until, after years of destruction, "the light is now shining in Russia and in all the other darkened places of the earth."

The Russians virtually wiped out our Hanford, Washington, atomic plant, Detroit, New York, Washington, Philadephia, and Chicago with atomic bombs. At first we used the bombs only against military targets. Our great weapon was atomic artillery, which destroyed the massed "concentrations of docile flesh and blood" of the Soviet armies in Europe. It was only after our great cities had been bombed a second time, months later, that Moscow was finally, and somewhat sadly, A-bombed "from bases in the United States." Edward R. Murrow describes the mission. Then from Middle Eastern bases a great air-borne expedition, reported by Lowell Thomas, raided the Soviet A-bomb nest in the Urals. Widespread revolt broke out, and the monolithic Soviet empire finally disintegrated. Only Eastern Europe and the Ukraine, plus Moscow, were occupied by our troops. The magnanimous Denver declaration of the U. N. had already weaned China away. Afterward UNIHOPE, the United Nations Housing and Providing Enterprise, assisted the not too devastated or unhappy Soviet peoples to recover from the terrible struggle.

The horrors of Soviet rule, especially as portrayed by Arthur Koestler, made liberation by force an unquestionable necessity. It was a frightful ordeal for the Americans, the war going through three long and bloody stages, described by Hanson Baldwin. He and other writers review the thirty-eight years of the Soviet regime's

D. F. FLEMING is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University and the author of a number of books on international politics.

history and end it definitely in the year 1960. The reader puts the magazine aside with a clear impression of this terminal date for the red menace. Soviet Russia is consistently mentioned in the past tense.

After the conquest Stuart Chase found the Russians well supplied with food. "Plenty of horses and oxen" remained in the supposedly mechanized countryside. The industries of the cities had been destroyed, after ten- or thirty-day warnings to the people, and "an industrial vacuum" had resulted, but "strangely enough the whole economy did not collapse," and the peasants "somehow remembered their handicraft patterns." After "years of famine and chaos," marked by "gangs of juvenile criminals" and "a resurgence of the plague on a scale never before equaled" (Koestler), there was a satisfactory return to normal conditions.

J. B. Priestley's contribution is entitled The Curtain Rises. There was "a huge, excited demand for anything foreign and Western, for books and plays, pictures, films, ballets, and operas." Unfortunately commercial radio was impossible in Russia, but a system patterned after the BBC was set up. Erwin Canham of the *Christian Science Monitor* tells how the presses were started as the Russians "turned hungrily to the world." There was not much newsprint but the newsstands were loaded with Russian editions of *Collier's, Life, Time, Newsweek, Reader's Digest,* and the *Saturday Evening Post.* "Free thoughts, free words," became the order of the day. Allan Nevins found the schools "healthfully decentralized" and "a surprising supply of teachers."

No long, costly, backbreaking occupation was necessary. The Soviet peoples were forbidden to have a dictatorship, and force was not needed to carry out the decree. True, twenty parties entered candidates in the Kharkov municipal election and many voters at first said "yes" to everything, but the Russians soon learned about democracy from us. There was little corruption, of course. By 1960 Walter Reuther, who writes on Free Men at Work, found labor unions unhampered by any Russian counterpart of the Taft-Hartley act. Russian workers had already "got the idea of one world, of one side, of people everywhere working together to build a good life, of striving together to fashion the future in the image of peace and freedom."

The liberated women of Russia felt the greatest relief. The wives of MVD and prison officials were summarily dispatched. Marguerite Higgins "personally had counted several score naked female bodies hanging in the bombed desolation of Red Square." By 1960 black markets had disappeared—except one in high-heeled shoes. The longing of Russian women for "perfumes and silks" was gratified by fashion shows held in the huge Dynamo Stadium. "Queues of women, many miles long," waited to get in.

In 1960 the Olympic "carnival" was also held in the Moscow stadium. As reported by Red Smith of the New York *Herald Tribune,* the Russian papers conceded that "the big team from the United States will carry off the major share of the honors, as usual" but were confident the Russians would win some championships. There would be some wrangling and bickering, naturally, but "that sort of furor is a healthy thing. It is the voice of a friendly world at play." The American passion for winning every game had nothing to do, of course, with the struggle for world mastery.

WHAT was the purpose of this pregnant issue of *Collier's?* To what extent has it been achieved? What are the likely results?

The editors say they had three aims, of which the first was "to warn the evil masters of the Russian people that *their* vast conspiracy to enslave humanity is the dark, downhill road to World War III." Total evil on the Russian side and total purity on ours are taken for granted. If this assumption is true, then all the wonderful things described in the magazine will eventually come to pass. In the meantime, however, the "evil masters of the Russian people" have been presented with 130 pages of evidence showing that the West means to force its superior way of life on the Soviet peoples. There are pictures of the destruction of Moscow, of the Red Army Theater staging a production of "Guys and Dolls," of the Moscow stadium filled with Russian women gazing raptly at an American fashion model. Just for emphasis, the cover is a picture of an American M. P. dominating a map of the Soviet Union with his bayonet. If there is any power at all in the Communist ideology, these predicted scenes should be grist to its propaganda mills, from Britain across Eurasia to Shanghai.

The editors' second purpose was "to sound a powerful call for reason and understanding between the peoples of the West and East—before it is too late." I can find nothing in the issue which furthers this aim except possibly the portrayal of the other-worldly restraint with which we conducted the war—in contrast to the way we, along with everybody else, conducted World War II—and the boundless magnanimity with which we treated the Russians afterward.

The third was to demonstrate that if the War We Do Not Want is forced upon us, we will win. This thesis is abundantly supported, but the disturbing thought remains that wars do not always go according to *Collier's.* The magazine does not suggest, for example, that the Russians might turn up with our decisive weapon, atomic artillery. And even the most devoted blueprint for victory may overlook some imponderables which could prove decisive. By failing to include atomic bombing of Russia from European or African bases the *Collier's* plan betrays grave doubt that our European allies would permit such use

of their bases, but it does not otherwise even suggest the natural reluctance of the British and West European peoples to be destroyed in a struggle between the two giant antagonists. Yet the passion to survive in Western Europe may be the factor which will dislocate all our calculations.

Every intelligent inhabitant of Western Europe knows, in the marrow of his bones, that a third world war will finish his country—its people, its cities, its future. Two world wars have toppled the region from a position of world ascendancy to one of weakness and dependence. Another must complete the destruction. Americans may survive the loss of their great cities to carry their way of life to the Soviet peoples deep in Eurasia, but Western Europe knows that the third knock of the grim reaper will be the last.

This issue of *Collier's* should powerfully reinforce its determination to find some way to avoid the war which American immaturity in world politics is shown likely to bring on. We are a young people on the world scene. We were involved in two world wars against our will; now for the first time we have deliberately taken a hand in the game of global power politics. And we are an impatient, impetuous people, never defeated and therefore invincible. The vulnerable Europeans will find in these pages convincing evidence that if they cannot avert the clash they must take refuge in neutrality.

The *Collier's* editorial, headed The Unwanted War, begins by rejecting "emphatically" the concepts of inevitable war and preventive war. At the same time it makes it clear that the responsibility for the unwanted war to come rests wholly on the men in the Kremlin. Everything is up to them. They "must make the choice. They can roll up the Iron Curtain. Or they can start a war and have it shot down." They can "cease to subjugate their captive neighbors . . . or . . . see those countries' independence restored by force." The Soviet government "must change its outlook and policies . . . or . . . disappear from the face of the earth. The Kremlim must decide."

Each of these ultimatums contains the saving phrase "if they start a war," but each unmistakably threatens doom for the Soviet government unless it changes its ways. As one reads the whole issue, one can only ask: What would we think if a Soviet magazine devoted an entire number to picturing in detail a Russian conquest of the United States and the destruction of the American way of life? Would we conclude that the Soviet Union was bent on avoiding a fight with us?

THE effects of the issue upon the several million Americans who will see it will doubtless vary. I gathered that it wished to make four chief points: (1) The Soviet regime is so intolerable that it must be ended. (2) It is so vicious that it intends to start a world war and A-bomb our greatest cities. (3) Our power is sufficient to destroy the red rulers and liberate their slave subjects, from Berlin to Vladivostock. (4) The war will be a severe ordeal for us, but afterward life will go on as before in a free world of our own making, dedicated to eternal peace, really organized this time by us.

Some Americans, reading about the destruction of our chief cities, may doubt this benign outcome, but most people will refuse to believe that the Soviet A-bombs will get through—not after we have our radar screens, clouds of planes, guided missiles, and all the other miraculous weapons hinted at in official statements and the press. Being the world's greatest gadget makers, we shall hardly fare as badly as *Collier's* predicts.

This skepticism is strengthened by the character of the distinguished authors. *Collier's* could have easily assembled a galaxy of radio commentators, columnists, and others who have for years been steadily preparing the American people for war with Russia. Yet with the exception of Walter Winchell, this group is not represented. Instead, the table of contents shows a long list of people of moderate views, of progressive, non-belligerent instincts, people who have not joined in sounding the war drums. As one reads, one wonders how each author came to take part in the enterprise, and whether any of them really understood what the impact of the whole would be. If many of them did, then it is much later than we thought.

IT IS indeed late for anyone to suggest that war is more likely to destroy free American institutions and democratic capitalism than to spread them triumphantly over the earth. Out of World War I we got communism in the nation covering the greatest single land area on the globe; out of World War II we got communism in the most numerous nation on earth, which is also the oldest, toughest, and most indestructible. In both cases the thing happened because of the dislocations, disintegrations, and chaos of war. In both cases also the West did its level best to stem the revolutionary uprising of the people and failed. In 1945, as on a smaller scale in 1918, the engines of war had blasted the old order to bits and it could not be put back together again. The result in Europe has been suggested—loss of empire, direction, and purpose; nearly half the people turned Socialist or Communist. We cannot annihilate homes, livelihoods, and capital goods—the very lifeblood of capitalism—without smashing the old way of life. It is tempting to think that just one more epoch of bombing would really settle everything. Quite probably it would, but would the settlement be what we anticipate? Would not the forces loosed in the other two wars grind through to their final conclusion?

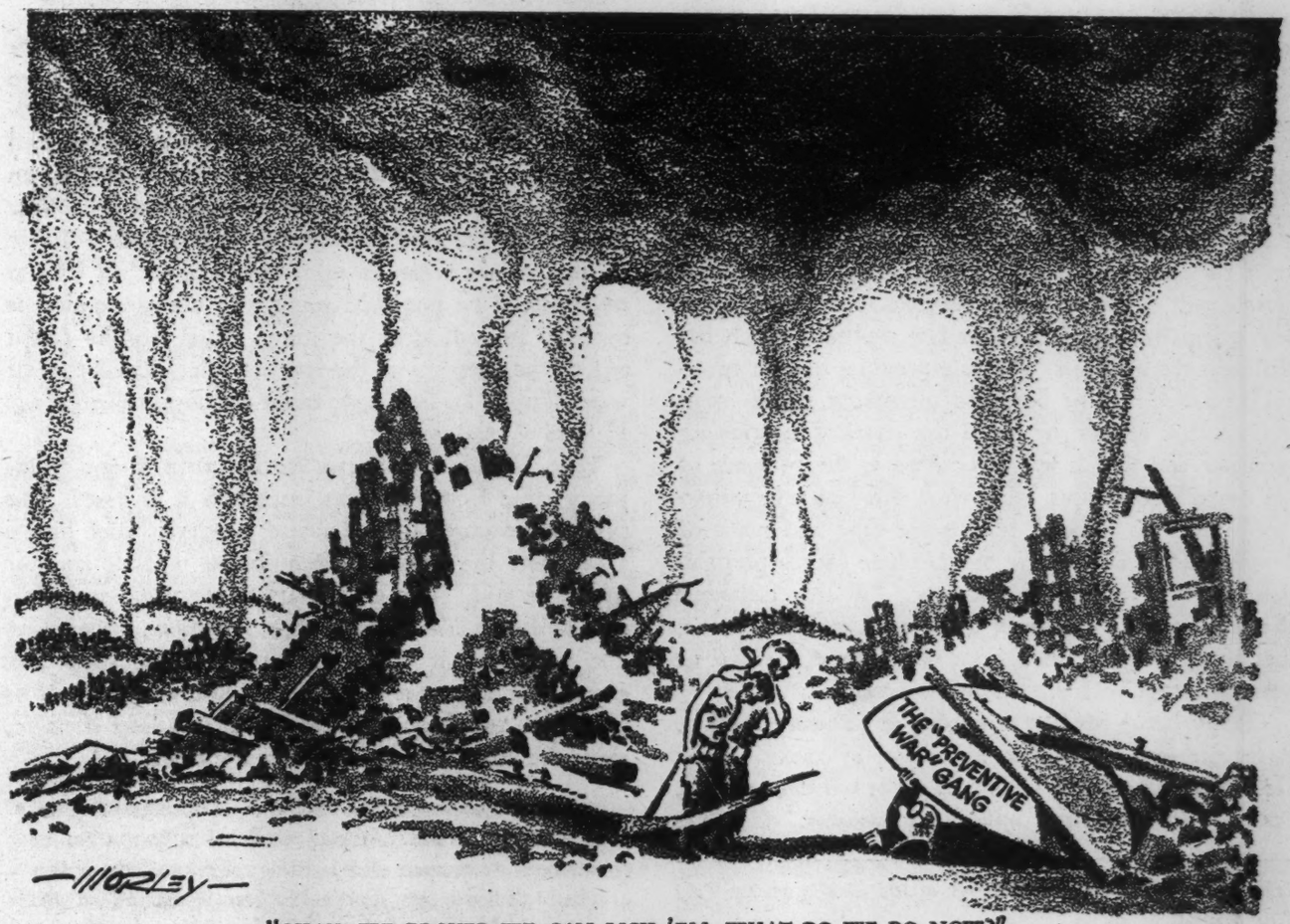
A number of humane, imaginative Americans have

constructed a picture of 200,000,000 Soviet citizens embracing their American liberators, after thirty-eight years of subjection to their "evil masters." Against this comfortable expectation it will probably avail little to quote Count Schulenberg, the experienced German ambassador to Moscow who tried to dissuade Hitler from attacking Russia. The Rumanian ambassador to Moscow, Grigoire Gafencu, has left an arresting report of his colleague's basic reason for opposing the adventure. Schulenberg and his corps of specialists in Moscow had studied Communist Russia long and thoroughly, in years when it was much easier to do so than it is now. They concluded that if the German armies did destroy the Soviet government, nothing but "profound and irremediable" anarchy could be substituted for it. The Germans would then advance "through indescribable confusion," provoking "a new revolution, a revolution of general disintegration," which would strike at both the victors and the vanquished.

The few hundreds of men who are, in the main, forming our attitude toward another world war should not assume that democracy and capitalism will survive on this continent, a bit bruised but permanently safeguarded. The contrary assumption is the "realistic" one. The advancing tide of witch-hunting, character assassination, purges, and thought control in the United States would rapidly submerge all our freedom if we went to war with Russia. A war which became, however it was begun, an effort to exterminate world communism would bring a fascist dictatorship in the United States strong enough to suppress every vestige of dissent in the Western nations and to obtain the endless levies of men and resources we should require to control a ruined and barbarized world.

In our time the business of fighting world wars, whether nationalistic or ideological, is played out. Never again can any victory be won which will promote the values we are most concerned about. These values, whether inherent in private enterprise or in civil liberties, can be conserved only by exerting ourselves mightily to prevent a third world war.

Another world war is neither inevitable nor necessary, but unless many powerful voices are raised in this country in favor of moderation and restraint we are headed straight toward a "war of liberation" "for unlimited and unattainable objectives," to quote the remarkably wise and pungent letter of William R. Matthews, publisher of the *Arizona Daily Star,* in the New York *Times* for October 31. He warned that "we are being shouted into a catastrophic war by the opinion makers of this country." The bell does not toll alone for the men in the Kremlin. It tolls for all of us.



"OKAY, WE PROVED WE CAN LICK 'EM. WHAT DO WE DO NOW?"

THE Nation
TWENTY VESEY STREET · NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

November 7, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing proofs of an article by Dr. D. F. Fleming of Vanderbilt University which will appear in The Nation of November 10th.

You will note that Dr. Fleming is puzzled as to why a group of progressive, moderate, non-belligerent Americans should have participated in this project. Judging from the mail we have received, many Americans apparently share Dr. Fleming's curiosity. We would like, therefore, to publish a round-up of the views of as many of the contributors to the special number as possible. We assume that our readers would like some light on such questions as: why you thought this special issue would help bring about a peaceful resolution of present international tensions, whether you saw or knew of the other contributions, and just how you appraise the total impact of the issue. To be published, replies should reach us by November 20th.

I trust that you will want to reply to Dr. Fleming's query.

Yours very truly,

Carey McWilliams

Carey McWilliams
Associate Editor

Baldwin
Chase
Reuther

THE Nation

AMERICA'S LEADING LIBERAL WEEKLY SINCE 1865

VOLUME 173 NEW YORK • SATURDAY • DECEMBER 29, 1951 NUMBER 26

The Shape of Things

IT IS WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THAT WE present in this issue the proposals for a solution of the Arab-refugee problem presented last week in the form of a memorandum to the United Nations. The individuals signing the document are assurance that it represents enlightened, non-partisan American opinion. The proposals, in the preparation of which the Nation Associates took an active interest, should commend themselves, we believe, to all persons who share our concern lest the miserable plight of the Arab refugees—now facing their third winter as homeless dependents on inadequate relief—continues indefinitely as a source of friction and possible war. We urge that the plan set forth in the memorandum be adopted by the State Department as the basis of an American initiative in the United Nations. Sponsored by this country and backed by the promise of a substantial contribution to the development program, the plan could settle the refugee problem and bring peace to the Middle East. For reasons of security as well as humanity the effort should be made.

*

POSTSCRIPTS TO OUR POSTSCRIPT TO *Collier's* World War III continue to descend upon us. The latest, the authenticity of which we have verified, is the following: A major New York publishing house had a contract to publish the by now famous special issue of *Collier's* as a book. But at least three of the contributors to the special issue—Edward R. Murrow, Robert E. Sherwood, and Walter P. Reuther—recently notified the publisher that they did not care to have their articles included. In the meantime something like a rank-and-file protest movement had developed among the editorial employees of the publishing house to convince the firm, if possible, that the book should not be published. The attitude of the staff, we are told, was noted, but what tipped the scales against publication was the withdrawal of the three leading contributors. Mr. Murrow, it is said, was largely influenced by the European view of the special issue; Mr. Sherwood, by the delayed reaction of certain officials in Washington. Mr. Reuther's second thoughts were indicated in his letter to *The Nation* in the issue of December 8. In any case the book will not be published. From England comes this item: J. B. Priestley, returning from a visit to the United States, has announced that he no longer considers himself a Socialist. "Ten years ago my views were vaguely Socialist," Mr. Priestley said, "but they are not now." His announcement may not be unrelated to the fact that British Laborites have severely criticized him for doing his bit in *Collier's* Third World War.

*

BUT PERHAPS THE CONCLUSIVE POSTSCRIPT on *Collier's* World War III was the formal protest lodged by the United Nations over the unauthorized use of the U. N. emblem on the editorial page of the issue, where it appeared not on the uniform of a fictitious U. N. soldier but as a seal under an editorial entitled The Unwanted War. The protest was lodged pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Assembly on December 7, 1946, governing the use of the emblem. Caught red-handed, as it were, all that Edward Anthony, publisher of *Collier's*, could come up with was the inept rejoinder that the special issue had been criticized by Andrei Vishinsky and, "in this country," by the *Daily Worker*. Somehow Mr. Anthony managed to forget about the Portland *Oregonian*, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, and a dozen other newspapers that took sharp issue with *Collier's* "unwanted" but highly profitable war of words and pictures. On the same day that the U. N. protest was released, the press reported a speech by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, who for the last eighteen months has served as United States High Commissioner in Bavaria. Among the "fears" under which the Germans live, Dr. Shuster mentioned the fear that America has aggressive intentions and said that this had been increased by *Collier's* special issue. Nearly everyone but Mr. Anthony of *Collier's* seems to agree that publication of the issue was a propaganda disaster.

*

IN SIGNING A NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER creating a special committee to assist defense agencies in obtaining compliance with directives against racial discrimination in employment, President Truman has made

Colliers Critical

Nov. 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is in reference to the October 27th issue of "Colliers" magazine entitled "The War We Didn't Want."

I don't know exactly what to say in order to explain how I feel about the issue, but I would like to ask you a few questions. What makes anyone think that if there is a World War III we, or anyone else, will be around to tell about you? And if there is one and we do survive, do we want to, or will it be easy to model Russia to our fashion? That there will be an ideal world? How do articles such as these promote the cause of peace? Are they not saying "Let's get the whole thing done with quick so we can relax and enjoy this ideal state? Do articles such as these, the manner in which they are presented appeal to one's rationality? Don't articles such as these, in sufficient amounts lead to war hysteria?

I may be all wrong, and I hope I am because, when one isn't able to look to the enlightened men for rationality and intelligent thinking then one is apt to lose faith. I, therefore, would appreciate your reasons and justifications for contributing to this issue.

Yours truly,

Ellen Hyman
Box 578
N.J. College for Women
New Brunswick
N.J.

Critical
Colliers

738 E. Washington
Pasadena 6, Calif.
Nov. 4, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My wife and I enjoy hearing you over the radio. We have in the past felt that you like Howard K. Smith had real objectivity and a balanced reportage.

But we were disappointed that you would stoop to such a low level of war-mongering as in Collier's. What has caused you to lose your sense of perspective, particularly with your recent European observations?

What must Europeans feel about such an article? Do you really think such journalism gains us any respect in the eyes of the rest of the world?

Respectfully
Paul W. Orr

Critical Collier

WILLIAM L. HELLER
113 VERPLANCK STREET
BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

10/31/51

My Dear Sir:

I delayed writing you because I thought you would be home

When the son of Mussolini dropped a bomb on Ethiopia we were horror stricken. Now Collier can put out what I wrote to them as "In the 75 years of my Life I have never seen a foaler or filthier thing than that" and that you should sell yourself as a "mental prostitute" seems inconceivable

May God forgive you for you know not what you do

My word for the day is

Wendell Wilkie's

"The day of white supremacy has gone forever" and the Dean of the John Huss Theological seminary at the Protestant conference.

"The underdogs of the World are on the March and woe to those who would stop them

Wm Heller

Colliers Critical

Butler Hall
88 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
AT 119TH ST.
New York N. Y.

10-30-51

Dear Edward Murrow. For years you have seemed to me, an old newspaper man, the ideal reporter. Not just technically but because with your ability you have seemed sensitive, decent, humane. Sure, you've had to yield to pressures, as who doesn't. But why did you let yourself in for that Colliers symposium on "The War We Didn't Want"? Couldn't you see that this issue of Colliers gives point to the charges of the USSR that it's the U.S.A. which is propandizing for war.

I'm so sorry →

you felt you had to do it!

Sincerely
C. Miller
C. Miller

Mr. Murrow:

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10-28-51

Dear Sir;

In E. R. Murrow's account of the A-Bomb Mission to Moscow, (Collier's Oct. 27th) there appears the statement in part, "The first bomb had been shot down-or the plane had aborted." Have I been misinformed or should the bomb have suffered the described fate of the plane?

Yours truly

J. H. Gerrier Jr.
3428 Berreson St.
San Diego 9, Calif.

Dear

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w: Collier's

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istic "warmongering"
ch .... Ed Smutny

Dear Sir. critical Collier's

It is sad indeed that you, of high standing, had to fall so low as to get caught in that war-mongers trap expressed in 10/27/51 Collier's.

I shall never again purchase a single copy of Collier's, for I can never forget this traitorous act against our people who want peace.

Hope you can retract.

Mrs J. W. Moore
Rt 1 Box 450
Santee, Calif.

ar Mr. Murrow:- Regular

You wonderful Collier's
cle is in line with your new cheap
l-lottery program. Don't worry
t the sorrows of the Hungarians-
l the truth about the crime and
uption in America - let's clean up
s country! Lama C. Otto

critical Collier's

7915½ South Hoover Street
Los Angeles 44, California
October 24, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Collier's Magazine
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was with great sorrow that I saw your name in the galaxy of stars who contributed to Collier's hypocritical edition of October 27, 1951, devoted to the war "they do not want." Lending your name to this edition only gave this cynical conditioning of the American people a dignity it does not deserve.

If Collier's were indeed serious about this war they do not want, then past issues would have been filled with discussions of ways to peace: the Quaker proposals for international understanding, and, if you please, (sincerity being claimed by the editors) Russian proposals for understanding of a global nature, & ideas of anyone else who has something to say about the possibilities of living together without the shadow of A through Z bombs hanging over a nation already neurotic with its excesses.

The editorial theme of this issue of Collier's is that we in America have tried everything short of war, and the stubborn Soviets refuse to cooperate. That from now on in, our language will be one of force, in the words of Harry S. Truman. They will have to come to us on bended knee. But will they?? I doubt it. When we explode another weapon of mass murder, they explode one. When we increase our military expenditures, we state they the Soviets have increased their military budgets. So, this "only" way which we have chosen - brute force - is not making docile children of those stubborn and naughty boys in the Kremlin. Is not a new policy in order, then?

We are losing ground all over the world in the field of friendship and understanding by our action in Korea, our hidden action in Iran, and our defense of a rotten status quo in Egypt. This theory that every spot in this large world of ours not occupied by American troops is a potential target for "Soviet aggression" is a lie of the largest proportions. We have been saying for five years now that the Soviets are going to attack tomorrow; we have stated time and time again that we are weak here, and we are weak there. If, indeed, the Soviets were going to attack "us" in neighboring Europe or elsewhere, they could well have done so (if our facts were in order) while we were still militarily weak.

I am weary of this age of war is peace, and peace is war; two and two are seven, and "defenses" thousands of miles away from home. We will indeed be defenseless if we continue sending our pitifully young and innocent men to be killed on Korean, Egyptian, German and other soil which "might" be taken by the Soviet Union.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Pauline Watkins

Soviet Aggression: Myth or Reality?

Corliss Lamont

3¢

Soviet Aggression: Myth or Reality?

IN APRIL, 1951, the conservative *Wall Street Journal* declared: "Unfortunately, the tactic of the manufactured crisis has been used so often that neither Congress nor the people know what they can believe." The fact is, of course, that the Truman Administration, in order to push its enormous armaments program through Congress and to justify the continuation of the cold war and the Far Eastern crisis, feels compelled to resort to the device of keeping the American people stirred up and fearful over some alleged menace of Soviet or Communist origin.

The manufactured crisis depends on the manufactured myth. And of all the myths conjured up by the anti-Soviet forces of the United States and

the Western World, the most far-fetched and far-reaching is that the Soviet Union is bent on military aggression. The underlying premise of the North Atlantic Pact is that Soviet armies will invade and over-run Western Europe if they get the opportunity. The same premise lies behind the colossal expenditures on armaments of the American Government and was an integral part of President Truman's recent message calling for an armaments budget of more than 60 billion dollars for 1951-52.

Building up the bogey of Soviet aggression has been a remarkably convenient and successful means of producing in America an atmosphere of hysteria and fear. I am convinced that this anti-Soviet propaganda is false and dangerous, and as harmful to the establishment of world peace as to the maintenance of American democracy. Assuming the Soviet Government realizes that a third world war would in all probability follow if it attacked any country anywhere, I see at least twenty reasons why Soviet military aggression is most unlikely, either now or in the future:

First, the Soviet Russians, remembering poignantly their terrible losses in property and human

life during the First and Second World Wars, and especially in Hitler's cruel and destructive invasion, are utterly opposed, from the viewpoint of simple self-preservation and national well-being, to undergoing a third and perhaps even worse ordeal in an international conflict involving use of the atom bomb.

Second, the Soviet Russians wish above all to go on with their reconstruction of the devastated areas and the building of Socialism, and not to have this program set back for years through an all-out war.

Third, repeated and reliable reports from Soviet Russia during the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1946-50, indicate that the Soviet people are in fact preoccupied with tremendous projects of peaceful economic construction and that their minds are not dwelling upon dreams of military conquest. The Five-Year Plan recently completed attained most of its main social and economic goals. Instead of a serious inflation due to disproportionate war preparations, as in the United States, the Soviet Union has put through four general price reductions of a sweeping nature since the close of the war. The last of these occurred in March, 1951, and lowered

prices on a multitude of consumer goods from ten to thirty percent.

Fourth, the Soviet Union, stretching over two continents and larger than all North America, possesses within its vast domains practically all the raw materials necessary for its economy. It needs no new territories to provide it with natural resources. The U.S.S.R., however, is glad to supplement its own basic wealth through doing business with other countries and at present has particularly active trade relations with the People's Republic of China and the nations of Eastern Europe.

Fifth, the huge size of Soviet Russia, together with its material riches and economic development, means that it has plenty of room for its expanding population. Over-population, which has often been a spur to military conquest, is not a problem in the Soviet Union.

Sixth, the public ownership of the main means of production and distribution in the U.S.S.R. prevents private individuals and groups from profiting financially from armaments or any other war activity.

Seventh, although in the current disordered and threatening state of the world the Soviet Republic

must maintain an army and armaments for defense, it stands as always for disarmament agreements between the different nations and has repeatedly made concrete proposals towards this end, both in the United Nations and elsewhere. The Soviet people regard armaments as a necessary evil during the transition to enduring peace; and they do not in the slightest require them as a stimulus to economic prosperity.

Eighth, the Soviet plan calling for the destruction of all atom bombs, manufactured by whatever country, and for effective international supervision of atomic energy demonstrates its own wish and intention to use its atomic resources for peaceful purposes and the further economic upbuilding of the nation.

Ninth, Soviet Russia's economic system of socialist planning, having overcome the great economic depressions, famines and periods of mass unemployment so characteristic of the past, makes altogether needless and irrelevant the classic method of military adventure as a way of temporarily submerging internal crises and sidetracking the revolutionary discontent of the population. Furthermore, since

the Soviet people always have the purchasing power to buy back the goods which they produce, there is no overwhelming pressure to acquire foreign markets and spheres of influence for getting rid of surplus products. In brief, what I am suggesting here is that the Soviet Russians have eliminated, so far as their own country is concerned, the chief economic roots of war-making and war-mongering.

Tenth, the Soviet Union, despite its relative self-sufficiency in an economic sense, desires normal international trade with the other nations of the earth. It has ever sought to establish good business relations with the United States and Western Europe, exchanging raw materials for machinery and finished goods. The Soviet Russians infinitely prefer peaceful and mutually advantageous commerce with the West to war.

Eleventh, in line with the last point, the Soviet Government has repeatedly stressed the possibility and the common sense of the capitalist and socialist nations of the world peacefully co-existing and co-operating on limited but important international ends. The Soviet Russians remain militantly opposed to the capitalist economic system and mili-

tantly in favor of their own; but they believe that war between the capitalist and socialist systems, especially in this era of atom bombs and other weapons of fearful destructiveness, may well prove ruinous to both. Although some Marxist and Soviet theoreticians have occasionally talked loosely and grandiloquently about the "inevitability" of war as long as capitalism exists, Soviet foreign policy actually rejects this idea. Premier Stalin himself denied the inevitability of a new world war only as recently as February, 1951.

Twelfth, while the Soviet Russians clearly wish to see world socialism established, they do not favor trying to extend Communist principles to other lands through the means of armed invasion. The Soviets support the thesis that "Revolution cannot be exported," but must be the outcome of indigenous radical movements in whatever country is concerned. They gave moral encouragement, to be sure, to the recently successful Communist revolution in China, but neither material nor military aid. Marxist theory claims that capitalism will eventually collapse in every nation through its own inner contradictions and the pressure of the working class.

The Soviet Russians take this theory very seriously and find it pointless to assume the terrific burdens and dangers of war in order to spread socialism when they are convinced that this new system is bound to come in due course anyway.

Thirteenth, the idea of military aggression and international war, except in legitimate self-defense, is contrary to the mainstream of Marxist and Soviet doctrine, from Karl Marx down to the present time. In the tense days of 1939, when the Second World War had already broken out, the Soviet Union went to war against Finland in order to re-adjust the frontiers for better defense against the Nazi menace. I think this was a mistake, but at least it was understandable in view of the critical international situation and of Hitler's later invasion of the U.S.S.R. hand in hand with the Finns.

Whatever opinions one may hold concerning the origin of the struggle in Korea in the summer of 1950, there is no evidence that Soviet Russia was responsible. Certainly it has not intervened in the conflict to offset the cruel and devastating intervention of the United States and the United Nations. Undoubtedly the Communists of the East consid-

ered the North Korean action justified as part of an inevitable civil war and as a defensive measure to eliminate the American military bridgehead on the continent of Asia.

Fourteenth, despite the fact that the Soviet Union possesses mighty armies and air fleets, no responsible leader in its governmental, military, economic, journalistic or cultural affairs has once made the suggestion during the troubled years since World War II that it should initiate a preventive war or bomb a foreign country. This record compares very favorably with the statements by many leading public figures in the United States, some of them government officials, that America should launch an atom-bomb assault on Soviet Russia; and with the frequent publication in the American press of detailed blueprints for such an attack, pointing out on maps the precise cities and industrial areas in the U.S.S.R. which are to be knocked out.

Fifteenth, indicating the basic Soviet attitude toward war, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., corresponding in its political functions to the United States Congress, passed in March, 1951, a law making any kind of war propaganda illegal in the Soviet

Republic. The maximum penalty under this new law is twenty-five years in jail.

Sixteenth, the Soviet Government has made no concrete military moves in any part of the world indicating aggressive intentions against any country. On the other hand, the Soviet Union carried out extensive demobilization of its armies during 1945, 1946 and 1947. The continual rumors of threatening Soviet troop movements have never turned out to have a basis in fact. A recent dispatch in the *Chicago Daily News* from William Stoneman in Paris stated: "A wave of resentment swept Paris as the result of what newspapers hint is a deliberate attempt by the American Government to alarm the public on Soviet troop concentrations." Of course, regular army maneuvers take place from time to time in the U.S.S.R., as in other nations.

Seventeenth, if the Soviet Government were really plotting military aggression against, for example, Western Europe, it would presumably have started the war before the rearmament of the Atlantic Powers had made such headway and at a time, such as the fall of 1950, when the American military forces were preoccupied in the Far East.

Eighteenth, Joseph Stalin, Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having successfully seen his country through to the establishment of the first socialist commonwealth in history and having led the Soviet people to victory in the Second World War, would in all likelihood prefer to enhance his reputation as a statesman by helping to ensure an era of peace for the U.S.S.R. and mankind. Surely he has no desire to go down in history, like Adolf Hitler, as a notorious leader of military aggression and as one of the most infamous war criminals of all time.

Nineteenth, if we review the history of Soviet foreign policy from the birth of the Soviet Republic in 1917 down to the outbreak of World War II, we find a continuous and consistent record on behalf of international peace and understanding. In the early years Lenin as head of the Soviet state did his best to achieve peaceful relations with the other countries of the earth, a number of which attempted to effect the downfall of the Communist regime through armed intervention. In the later period the Soviet Union, with Maxim Litvinov as its able and eloquent Foreign Minister, joined the League

of Nations and tried to the utmost to build an effective system of collective security with the Western democracies against Fascist aggression. Clearly, it was not Soviet Russia's fault that the League failed to follow out the commitments of its own Covenant and thus stop Hitler and Mussolini.

Twentieth, during the period of current history since the triumph of the allied nations over the Axis Powers, Soviet Russia, in consonance with its past record, has steadfastly striven for international peace and reasonable agreements with the United States. Since 1945 the Soviet Union has made its own share of serious mistakes in foreign policy, mostly of a tactical nature, and has at times acted in an arbitrary, brusque and obdurate manner. But on the whole over the past six years it has shown a willingness to compromise for the sake of world amity and a desire to make the United Nations a successfully functioning organization. Soviet leaders have given voice again and again to the theme of peaceful co-existence between the socialist and capitalist blocs; and have repeatedly proposed a top-level conference between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. for the purpose of ironing out the main dif-

ficulties between these two great countries and reaching some sort of over-all settlement.

The Truman Administration has frowned upon such a conference and settlement, having built up a spurious identification between peace and appeasement. This untenable position is, again, based on the assumption that Soviet Russia harbors aggressive military designs. I believe that the United States can and should reach a peaceful agreement with the Soviet Government on honorable and mutually advantageous terms.

In these twenty points I have sought to sum up briefly the chief reasons why I think Soviet military aggression will not take place. Of course the Soviet Union will fight back if attacked and could be forced into some sort of defensive action if it felt directly menaced, for instance, by a rearmed, neo-Nazi Germany or if it were convinced that a general war was about to be unleashed against it. I could be wrong, but this is the way the international picture looks to me.

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be obtained at 3c per copy from the author at 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.

BITTER ALOES

BY

Hugh Hardyman

Resistance Pamphlet Number Two

FREE men, both in and out of prison, are resisting the transformation of the United States into a militarised Fascist society. Most Americans, like decent men and women throughout the rest of the world, are revolted by the wholesale incineration of men, women and children in Korea. The boasting of military might, of secret weapons for the massacre of millions, has never been and is not now to the liking of the American people. The criminal ambition to turn our young men into 'killers—the worst killers possible' is a Fascist ideal which few Americans hold. To stop the spread of such homicidal mania is the immediate task of all who value the liberty and lives of the people of the United States and of the world.

Additional copies from Hugh Hardyman
2315 Los Amigos, La Crescenta, California
10c each; $8.50 per 100

Bitter Aloes

No, these are not the pretty verses
That make you smile;
They are the thoughts distilled from curses
Written in bile.

There was a time for snow-white mallows
And gentle song;
Now is a time for bitter aloes
To purge our wrong.

Merry Christmas!

Over the Land of Morning Peace
Our civilizing bombers fly
And in the twinkling of an eye
From communism grant release.
The storied cities, old as Rome,
Vanish in flame in half an hour.
The people, freed by Christian power,
Die in the ashes of their home.
Americans, whose life has been
Devoted to a baseball hurled
Through nineteen summers, proudly bring
On burnished, flashing, flying wing
From far across a watching world
The gift of jellied gasoline.

Voice of America

Proposed Easter morning broadcast from the Church of the Whited Sepulchre, Washington

The Russians who insist on peace
Are clearly guilty of aggression.
We seek no inch of foreign soil
But Taiwan stays in our possession.

We work to spread democracy
By propping Franco up in Spain.
We hope to stave off World War III
By arming Germany again.

The Chinese whom we burn alive
Do not observe the rules of war.
The gentle rule of Synghman Rhee
To all Korea we shall restore.

Our equal justice frees Herr Krupp
And gives him back his factories.
To Jews who want their homes returned
We give the status of DPs.

The Indians can learn from us
How to be rich instead of poor.
We hoard our surplus food while they
Die of starvation at our door.

CARE packages attest to our
Unrivalled generosity;
They cost us quite a fraction of
The oil we take from Araby.

The UN Charter is the sure
Foundation of our policy;
China's exclusion rightly keeps
Our merited majority.

Our deep respect for womanhood
We demonstrate at Martinsville,
Where seven Negroes die for rape.
(White men get seven years in jail.)

All nations know America
Would never start another war.
The peace petition is the crime
DuBois has been indicted for.

Beacons to a benighted world
Are our unblemished films and press,
Restrained by modesty alone
From showing our true righteousness.

Mothers' Day

What mothers want is always much the same;
A man around the house or coming home,
The children healthy, hungry, making noise,
Food in the cupboard, clothes and shoes enough,
A yard with flowers and a school where kids
Can learn more than their parents ever knew.
This is what mothers want in our town
And in New York and Moscow and Belgrade.
All mothers everywhere want these same things
But most of us don't get them and the few
Who have them are afraid of losing them.

The world has wheat and wood and iron and oil
And coal and wool enough for everyone
And yet in Fresno and Formosa kids
Are going hungry. In the state of Maine
Potatoes are piled up and sprayed with dye
To keep the price too high for those who need
To buy them. And in Kansas, where we have
A million pounds of butter in a cave,
The children of the migrants eat dry bread
And not enough of that, although the bins
And elevators overflow with wheat.
And everywhere, in London, Leningrad,
In Paris, Brussels, Rome and Singapore,
The selfsame question underlies our dreams
And gnaws in waking hours at our hearts:
"Will they grow up or will another war
Starve, burn and blast the children of the world?"

Only five years ago the Golden Gate
Heard the words spoken which held all our hopes:
"One world! United Nations on the march
With flags unfurled!" Freedom from want and fear
Would follow victory and all mankind
Would turn from killing to the nobler task
Of building brotherhood in every land.
The war was almost over. It had cost
The lives of twenty million and the waste
Of treasure was enough to build a house
For every family in all the world

And build a hospital in every town
And run the hospitals for a decade.
It was enough. The people cried for peace
In every continent, for peace, for peace.
The words of Roosevelt circled round the globe
And hearts of mothers echoed: "Freedom! Peace!"

We stand betrayed! The men who hated him
Have torn apart the structure that he built,
Have split the world in two, declared cold war
Instead of peace and boasted to the world
Of greater and more monstrous means of death.
Fear fills the land; men are afraid to write,
To speak, to think, to dare to pray for peace,
Lest hunger kill their children while they rot
In prison. Gentle men from other shores,
Who come to beg for peace and for one world,
Are denied entry lest their words arouse
Memories of Roosevelt in each mother's heart,
Kindle anew the failing fire of hope,
Awake in men the courage to *Resist,*
To stop the madness of Los Alamos,
To save from their own folly those rich fools
Who seek to keep their power at the cost
Of blowing up themselves and half the world.

It is enough. Listen, Curie! Picasso!
The mothers of America have heard
Your message. We are with you! We want peace!
We want to stop building atomic bombs.
We want to send the Chinese people ploughs
And penicillin, cotton, atabrine,
Not rifles and machine-guns. We want peace!
We want to help the Russian people build
A better world. We want to try to mend
The cities that the Nazis smashed in Poland.
We want to use our giant factories
To give to every mother in the world
Food in the cupboard, clothes and shoes enough,
A yard with flowers and a school where kids
Can learn more than their parents ever knew.
We want your children and ours to grow up,
To live in peace, in peace, in peace, in peace!

Ave Columbia!

Westward the course of empire runs!
From Massachusetts Bay
To San Francisco every tribe
Acknowledges our sway.

To Honolulu's golden strand
Our vision next aspires;
The proud Hawaiian yields the throne
'Neath Mauna Loa's fires.

Far range our fleets. The Philippines
Are owned by haughty Spain;
A blast, a battle and the isles
Are brought beneath our rein.

The Japanese who dare oppose
Our just and glorious rule
Are swiftly vanquished; shore to shore
The ocean is our pool.

Koreans next our arms invite
And great MacArthur goes
To thrill with majesty our friends
And fill with fear our foes.

So bravely sails our ship of state
With power superhuman
To rule or ruin at command
Of gallant Captain Truman.

Where Are We Going?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
To what inhuman and revolting end
Is this sleep-walking nation being led?
Shall free Americans accept the yoke
Of brutal plutocratic tyranny
Before the wooden crosses rot that mark
The graves of those who died to lift that yoke
From European necks? The stench of death
Still lingers round the walls of Buchenwald;
The piles of teeth, the mounds of children's shoes
Are there for every Congressman to see,
Who cares to fly to Europe. Rotterdam,
Lidice, Warsaw mark the path of those
Who sought by force to subjugate the world
For exploitation by a master race.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The ashes of Sinuiju and Wonsan
Shall not grow cold in silence while one voice
Conservative enough to cry: "For shame!"
Can still be raised. "For shame! For shame! For shame!"
The massacre of helpless residents
Of cities undefended from the air
Is criminal in Asia as in Europe.
People who never hurt Americans,
Who never threatened to attack our coasts,
Who had no warships, built no bombing planes,
Who fought us only when we sent our men
Across an ocean to attack their men
In their own cities, towns and villages,
These people we are killing with our bombs,
Roasting alive with jellied gasoline.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The powers hardly won at Valley Forge,
Saved for the people in the Bill of Rights
And ratified in blood at Gettysburg,
Are being taken from us while we sleep.
The Representatives of Southern States,
Where rights of Negro voters are abridged,
Loll in the Congress. Men who exercise
The Christianity of William Penn
Are thrown in prison. Writers, who refused

To offer their opinions and beliefs
For censorship, are silenced in our jails.
Peaceful assemblies broken up by mobs
Evoke no action from a Governor
Who buys and sells the offices of state.
Our honored statute books are now defaced
With Public Law 831, which makes
Provision here for concentration camps.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The promise of 'the last best hope of earth'
Can be redeemed if we but speak the word.
The means are ours to build a joyous land
Of healthy bodies and unshackled minds,
To wipe our gonorrhea and syphilis,
Tuberculosis and malaria,
To use our steel in China and Korea
For building bridges, not destroying them,
Promote the general welfare of all men
Here and in Europe, Asia, Africa,
By free exchange of knowledge and of goods
With all who need them, leaving others free
To run their countries better if they can.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The ashes of Sinuiju and Wonsan
Demand an answer. Do we leave our past,
Which had much brightness, and assume the role
Of Genghis Khan, of Adolf Schickelgruber?
Send our young men to kill and to be killed
In any land whose people will not pay
Tribute to Chiang Kai-Shek or Standard Oil?
Do we abandon freedom to become
Mechanized stomachs gorging on mankind?
Do we accept political police,
Informers, perjurers, censors, all the spawn
Of Fascist tyranny because of fear
That other people, far less fortunate
Than we, may build themselves with their bare hands
Cities and power plants and factories
Designed for their own use and not for gain
Of kings, of prelates or of millionaires?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
Have we achieved the marvels of Oak Ridge,
Of Hanford, of Los Alamos, where men
Have scaled the flaming ramparts of the sun,
Bringing back tools to recreate the world,
To probe the mystery of the universe,
To learn the hidden processes of life,
Only to use this triumph of the mind
To build machines to devastate and kill,
To waste the substance of the centuries,
To murder millions with a single bomb?
And should the power to use this monstrous bomb
Be placed by a free people in the hands,
Not of our sages, scientists and seers,
Not of our Senators and Congressmen,
But of a single man, however wise,
Learned and prudent such a man may be?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The question must be answered. It is we
Who are responsible. We have the power.
The guilt for those who perish in Korea
Is shared by all of us, all, all but those
In the unvisited and loathsome zoos
Where men whom we have wronged are caged and
starved,
Beaten with clubs and whips and rubber hose,
Chained in dark holes and tortured by our guards.
We are responsible who know the truth
And are not yet in prison. We can speak
Loudly enough to waken from their sleep
The apathetic and the ignorant;
Can put an end to bombing and to war,
Bring back our troops from other people's lands,
Demand disarmament for all the world,
Destroy our stockpile of atomic bombs,
Rebuild the ruined cities of Korea,
Turn from our Fascist follies and advance
Into the sunlight, walking without fear
In peace and freedom, worthy of our past.

Children's Catch

"It is estimated that more than two million civilians have died in Korea, the majority of them children . . ."

L. A. Times, June 2, 1951

Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.

"No one can beat my record,"
Leopold angrily cried.
"When I was king
Of the rubber ring
Eleven million died."

"In twenty-two years!" jeered Adolf.
"Time is the measure to use.
In six years I
Baked a Maidanek pie
Of full six million Jews."

"I beat you both," twittered Harry,
Swelling with righteous pride.
"Inside a year
In my war in Korea
Two million natives died!"

Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.

The Years of Shame

These are the years of shame in Washington.
Before the ink is dry upon the pact
Establishing the crime of genocide,
The order to kill everything that moves
Is given to our bombers in Korea
And with mechanical efficiency
Men, women, children, infants are destroyed
By bullets, bombs and jellied gasoline.
The gentle people who were our allies
Six years ago, who welcomed us as friends,
Who only wanted freedom to build up
Their own society in their own way,
Are murdered by the million and their land
Reduced to blackened desert by our guns.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The judge promoted by the lord of vice
Dispenses favors to a motley crew
Of sycophants and gamblers, who grow rich
By sale of access to the public purse.
The slimy trails of Maragon and Vaughan
Winding along the White House corridors
Glitter by moonlight. Petty millionaires,
The henchmen of the owning families,
Infest the carcase of the state like maggots
Eating out profits for their companies
In contracts, orders, tax concessions, loans,
Until the stink of their corruption drowns
The stench of corpses rotting in Korea.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The great philanthropist whose honored pen
Rallied a generation to the cause
Of freedom for the Negro and who dared
To exercise his right to plead for peace,
Is handcuffed as a common criminal,
Numbered and fingerprinted and accused
As agent of a foreign principal,
The world-wide masses who are urging peace.
Artists and writers of the stage and screen
Are pilloried for public show and forced
To turn informer, go to jail or starve,
That censorship, forbidden by the law,
May be achieved by lawless tyranny.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The city stifles in a murk of fear.
The voteless geldings of democracy
Converse in whispers, mindful of the wires
Running from homes, hotels and offices
Even from benches in the public park,
From lovers' couches and from deathbed springs,
To bring to the political police
Each heedless confidence or careless word.
Their mail is watched; to read a newspaper,
Receive a letter from a friend abroad
Or order books on current history,
May bring disgrace and ruin. For how long
Will they remember that they once were free?

These are the years of shame in Washington.
Two billion people cry aloud for peace,
Seeking to salve the ancient wounds of man
With remedies at last available
For famine, exploitation and disease.
But in the capital this bitter cry,
Transmuted by the screens of wealth and power
Into the roaring of a hungry mob,
Awakens not compassion but the fears
Of guilty men unconscious of their guilt.
Statesmen in panic sound the call to arms,
Declare the state in danger, seize the youth
For military slavery, coerce
Reluctant satellites to gird for war.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The drama of obese plutocracy
Draws to its close. The mouths that sought to suck
Whole nations dry, find that their gold has bought
Only the leaders. Through the mesh of lies
Written and spoken, truth begins to seep.
The very weapon used so long to keep
The people in their apathetic place,
The printing of certificates of debt,
Abused by greed becomes a Frankenstein
Choking with dollars its mad worshippers.
How long before a wakened people take
Their country back? Not long, though it seems
long.
These are the years of shame in Washington.

Two Worlds

In the nation sprawling from sea to sea
The air is filled with a clamor of tongues;
Radios, powered with a million lungs,
Scream that the greedy alone are free.

Senators, bellowing night and day,
Echo the lie that the Flag and Cross
Hallow the values of profit and loss,
Sanctify the American Way.

Ministers practising what they preach
Find they are facing the bishops' rage;
Grammar school teacher and campus sage
Learn from the newspapers what to teach.

Justices, sworn to uphold the law,
Chisel away at the Bill of Rights;
Liberties, won in a thousand fights,
Vanish like snow in an April thaw.

This was the road that the Germans trod
Out of democracy's failing light
Into the darkness of Fascist night,
Where money was power and power was God.

This is the tribute we pay our dead,
This the memorial being built,
This the reward for the life-blood spilt:
Americans follow where Hitler led.

And at the end of the ghastly path,
Clear to be seen by a man with eyes,
Is the blasted bunker where Hitler lies
In a city wrecked by the people's wrath.

For the world where the building of armored might
Could force the many to serve the few,
Died with the Nazis. Today a new
World has arisen. Its sky is bright.

Souvenirs

The renovating job at last was ended,
The family moved back across the square.
The local press made much of the affair
And all agreed the new decor was splendid.
A great improvement was the den with bar
Where Mr. Christian could relax at night
With cronies, bourbon, poker and the sight
Of trophies won in the Korean war.
Here on the wall, beneath a law-school banner,
Were three small torsoes blackened at An-tung,
A brick from the big church at Pyongyang,
And, favorite of the unholy gang,
A pretty woman frozen with her young
Strapped to her back in the quaint native manner.

These poems may be reproduced in whole or in part. Separate reprints of Merry Christmas, Mothers' Day, Where Are We Going? and The Years of Shame may be ordered from the writer for $1.00 per hundred.

critical letters

October 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colunbia Broadcasting Company
New York

Dear Adolf:

I have just looked over the little two-bit version of the American "Mein Kampf", to which you are a proud contributor. All I have to say is this: I hope that you and all your little fellow Hitlers will put away copies and then get them out and read them in 1955 and again in 1960.

I trust that the American Mein Kampf will have a wide circulation in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. It will throw light on the Atlantic "defense" pact and interpret the "voice" of America. They will have no difficulty in knowing who is speaking and what "it" is saying.

So, inadvertently, you have rendered a great service to our contemporaries, and given them a true insight into our real aims and purposes. Just remember that all the people of the world are not politically illiterate.

From a one time admirer,

Hilda S. Jordan

2929 Irving Street
San Francisco, 22
California

Starrett Memorial Methodist Church
Athol, Massachusetts
PARSONAGE: 355 SCHOOL STREET

Critical Colliers

355 School Street,
Athol, Mass.

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York City.

Sir:

I have often heard you over the radio, and have profited from your reporting and interpreting of the news.

However, what I read in Colliers for October 27 shakes my faith in your integrity, as well as that of all the others who wrote the so-called "Preview of the War We Do Not Want."

You picture yourself as riding with the plane which delivers the A-bomb which is to plunge Moscow into a flaming hell of atomic destruction. "It was a radar job and very impersonal," you say.

I assume then, if you could be persuaded to write this piece, that you approve of the cold, impersonal destruction, from great heights in the sky, which is involved in the conception of atomic warfare. I suppose that you were incapable of picturing the women and children, the old and the sick, the innocent as well as the guilty, who were the victims of your attack.

For my money, this is the ultimate wickedness to which our generation has come. That you and all the other eminent minds who wrote this issue of Colliers could so prostitute your talents, is incredible. It is a measure of the callousness and immorality of this generation.

Very truly yours,

C. F. Avey

Clarence F. Avey

Critical Collier's

309 East 13th Ave.
Gary, Ind.
October 19, 1951

Edward R. Murrow
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Murrow:

According to the October 27th issue of Collier's you are already planning to report the bombing of Moscow in 1953. For a news commentator who rejects every proposal of the Soviet Union for peace as propaganda you sure have let your radio listeners know where you stand.

Day in and day out Americans who have the job of moulding public opinion and criticising what is wrong with American policies decry the fact that the Soviet Union is winning friends and influencing people in Europe and elsewhere with their peace proposals, peace congresses, etc and that we Americans must improve our propaganda in order to win these people away from the Soviets.

If I was a Communist in France or any other place in Europe particularly I would take Collier's and show the people just what America's intentions are---- there it is in word and picture-- all planned out, even the personnel which will be sent to show the Russians how to live accroding to American ways.

You and the others who took part in writing this diabolical call for war and destruction deserve nothing but contempt and rejection by the American people. Have you gone mad? Isn't there enough death and destruction in Korea? Do you want to see the whole world destroyed? And what makes you think you will come thru such a holocaust all in one piece?

Once upon a time you were considered a liberal and an honest reporter but brother you sure have fallen low. Its a pity to see people who know better, and I contend that you do know better, crawling on their knees before the dollar god, worshiping at the alter of war. Those of us who used to respect you bid you farewell-- the choice was yours.

Yours Truly,
Mrs Ralph Hyndman
Mrs Ralph Hyndman

NEWS from Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.—PLAZA 9-1000

#5

Release 6 p.m. (EST) Thursday, Oct. 18th
(PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE)

Eng Pad

A-BOMB MISSION TO MOSCOW ENVISIONED
BY EDWARD MURROW IN 1960 BROADCAST

Edward R. Murrow, the CBS newscaster, describes a hypothetical A-bombing of Moscow as "the most professional, nerveless military operation I have ever seen" in the current issue of Collier's.

Murrow is among the many noted writers whose work appears in the spectacular issue of the national weekly, devoted entirely to a "Preview of The War We Do Not Want," which deals with the Soviet Union's defeat and occupation from 1952 to 1960.

Murrow describes in a 1960 broadcast how the knockout blow against the Kremlin is delivered--from a B-36, with Navy Banshees jet fighters providing cover. The bombing mission was a 10,000-mile round trip.

Over Moscow, Murrow reports:

"The flak started again...the bombardier was looking down through the clouds. It was a radar job and very impersonal. Now it was quiet. No fighters. No flak. We were alone with only the steady voices of the engines and the not quite intelligible voice of the bombardier. Then he said, suddenly and clearly: 'It's gone.'

"Jock (the pilot) took over, turned 45 degrees to port and rammed the throttles home.

As we looked down the overcast, I saw it--something that I can only describe as the flame of a gigantic blowtorch filtering through dirty yellow gauze.

"We felt nothing. It was the most professional, nerveless military operation I have ever seen."

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Collier's 640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

September 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Hanson Baldwin has worked out the following research for the A-bombing of Moscow. Here is the dope:

The attack is made by one group (18) of B-36 bombers--half of them fly from Fairbanks, Alaska, and the other half from Linestone, Maine. The distance one way to Moscow is about 4,200 miles; suggest, therefore, that you use a figure of 9,500 miles for the round trip.

After they have flown about a thousand miles on their course, they rendezvous with B-29 aerial tankers and top off with fuel.

The flight is timed to approach Moscow in darkness, and, as you are aware, the A-bomb is actually dropped at midnight, July 18, 1953. As this is summer, the whole flight is conducted in the "long Arctic day" and only for a few hours does the sun actually drop below the horizon.

Now there are several diversionary raids as follows: Navy AJ-1s (3-place jets) operate from carriers 200 miles at sea off of Hammerfest, off the Norwegian North Cape. They hit Murmansk and Leningrad about the same time that the B-36s cross the coastline. Incidentally, the distance from the carriers to Moscow is about 1300 miles.

Four B-36s deliberately head for secondary diversionary targets--Leningrad and Gorki. These cross the coast at 20,000' altitude to deliberately act as decoys for the Soviet radar. After being picked up, they use extensive "window" tin foil and other anti-radar devices to jam Soviet radar network.

Fourteen B-36s, of which only two carry A-bombs, come in from different directions, flying at 40,000' when crossing the coastline. They do not fly in formation originally. Six of these 14 approach Moscow singly (timed to appear over city almost simultaneously) from different directions. Two flights of 4 each--with A-bomb plane in center--approach. One from the Northeast; other, after circling, from the South. One flight makes its bomb run at altitude of 35,000; the other flight at 30,000. This is to insure that one bomb hits the target. If the first A-bomb plane is not shot down before delivery and drops its bomb, the second one carries its bomb home again.

Otherwise, it drops its bomb. Take your choice.

This whole effort is protected by 30 specially equipped (lightened for the inclusion of extra fuel tanks) Navy banshee jet fighters, flown from carriers and refueled by special Naval refueling planes over Finland. In the whole operation we lose 6 B-36s and 10 Navy escort planes. As Baldwin says, you can choose your method of destruction--either by anti-aircraft or by fighters.

You will notice that Baldwin has not named the exact point where they make land fall. As he explains it, they will come in from several directions, so, if possible, gloss over that. One point please bear in mind--that we only drop one A-bomb.

If you require any other research, give me a ring.

Sincerely,

Cornelius Ryan
Associate Editor

CR/al

By Messenger

Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

August 30, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Here is the Sherwood piece. It has been read and passed by the Defense Department (Robert Lovett), so I understand from Bob Sherwood.

I hope you get a chance to read this over the week-end, and then by Tuesday or Wednesday I can show you the artist's drawing of the bombing of Moscow about which we expect to get some deathless prose--approximately 450 words--from you. Hal Boyle is writing Washington, also of the same length, and we are using his as "an extract from a column by Hal Boyle". In your case, we want to use "an extract from a memorable broadcast by Edward R. Murrow, who flew with the bombers which A-bombed Moscow".

Juicy stuff, my boy. Ring me when you've read it.

Best wishes,

Connie

Cornelius Ryan
Associate Editor

CR/al
enclosure

Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 8-1000

August 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I would be obliged if you would let me have, as soon as possible, a biographical note concerning yourself for inclusion in the special Eggnog project. We will not have room for more than five or six lines regarding each person, and it would be of help to me if the information which you provide is as precise and as colorful as possible.

I am enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to expedite this matter, as we must have these details by the 5th of September.

Yours sincerely,

Cornelius Ryan
Associate Editor

CR/al
encl.

Sterling Fisher

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Jack Sterling

from: Ed Murrow

June 3, 1958

Here is my small effort.

With the best of luck to you,

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. MURROW

fc

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Jack Sterling

May 27, 1958

Hope by now you've had a chance to look over our bunch of corn.

Have been thinking since I sent the book to you that you might consider it a bit too slapstick for your endorsement. If this is the case, Ed, I'll understand perfectly.

Kindest regards,

Jack

Jack Sterling

JS:gp

Foreword for Jack Sterling's book

Jack Sterling is a remarkable man. Twice each day for ten years he has done something he doesn't like to do. He has gone to bed and he has got up. Getting up occurs at 3:30 in the morning. Presumably he has done this in an effort to make a living, and to gratify the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Jack is a man who will rush across the street against the lights in order to say: "Have you heard this one?" And then will stand patiently while you tell him one he has heard four times before.

There is a quality about Jack's work on the air I have never quite been able to define, although I generally listen to him while shaving. He is never happy enough to make me hate him; he is never sad enough to make me really feel sorry for him. Maybe the secret is that ten years in the big city haven't changed him. He is still a kind of Gee-Whiz guy from the Middle West. I have never heard him step over the boundary of good taste, and when he tells a story that doesn't come off for me, I have the feeling that somehow he knows it didn't come off, but he doesn't care very much - neither do I! He doesn't sound either cosy or condescending, and he can have more fun with an announcement of National Pickle Week than any man I have ever heard. Maybe what the man lacks is pomposity.

If WCBS should ever cut its early morning throat and fire him, Jack would probably merely chuckle - announce that he had "just been liberated" and add: "But before I go, let me tell you this one."

He has written a book (with some help) which takes you to his side of the microphone. And he is not only willing but eager to give credit to those who help him. Any man who gets up at 3:30 in the morning, or for that matter goes to bed

at that hour, is likely to need help.

Jack has helped a lot of people get up early in the morning, and I suppose that is a good thing, although I am not sure.

Sterling, Jack

SO EARLY IN THE MORNING

or

MY TOPSY TURVY DAY

by

Jack Sterling

With William C. Vance

DEDICATION

To Arthur Godfrey, without whose thoughtfulness and consideration in quitting this job, I wouldn't have it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation: to my wife, Barbara and her sharp elbow, without which I'd never get up ... to my mother and father, who prepared me for this topsy-turvy life by bringing me up in show business.

PART I

MORNING

3:30 A.M.

"CBS IS PROUD OF YOU, JACK," said William S. Paley, president of the network.

President Eisenhower, who had followed him into my office, stepped forward.

"The American people want you to accept this trophy as the outstanding golfer of the year."

"You're the ideal of every woman in America," said Anita Ekberg who has slipped in unnoticed. She handed me an Oscar, her violet eyes aglow.

The phone jangled.

"Don't answer," snapped Paley, "it's probably General Sarnoff. We know he's been after you!"

I reached for the phone.

"Wait," he cried, a note of hysteria in his voice, "whatever he offers ... we'll double it!"

The phone jangled again.

"Triple," said Stanton, digging me in the ribs ... "Quadruple. Name a sum, we'll get it up!"

"Stop that," I said, "I'm ticklish."

"We'll get it up," he said, digging me in the ribs again.

"Get up."

"What?"

"I said get up." Barbara, my wife, jabbed her elbow into me again. "The alarm's ringing. What were you dreaming about anyway?

"Go back to sleep," I said, "I'm awake."

The clock said 3:30. A.M., that is.

That's the hour I get up ... five days a week.

Barbara rolled over and went back to sleep. It's a good thing I love her, or sometimes I'd hate her.

I groped for my slippers.

The second alarm clock went off.

I launched myself at it like a Nike, zeroed in on the button, and turned it off. Feeling my way to the third alarm, and the fourth, I deactivated them in the nick of time. There are mornings when it takes four clocks and Barbara's elbow to get me out of bed.

If anybody had told me, in the days when I was working as an actor, that I'd get up at 3:30 in the morning every weekday for ten solid years, I wouldn't have believed it. I wouldn't have even believed it if they'd said I'd get to bed by 3:30 every morning. In those days I kept actor's hours ... up every morning when the sun peeked in my window ... if my room faced West.

What a switch!

I turn on the bathroom light, and close my eyes quickly to avoid being blinded. I shower, still squinting,

and finally get up the courage to look in the mirror. Long familiarity has convinced me that the face in the bathroom mirror is mine. When I first started this early rising schedule ten years ago, the puffy puss that stared back at me in the morning didn't even seem to be anyone I knew, let alone myself. I had a sneaking suspicion that he was an impostor who somehow got into my bathroom during the night in the hope of a free shave.

But I have learned that generous dowsings of cold water will gradually reduce the face in the mirror from a caricature of Charles Laughton to something more familiar. Still a caricature, you understand, but of me. Then, and only then, I shave. After all, why should I shave Charles Laughton?

For five or ten minutes I work over my face, in an attempt to make myself look like a person of consequence. Most mornings I'm lucky if I can even end up looking like a person.

Showered and shaved, I tiptoe past my daughters' rooms. It's a temptation to stop and wake them up. It's a temptation to wake anybody up at this hour, just to hear a human voice. I do peek in to see if they're really asleep, but that's more in the nature of a precaution. Because one morning Patty Anne woke up in the middle of the night and went down to the kitchen for a drink of milk. On the way back she got sleepy and decided not to go back to her room so she snuggled up on the hall rug instead.

Have you ever stepped on a three-year-old child in the dark with your bare feet?

In the kitchen I take out a bottle of skimmed milk. It's not that I've really put on much weight, just filled out. Anyway we keep a quart of skimmed milk on hand for my morning eye-opener.

Of course, now and then, somebody slips up and there's no skimmed milk in the refrigerator. Let me give you a tip. If you ever find yourself living in Connecticut and getting up at 3:30 to go to New York, and putting on a little weight, DON'T TRY TO MAKE SKIMMED MILK BY ADDING WATER TO HOMOGENIZED MILK. It's pretty awful!

My next step is to phone the station. No use hurrying unless the train's on time. My regular train is due in Stamford at 4:29. So, when the man in the tower at the depot answers, which he does, after 25 minutes, I ask, "How's Old 99 running?"

"Well," says he, "how's God's gift to the radio world?"

"Awful! But what's with the trains?"

"Well, now, today is the day the magazines come out, so there's more bundles for every station on the run.

I hear tell the weather has been acting up North an' West of here and that could hold him up. Still, 187 is on time, and he's been through the same weather, so if the freight don't get in front of him, 99 should be pretty near on time, except that today's the brakeman's birthday and he may not be as alert as he usually is. So I'd figure you better get here at 4:29 in case he's on time, though you may have to wait a while if he ain't."

I thank him and hang up.

I've been filled in, and I'm clear on every point but one:

Why do I call this guy every morning?

And so I get in the car and start for the station, setting the controls on automatic pilot.

I read the other day that an Indian in Saskatchewan is the oldest living North American.

I think his claim is spurious.

At 4:00 A.M. ... I AM!

4:20 A.M.

A railroad platform at 4:20 in the morning offers a pretty bleak picture. The tracks stretch into the distance, the hooded electric bulbs cast a sickly yellowish light over baggage carts and bundles, waiting to be shipped to the city.

My first step, of course, is to get a newspaper. To most people the morning paper is a source of information, education, and entertainment. To the commuter it is a shield, a weapon, and a banner. Not only does he read the paper, he uses it to discourage unwanted conversation. He bows his head studiously over its pages when he wants to sleep unnoticed.

Of course, commuting at 4:20 A.M. is a little different. At this hour few people try to talk to you, and nobody cares whether you doze or not. You don't have to pretend that you are fascinated by the Times editorials if you want to catch forty winks. As long as you don't snore so loudly that you keep your fellow passengers awake, you can sleep as soundly as you wish. Of course, you may fall over sideways and bang your forehead on the window sill, or drop your head back and strangle in your shirt collar. But early morning commuters live dangerously.

Perhaps you'll make a brave attempt to snap your paper like a real commuter as you pull it out of the bundle, even though nobody's around with eyes wide enough open to see. But you're really only rehearsing for the home-bound train, when you'll be surrounded by admiring non-commuters.

About that bundle --

No newsdealer in his right mind is up at 4:20. So the papers are thrown from a passing train onto the platform, tied in bundles. The twine used to tie up the papers is made of a fiber derived from barbed wire and cactus. Extracting a paper is something like picking jute in a prison mill.

Once I've got my paper, I wait for the train. Even at this hour there is lots of activity on the platform. Baggage, crates, parcels, cartons, cargo of all kinds is being busily shuttled about; mail sacks are being stacked for shipping; handcarts are standing ready to pick up the mail and packages that will arrive on the next train. Back in the days when I worked in vaudeville I used to do a little hoofing, but my fanciest steps were nothing compared to the ones I've taken to avoid rampaging railroad employees.

The attitude of the average freight handler, baggage man, express man, brakeman or conductor undergoes a subtle change along about midnight and doesn't return to normal till dawn. During the daylight hours he is the soul of courtesy and respect. But when the early-morning hours

approach, his allegiance switches from people to things. From midnight till 6 A.M. the trains are intended for the transportation of baggage, packages, mail and milk. The commuter who expects preferred treatment during these hours should roll himself in brown paper and have his wife address him to the office.

Passengers are strictly excess baggage on the trains that run through the night. Everybody seems to assume that a guy who has to go to town at this hour must be a pretty small-time jerk. This attitude is grossly unjust to us small-time jerks.

You may be wondering what sort of off-hour commuters share the platform with me?

The guy in the corduroy jacket is the only man on the platform without a newspaper. To most commuters the newspaper is as necessary as a ticket. In fact, conductors sometimes punch the New York Herald Tribune in the morning just to eliminate vagrants and interlopers. This man, however, is a writer from the network newsroom, and he is doing his damnedest to forget about the news out of business hours. He reminds me of my friend, Mort Freeburg, a typical news writer. Mort worked with me at a Midwestern radio station. He was a dedicated man ... when a story came in on the press wires, Mort ripped it off, shoved paper into the typewriter, dashed off a well-written piece, and rushed it to the announcer. One Sunday morning he was walking home

no italics

from a Saturday night poker party. The streets were dark, and out of an unlighted doorway a shadowy figure suddenly appeared.

"O.K., Mac, keep 'em up," growled a James Cagney-type voice. Mort forked over his winnings, a total of forty-two dollars and seventy cents.

He told us about the robbery on Monday at the studio.

"Did you report it?" I asked him.

"Of course not," said Mort, "It was my day off."

That's a news writer.

The fellow with the prominent eyeballs is a TV cameraman. He works on an early-morning show, and has to be there an hour ahead of time to warm up and align his camera.

That makes three of us from the tinsel and star-dust world of "Show biz," standing on the platform in the bleak pre-dawn. "There's no Business Like Show Business." If Irving Berlin could see us now!

Of course all the early morning commuters aren't in radio and TV. The man with the flat-footed walk is a post-office employee. And the smartly dressed fellow with the moustache and the derby hat is a fruit buyer for a grocery chain. He goes in at this time to get first crack at the fruit the farmers bring to market in the dead of night.

The guys with the lunch-buckets and the lumber-jack shirts are the elite of the commuting set. They work

on a maintenance crew down by New Rochelle, so they don't have to go all the way to the city. They'll be through at one o'clock in the afternoon and back in the bosom of their families by two. They have it all over the rest of us when it comes to living expenses too. They can save their good clothes for weekends, and carry their lunch to work. Of course, I could carry a lunch pail, but I'd probably have to check it at Louis and Armand's, so it wouldn't save me much money.

The other two men on the platform really don't count. They're just going in at this hour because they want to be first in line at the box office for "My Fair Lady."

No women commute as early as this which may explain why the female is longer-lived than the male.

There are, of course, other ways of getting to town besides taking a train. Some people commute by car, but you can't get much sleep when you're driving.

It is also possible to take a boat. A friend of mine, George Skinner, had a morning show a couple of years ago. He bought himself a boat and after a shakedown cruise to the end of his mooring line and back, he decided he was ready to navigate to town. He laid in a supply of salt pork, hardtack, and barnacles and asked me to join him as crew. Since George's boat was a small motor cruiser, I felt he just wanted someone to snap orders at. And, sure enough,

when he called me up the day before the voyage, he said, "Well, we weigh anchor in the morning, Mr. Christian ... I mean, Jack." George runs a taut ship.

I pleaded a slight case of scurvy and begged off.

George managed to get a substitute crew, probably by shanghaiing him in a Stamford waterfront tavern, and cast off his hawser at three o'clock of a fine summer morning. "Six bells," George called it.

From this point on the story is known to us only from a MS. found in a coke bottle at Rye Beach.

Seems they spotted a string of lights to starboard, and assumed it was an ocean liner. But an ocean liner should have been on the port side, so George and his crew decided they were off course and made a sharp turn.

Only after they'd run aground did they realize that the lights were on the pier at the Playland amusement park.

The train may not run on time, but it doesn't end up in Playland.

Ah, here it comes ---

But that's not old 99. It's 187.

Now 187 is an express to New York too, but it comes in at Penn Station, whereas old 99 comes in at Grand Central. The question is, should I take 187, or wait, on the chance that old 99 will be right along? It's a tough decision.

From Penn Station to CBS is a longer cab ride. But if 99 is more than ten minutes late --- well, why should I burden you with my problems?

I decide to wait.

Old 99 comes through at 4:50.

4:50 A.M.

Settled in a green plush seat, I open my paper. Before me is a shining hour to be improved. Well, a shining forty minutes. This is the time the commuter uses to read, to ponder the problems of the day, to order the events of hours to come. I see it as a time to check the paper for amusing bits of news I can use on my show.

I see it, too, as a time to think out the program, to organize it in my mind, and to give it form, direction and purpose.

I begin to check through the paper ...

Comics first ...

After all, a fellow does need a few moments of relaxation at this hour ...

Most people are in bed ...

Warm ...

Cozy ...

For them the alarm won't ring for another two hours ...

But here I am ...

Wide awake ...

Already facing the problems of the day ...

Already alert and ...

Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-

4:55 A.M.

Railroad trains in the early hours of the morning weren't entirely new to me, when I started this cockeyed schedule ten years ago. The first time I looked down the empty tracks in the darkness the picture looked vaguely familiar.

Then, I remembered, and it came into focus. I was three. Mother was holding my hand, and Dad had my sister Betty in his arms. Our luggage, and a folding baby carriage were piled beside us, and we were waiting for the train that would take us to the next town the stock company would play. My folks were in the theatre, and I travelled with them from the time I was born until I started to school.

Often, as I doze aboard my train, I think about those days.

You've heard a hundred stories of kids "born in the theatre" and "brought up in a trunk." That's ridiculous of course. Mother laid off for a week before I was born and didn't go back to work till four weeks later.

Dad and Mother played vaudeville houses all over America till vaudeville itself heaved a long sigh and expired.

When that happened, a lot of performers went into temporary retirement till the "talkies blew over." Some of

them are still retired, waiting now for TV to blow over. But Mother and Dad never quit. With the death of vaudeville they turned to stock, in theatres, on show boats, or under canvas.

Sometimes they turned to other things to tide over a bad spot, but they never stopped thinking of themselves as performers.

My folks weren't born to the theatre ... Dad was a clerk for the B and O Railroad. But he liked to sing, and he used to get together with three other guys on Saturday evenings to harmonize on a few choruses of "Sweet Genevieve." They were just singing for their own amusement to begin with, but they got pretty good with practice. Their friends started asking them to sing at parties instead of telling them to shut up, a more familiar request with most amateur quartets. So when an amateur night was announced at a local theatre, they decided to give it a try. What could they lose?

They didn't lose...

They won.

So the quartet turned pro under the name of "The Garden City Four." Ask the old timers, they'll remember 'em. That was a day of "Musical Comedy Troups" that toured the country as a unit, and after several successful bookings as an individual act, the Garden City Four joined Billy Allen's troup in the East. It was in that show that Dad, the bass

singer with the quartet, first saw Edna Cable, who was working as a chorus girl. And it was on stage in a little town in Pennsylvania, that they were married after a performance of "HMS Pinafore" in which Dad played Dick Deadeye.

A frantic search turned up a retired minister who was willing to brave the fleshpots of backstage for the few minutes required, and all was well ... until the words "I now pronounce you man and wife ..." at which point the bride, the groom and the wedding party were drowned in rice. Their fellow actors had rigged several washtubs of rice in the fly gallery above the stage, and the stage manager pulled the trip lines on cue.

Jack and Edna's troubles had just begun. As the groom led his ~~wife~~ bride to the stage door on the way to the wedding supper, he was met by two policemen. Flashing a warrant for his arrest on some not quite coherent charge, they hauled him off to the local hoosegow, and clapped him in a cell. Dad told me the story often ... how he paced the cell all night long, ~~his Pennsylvania Dutch temper at the boiling point.~~ He could take a joke, of course, but this was a little steep even for actors! An hour, two hours even, might have been funny, but when the light of dawn threw the shadow of the bars on the cell wall, and his wedding night had passed without a glimpse of his bride, it was too much. In utter disgust he stopped pacing and leaned against the door of his cell. It swung back depositing him on the cement floor of the corridor outside. It hadn't been locked all night!

A year later I arrived on the scene. Mother and Dad were on the road, and they took me along. My first appearance before an audience was made when I was still less than a year old. I was carried on as the baby in "East Lynne." I am told that I behaved well, and didn't try to pad the part or mug for laughs. But by the time I was two I had developed a strain of pure Smithfield that, I'm afraid, has never entirely disappeared.

Most kids are bribed to be good with lollipops and ice cream, or a promise of new toys. Not me. My parents used to promise that I could walk on in the finale. If I misbehaved, I had to watch from backstage. The unexplained appearance of a toddling infant at the final curtain always drew delighted applause from the surprised audience, and it was a sound I learned to love in no time at all. They tell me I was a very well behaved child backstage. I just didn't want to be left standing in the wings.

That I immediately cottoned to this sort of approval is clear from a story Dad has often told me. The Garden City Four had gone into a serious sentimental ballad, the big showpiece of the act. Standing in front of the drop (a representation of Main Street, surrounded by the advertising placards of the local merchants) they removed their hats, put their heads together, and assumed an expression appropriate to the character of the tune. This was accomplished by fixing their eyes on the second row of the balcony. The

foots dimmed, and a spot picked them up in a circle of blue light. In their best pianissimo they began "Aura Lee." Not the "Love Me Tender" lyrics recently grafted to it by Private Presley ... the original words.

The audience chuckled.

Dad was singing bass, which gave every reason for burying his chin in his collar and turning his eyes downward so he was able to glance quickly to the left at the rest of the group. Nobody was mugging.

But the chuckle became a laugh.

Dad looked again, checking the more vital fastenings of the other singers' garments and his own. All was in order.

But by now the laugh had grown into a roar.

So Dad took advantage of another low note to glance the other way.

Beside him, on his right, wearing drooping diapers and nothing else, stood his first born, imitating his every bull-frog mouthing of the bass part!

The die was cast.

I had gotten my first big laugh.

About the time I was two, my sister Betty arrived. Mother and Dad trouped us both right along with them.

Dad had a stock company in Regina, Saskatchewan, and my first definite recollection of appearing on stage was with that troup. There was a speaking part for a child of

five or six in a mystery play whose name I've entirely forgotten. It was pretty important to the plot, too, because the central situation was the theft of some jewels, and in the first act it is supposed that the child has taken them, thinking they were marbles. Two acts later in a great surprise ending, it turns out I have been wrongly accused, and the man you least suspected is an international thief in disguise.

Throughout rehearsals my sister Betty, who must have been about three at the time, was my most avid fan. She lived every moment of the play with me in breathless excitement, though I was never sure how much of it she understood.

Opening night arrived. The house was full, and in the second row Betty sat with the wife of one of the actors (Mother was in the show). I waited for my cue, feeling that peculiar hollow sensation in my stomach that every actor knows so well. Then came my entrance and everything was all right, till the accusation scene.

"That boy," thundered the character man, "That boy took those jewels!"

And from the auditorium came the high, sweet voice of sister Betty, clearly audible to the back of the balcony:

"Jackie didn't tooked 'em, the man with the moustache did."

After that announcement, playing the last two acts became entirely superfluous.

I don't recall playing any more roles myself in Saskatchewan. Perhaps I wasn't being a good boy. I'm told that I had a habit of ducking out of the theatre and disappearing for hours on end, though I can't for the life of me remember what I did during all those hours on the streets of Regina. Apparently nobody else could figure that out either. Except on one memorable occasion.

I had done my disappearing act as usual, and Dad had set out to look for me. A few blocks from the theatre he saw a crowd of people on a street corner, and stopped to investigate. Pushing through the circle of spectators he found that they were surrounding a blind man who was playing the banjo. In front of the street musician several newspapers had been spread on the sidewalk, and on the newspapers I was doing a vigorous tap dance. Dad was furious, but he was too old a trouper to interrupt another performer in the middle of his act. However, when theblind man passed his cup, I produced a cup of my own and started to collect from the crowd. My performance ended right there!

The next year we were back on the road again. Our stands in each town were seldom longer than a week, yet, somehow, Mother and Dad made every one of those theatrical boarding houses seem like home.

The landladies all seemed to be the same woman, or perhaps they just merge in my memory into one typical

figure. She was an imposing woman, with an amazing number of necklaces, chains, and doodads hanging around her neck and clattering together on her ample bosom. She seemed to be a sort of combination house detective and matron of a home for wayward children. She felt she had to be; performers then, as now, were thought to combine flagrant immorality with a certain childlike charm and simplicity.

Nevertheless, I got along very well with theatrical landladies and enjoyed having a new home every week. And, although this was hardly an average childhood, I apparently was an average youngster in one way, at least. Board and room for adults was normally five dollars a week. But in one small town the bill presented to my father was for $17.50 ... $2.50 for Betty, and $5.00 for each of the rest of us.

My father assumed his most effective expression of outrage.

"Madam," he said, with chilling dignity, "have you the gall to charge me as much for this tiny child as for an adult?"

Her performance was as good as his. She drew herself up, her necklaces jingling like a pocketful of dimes.

"I'd rather board <u>both</u> of you than feed <u>that boy</u>."

I guess that's one thing about me that hasn't changed.

5:18 A.M. (according to the timetable)

5:26 A.M. (by the clock)

Someone puts a hand on my shoulder and squeezes. "Grand Central," he says.

"What?"

"Grand Central. We're in."

"Huh?" Oh, thanks. [redacted]

The conductor goes off down the aisle, shaking his head.

I look at my watch. 5:26. Not bad, only eight minutes late. This is entirely understandable. One train, this one, is due into Grand Central at 5:18. One train departs at 5:20. There are thirty-four tracks leading into the station, but 99 has to wait to come in until the 5:20 pulls out. Engineers, it seems, are temperamental souls. Both of them <u>like</u> this track.

But there is an even more important reason for bringing "Old 99" in on track 19. That's where the baggage men are standing by with their electric carts for an exhilarating morning game of "passenger pins." They bear down now on the new arrivals.

The rules of this game are established, by the baggagemen's local and are well defined. Scoring is by

frames; each train arrival is considered a new frame. Causing the passenger, or "dummy," to leap to one side counts five points. Forcing him to get back aboard the train is a score of ten points or "chucker." Knocking him flat constitutes a "Strike." The player then cries "Set 'em up on the other platform." Any passenger who reaches the gate without at least a side-step counts a "booby" against the baggageman, and he loses five points. Penalties are for hesitation, swerving, and unnecessary courtesy.

However, let us assume that I reach the Grand Central concourse this morning without serious mishap. Those who know that great echoing hall only from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. will think of it as a place of bustle and activity, alive with the comings and goings of thousands of commuters, travellers, red caps, shoppers, and pedestrians trying to get from 42nd to 46th street without going outdoors.

But at 5:28 in the morning the concourse shows no sign of human habitation. Not a footprint mars the gleam of the terrazo floor. The painted zodiac arches overhead, the stones of the columns and walls echo, the entrances to the arcades yawn like the mouth of caves. It is a landscape of bleakness and desolation. At any moment I expect to run into Lowell Thomas.

Fixing my eye on the Vanderbilt Avenue door, I set out for the distant summit of the steps at that end of the hall.

Excelsior!

Outside the cabs are drawn up, their drivers dozing over the wheel. Little Joe, my regular driver, opens the door of his hack.

"Bit [redacted] late, this morning," I say, as I climb in. This is my standard conversational gambit. But Little Joe never comments when I'm late. It's only when I'm on time that he considers it worth mentioning.

"Hey! On time today!" he marvels on such occasions.

Of course, there are two mornings each week when Little Joe is off duty, and then the other cabbies vie with each other for my business. I've often seen them flip a coin when I come into view. It's only a 35¢ fare to CBS, and I was flattered by this keen competition, till I overheard their conversation one morning.

"Here he comes. Let's flip."

"Heads."

"It's tails -- you lose!"

"Ok. I'll take him."

5:30 A.M.

"Mr. Sterling," says Little Joe," I heard somethin' yesterday I think might interest you."

"What was that, Joe?"

"I had a couple fellahs in the back of my cab and they was talkin'...."

"And you were listenin', huh?"

"Well, not eavesdroppin', you understand, but the cab ain't so big and with the rain the windows was closed, and a fellah can hardly help but hear...."

"Ok, Joe, go on..."

"Well, these guys, they was saying, "where at can we find a maitre de for the place." I figure they're openin' a restaurant of some kind, and I just took down the address to pass it on to you. Just in case you was interested."

You see, there's one thing Little Joe just can't understand: he figures nobody in his right mind would go to work at such an hour if he could get a better job. (Joe himself is through at six) He's always on the lookout for a chance for me to improve myself. The way he looks at it, after ten years on the same show, I'm at a dead end.

"Thing is," he goes on," a guy makes good as a maitre de he can end up owning his own place."

"Thanks, Joe, but I really don't think ..."

"Look, this ain't no Hamburg Heaven! These guys was big operators, you could tell ..."

"But I don't know anything about the restaurant business..."

"Well, here's your chance to learn. The tips are pretty good in a spot like that, too, you know, fellah wants a table near the dance floor, he'll slip you a couple of bucks. Maybe five if the dame with him ain't his wife."

"Well... I'll think about it, Joe."

"Look, Mr. Sterling, ain't you got a tuxedo? 'Cause my brother is just about your size and he don't wear his tux no more since he's married."

"It's nice of you, Joe, but I don't look so good in a tuxedo."

"Well, if you wanna let vanity stand in the way of a good job..."

Joe shakes his head, and falls silent. What can you do with a guy with no ambition?

I look out the window.

New York at 5:30 in the morning.

As Little Joe's cab moves up Madison Avenue I look out at the greatest city in the world.

New York at five-thirty A.M. will remind you a lot more of Harpers Corners, Iowa at, say nine P.M.

Or perhaps Big Nugget, Nevada, ten years after the gold rush would be a better comparison.

But if New York is a ghost town at 5:30, CBS is a hive of busy activity. The lobby is full of women... and as I step through the door they are on their knees looking up at me. They speak to me, these kneeling women!

"Keep your feet off my clean floor. It's still wet."

"Watch where you're walkin!"

"Whyn't you be more careful."

I walk to the elevator on tip-toe, making as little mess as possible.

Of course the cleaning women don't always take this attitude. On the mornings when I'm on time they give me a round of applause. It's a sound to gladden any performer's heart ... the clatter of those scrub brushes clapping together.

I take a gracious bow, and ring for the elevator.

However, before daylight, not only the trains, but <u>all</u> mechanical conveyances operate for the convenience of cargo, not people. Buckets going up, and wastepaper coming down take precedence over performers going either way. The studio I broadcast from is on the ~~28th~~ 21st floor, so the stairs are out of the question. I finally manage to thumb a ride with an elevator operator who has a story to tell me.

"I got a good one for ya," he chortles, "Have you caught the one about the old dame with the chihauhua?..."

I've heard it...but I tell him I haven't. After all, I have to get upstairs. The lady with the chihauhua happens to be a thirty-floor story, even when told right. In his version it would last all the way to the top of the Empire State Building. So when we reach twenty ~~eight~~ one he holds the door till he reaches the punch line.

Talk about a captive audience! Buying my release with forced laughter I dash across the corridor and into the studio.

The clock says 5:33.

5:33 A.M.

At a desk in the center of a sound-proofed room sits a haggard hollow-eyed man. He looks up from the papers he is gathering together on the desk. An eager smile lights the drawn face.

"Speak to me," he begs.

"Hi, Bob," I say.

A tear glistens in the blood-shot eye.

"Gee," he says, "thanks."

This is Bob Hall who has just finished the all-night show. While the city lay silent and empty around him, Bob has talked through the night. Now he is pitifully grateful for the sight of a human face ... even mine. Rescuing Bob from his all-night ordeal is like finding Dr. Livingston every morning.

He staggers out, a broken man. I stagger in. Over the speaker I hear my theme ... "The Musical Clock." When I'm late they play it again and again until I arrive. Proudly displayed on the wall of my office is a gold record. It bears this legend "Presented to Jack Sterling, who was responsible for the sale of a million copies of "The Musical Clock."

The million copies were sold to CBS to replace the ones worn out waiting for me.

The theme breaks off, and six trumpets greet me with a fanfare.

Lee Dressner, my engineer, has put on the record he keeps especially for occasions when I am late.

On the average radio program the engineer is just the guy who twists the dials, spins the records, and keeps a straight face through all the jokes. But Lee fills a more important function. He spends his time between shows digging through the transcription cabinets for odd and unusual recordings. He uses these records to give the show an unexpected shot in the arm from time to time.

When comedians want to ad lib a funny line, all they have to do is think of it, and say it. But Lee has to think of it, find it on an existing record, and drop the needle in the right groove. He has several favorites that he's found, mostly on children's records, and he always plays them at exactly the right moment.

There's a line on a record he dug up somewhere, which he often plays when breakfast is brought into the studio. It features a voice which says with great disgust and loathing, "Oh, what a mess."

On other days he chooses a line from a cowboy record, "Chow sure tasts good after a hard morning in the saddle."

He has a third choice to greet the arrival of breakfast. It's part of a Buddy Hackett record in which Hackett, in a Chinese dialect, says "Such a heartburn you never had in your life."

Actually, Lee's ability to come up with an appropriate line is uncanny. One morning I started talking about diets, and mentioned that I was trying to lose a little weight. I hadn't told Lee in advance that I was going to bring up that subject, but he was ready. He spun a record, and a voice said "You'll have the nicest figure in the whole cemetery."

Another time, when an advertising agency writer visited us in the studio, Lee outdid himself. He couldn't have known ahead of time that the writer would be a woman and a blonde. But almost as soon as she walked in, he had that same Buddy Hackett chinese record on the turntable. He dropped his needle at just the right spot. The voice said "You see a blonde woman built like the brick wall of China."

Of course, he sometimes goes a little overboard. He used to play a record of a loud "Burp" on every possible occasion. But when he played that one after a soft drink commercial, we had to take the record away from him and break it.

Ken Regan, my producer, dashes in with the folders of commercials, and the list of tunes.

"Morning," I say.

"Shut up, you're on the air," says Ken, and darts back into the control room.

Lee fades the fanfare and opens my mike.

"Good morning," I say.

The show is on the air.

PART II

THE SHOW

5:34 A.M.

Before the show gets really underway perhaps I'd better tell you how I happen to be here.

I was working as program director of the CBS outlet in Chicago ten years ago when the word went around the network that Arthur Godfrey was giving up his early morning show at WCBS in New York.

I made an audition record and sent it to network headquarters, and forgot it. Then, one day, I had a call from New York. They wanted to talk to me. After several conferences with the network, and with Arthur Godfrey, they decided to give me a try.

But they wanted to change my name from Jack Sexton to Jack Sterling.

I called my old boss, Les Atlas, at CBS, Chicago.

"They want to change my name," I told him.

"To what?" he asked.

"Jack Sterling."

"What are you worrying about?" he said. "You can still use your monogrammed pen and your luggage. And if it doesn't work out you can be Sexton again, and come back to work for me."

Maybe you remember me as the ringmaster on the "Big Top" show on TV, but that was my Saturday job. Five days a week I do the Jack Sterling show on radio. The show is on Saturday, too, but that one I record.

Perhaps some of you have never heard the Jack Sterling show. And since the show is local on WCBS, New York, it is even barely possible that some of you have never heard of the Jack Sterling Show.

So I'll explain just what it's all about, and why it does fairly well in the popularity polls. It's a music show, sort of. Well, not exactly a music show, though we do have music. "Live" music, that is. Of course, we play records, too. But it's really more of a service show because we give the time and the weather, and all that. Though just that alone wouldn't make much of a show, really. I guess it's more of a talk program. I talk about things. Different things like .... well, different things. Of course, you couldn't really say it was a talk show, because .... Hmm.

Hey, Ken, take another look at those popularity polls, would you?

To start things off, I introduce a record. This gives me about three minutes to catch my breath, and to disentangle the piles of commercials, public service announcements, letters from listeners, complaints from Rock and Roll fans, and notes from my producer which fill the folders on my desk.

Radio is the only business I know of where two grown men sit in full sight of each other and communicate by notes which they pass back and forth.

It would be simple enough for Ken, the producer, to come into the studio while there is a record on and the microphone is dead. Then he could tell me what he wants, instead of slipping me notes. But he always comes in while I'm talking, drops his message on the desk and scurries back to the control room. Oh, well, there's a tradition of thirty-five years behind the practice and I am not a man to fly in the face of tradition.

In these notes Ken's style is terse to the point of incoherence.

"Rmbr O.G.P. Flr. Sh." is a typical example.

This might confuse anyone unfamiliar with Ken's methods. But through the years I've learned to decipher his meaning. Ken is merely reminding me to "Remember the Old Greenwich PTA Flower Show." I promised to give the ladies a plug.

Equally odd is a note reading "3 qts. Spec.tdy." I thought Ken had given me the note he'd meant to leave in the milk bottle that morning. But I just hadn't grasped his style. Ken was trying to explain that, in addition to the 7:45-8:05 newscasts there would be a special event from 8:15 to 8:30. The literal translation ran "Three quarter hours of special events todsy."

A major feature of the program's first half hour is the farm news. In the radio trade this is called a "service feature," though I'm not sure just why a farmer cares that "a cow in Colorado gave birth to a calf with two heads," unless he is thinking of opening a sideshow.

The farm bulletins are written by an expert in Washington who hates announcers. I may be in the first stages of paranoia (delusions of persecution are very characteristic), but sometimes I think he hates me personally. The fellow must have a very efficient staff of agriculturalists to collect the actual information he uses. This leaves his own time free for his hobby. His hobby is devising combinations of words and syllables that cannot be encompassed by the human tongue.

On certain mornings when he's been especially successful in loading his copy with unpronouncable phrases, I indulge in a blood-chilling fantasy. I picture him, somewhere in the vast cellars that lie beneath the department of agriculture. He is crouched like a great spider over his models of larynxes, vocal chords, and tongues. Chained to the wall is an announcer he has kidnapped. After all, who'd miss one announcer more or less?

The buzzer sounds and he flips a switch.

"Boss," says a voice, "Thurman in the lab here has invented a new weed killer. It's especially effective on thistles."

"Thistles," says the mad farm reporter, an unholy gleam in his eye, "how did he discover it?"

"By sifting the seeds. He founda chemical that will seal them so they can't gemininate."

"That's all I need to know!" He snaps off the switch on the talkback. He writes furiously for a moment or two, then turns to the haggard figure chained to the wall.

"No, no!" screams the announcer.

"Yes," hisses the monster, "read it!"

"Theodore Thurman, a thistle sifter, has synthesized a thistle seed sealer. Thurman sifted several sacks of thistle seed, sifting thistles assiduously for several seconds. Sodium silicate solution seems thoroughly selective in separating the bristle from the thistle... and this'll seal sifted thistle seeds ... I can't go on, I can't go on."

"Excellent."

He snaps on the dictating machine.

"Bulletin to Jack Sterling...."

I don't think I'm taking it too personally, do you?

These carefully contrived booby traps are delivered by a corps of CBS messengers and copy boys carefully selected for anonymity. Morning after morning they slip into the studio, drop the bulletins on the desk, pull the pin, and run. They make a point of arriving while I'm on mike, so I can't talk to them. After ten years on the air I still don't know any of them to speak to.

Except one...

And he makes up for all the rest.

This kid's name is Teddy. Instead of slipping away after delivering his bulletins, Teddy makes a point of staying until I announce the next record, especially so he can talk to me. And Teddy is one of the most astonishing conversationalists I have ever known. What he says seems to make perfect sense at the time. You can chat with him for ten minutes, and feel that it has been a perfectly ordinary bit of small talk. Then, about three hours later, you suddenly stop whatever you're doing and say --

"What?"

Let me give you an example of Teddy's delayed action stoppers. I'd asked him to bring me all the farm bulletins we'd used that week. He returned promptly, and dropped them on my desk. The stack didn't look very big.

"Gee," I said, "aren't there more than this?"

"Jack," said Teddy, "There aren't even <u>that</u> many."

The first reaction is to say "OK, thanks," and think no more about it.

The second is to do a long delayed double-take.

The third is to lie awake all night worrying. "What did he <u>mean</u> 'there aren't even that many'?"

Teddy has chosen me for his special confidant, which is flattering, but a heavy responsibility. He often tells me his personal troubles and then offers little nuggets of philosophy.

For example:

"Jack," said Teddy one morning, "I took my girl to a great picture last night. Don't miss it if you have a chance."

"Which girl was this, Teddy,?". He has kept me in touch with his various romantic attachments, but they change so fast it's hard to keep track.

"Eloise. And believe me, the next time I take her out I'll leave her home."

"You mean the bloom is off the rose?"

"She talked all through the picture! It had lot of spoken dialogue between people..."

"That's the best kind," I offered.

".... and I couldn't hear a word. I finally just said to her, 'Eloise, if you can't be quiet, just shut up ...'".

However, he's serious about his career, Teddy is.

"If a person wants to better himself financially he has to make more money," he once said, and I couldn't deny the logic of his statement.

"These other messengers, they don't take it seriously.... always squabbling and arguing. They just aren't at peace unless they're fighting. I've got better things to do with my time."

"What do you do with your time?"

"I spend it!"

Actually a good deal of Teddy's time is spent in earnest talk with radio and TV celebrities. "Famous celebrities," he calls them. And as a result of this intimate contact with the great Teddy has become a name-dropper.

"Saw Arthur yesterday," he tells me, "and he says Peter and Mary are taking over his show during his vacation." He means that Mr. Godfrey will have Peter Lind Hayes and Mary Healy as his replacement.

"Bill isn't looking well, is he?" Teddy asked me one day.

"Bill?"

"Paley."

William S. Paley is the head of the whole CBS network. I'd hesitate before even calling him "Mr. Paley." But "Bill!"

And just the other morning after he saw Lawrence Olivier's "Richard III," Teddy came into the studio wide-eyed with wonder.

"Jack," he said, "I caught "Dick" last night."

6:00 A.M.

At six o'clock I read five minutes of national and international news. At six -- oh -- one, as I am struggling with the names of several cities in the Far East, the studio door opens. I glance up from Saaba-es-Khabarra to see a face grinning at me. It's a round, jovial face, with a tuft of goatee on the chin. Silently the lips form the words, "Ho, man," and the head disappears. Tyree Glenn, master of the vibes, trombone, valve trombone and banjo has arrived. Tyree also pumps a very fine arrangement on the player piano we keep in the studio.

I am just past the international bulletins, and a few inches into the domestic news when a second silent greeting is tossed at me. It's Tony Alless, our pianist who wiggles his talented fingers at me, from the control-room window. Tony gets even more out of a piano by playing it than Tyree does by pumping.

The news finished, I give the time and cue in another record. While it's on, and my mike's off, two more of the group arrive. The first is Andy Fitzgerald, the clarinet player, who starts the day with "Morning, Boss.". I have just begun to expand under this flattery when a breath of Arkansas blows through the door. It's Buddy Jones, the bass man, whose "Hi y'all" is redolent of the Ozarks.

The mike is open, I start a commercial, and the door opens once more. Mary Osborne, with her all-girl guitar, blows me a silent kiss, the best "good morning" of all.

Everybody's here now, and they'll start on the show at 6:30. But they arrive between 6:00 and 6:15 to "warm up," an operation they carry on in the studio next door.

To non-musicians this "warming-up" process may call for a word of explanation. Musicians, of course, have to limber up their fingers, lips, and what not. But musical instruments, themselves, are far more temperamental than musicians, and even less receptive to the idea of going to work at 6:30 A.M. They have to be babied and coaxed for at least fifteen minutes before they'll stay in tune. The bass fiddle, an out-size prima donna, has to run a few scales before its strings decide to settle down and stop stretching. The clarinet squawks its displeasure raucously, until its reed is softened and warmed. The guitar wavers [redacted] sleepily around its proper pitch till it's been tuned, played and re-tuned. Only the piano, which has spent the night in a nice warm studio, is ready to go right to work.

Or as ready as it ever will be.

The CBS attitude on the purchase of new pianos is traumatic, to borrow a word from the psychiatrists. It's

based on a past experience that might shake any network. And, incredible as it sounds, it actually happened.

One morning, a few years ago, two moving men in overalls showed up at 485 Madison Avenue. They took the elevator to the 21st floor and told the receptionist, "We come for the pianos." They went into two studios, and removed the legs and lids from a couple of concert grands. Then they loaded the pianos on the freight elevator, and, with the help of several perspiring CBS employees, took them downstairs to their van and drove away.

Two hours later somebody in studio maintenance got a call. "We're up here on 21 to rehearse. Where's the piano?"

"It's that big thing with the black and white keys over in the lefthand corner," said the maintenance man.

The musician on the other end of the phone was in no mood for comedy. "Look, wise guy," he sanpped, "we go on the air in a half an hour. We need a piano!"

For the next half hour 485 Madison was a beehive of activity. The pianist and his group, who were scheduled to broadcast, were moved to another studio on another floor, and the studio maintenance crew went to work on the case of the missing pianos.

Who had authorized their removal and why?

Who had seen the credentials of the movers?

Who knew where the pianos had gone?

Slowly and agonizingly, as the day went on, it became clear that the answer to all three questions was "Nobody."

The two phony workmen had simply walked off with two concert grand pianos.

They were never seen again.

As you can imagine, such an experience might produce one of two reactions: either to double the safeguards against unauthorized removal of pianos, or to turn neurotically against the piano as a musical instrument. CBS seems to have chosen the second course.

Tony, then, has only his fingers to limber. The hardening arteries of the piano are beyond warming.

In twenty minutes or so the band will be on the air with their first number.

But in the meantime, I still have time to fill. So I push aside the folders full of copy, and go back thirty years, to a day when stock companies brought "legitimate theatre" to towns all over America and every movie palace had "five acts of vaudeville."

I was seven years old when I made my real theatrical debut, with an act of my own. From that time on there has never been any question, in my mind at least, that I was a lifelong member of the entertainment profession. Until then I had been a kid, working occasionally in my parents' act; on that memorable day in the 1920's I became a performer in my own right.

My folks had joined a nine-act vaudeville bill in Chicago. Dad had assembled a "flash act." That was the term for a miniature musical revue, complete with songs, dances, and comedy, offered as one act of a vaudeville show. I went along with the folks, but I wasn't part of the act. Our first jump was to Madison, Wisconsin; then Milwaukee; then to Minneapolis.

"Second to closing" is traditionally the star position in a vaudeville bill. It clearly makes good show sense to hold off the best for last. But since the audience begins collecting their belongings and putting their shoes back on during the closing act, the headliner is moved back by one.

Second to closing on our bill was a comedian who worked "in one." The areas of the stage from the footlights to the back wall are numbered, so an act "in one" occurs right down front. This is convenient for the stage management because the rest of the stage can be set for the next turn while the act is going on.

A monologist named Jim Roll held the place of honor with us, and he called his act "Rollin' Along." Jim claimed Minneapolis as his home town, and we arrived there the day before his birthday. It was an occasion for celebration, and Jim revisited old haunts with old friends till the small hours of the morning. He continued his revels till the larger hours of the morning... and by matinee time he still hadn't put in an appearance at the theatre.

The manager came to Dad in a state of panic. The closing act was a troop of acrobats, whose equipment took considerable time to set up. Besides the obvious problems of playing a bill without the star performer, there was a practical problem. There had to be an act "in one" preceding the acrobats so their set could be put up behind the downstage drop. Since Dad's flash act carried the most people, the manager appealed to him for a substitute.

"You've got a lot of chorus girls in your act, Mr. Sexton," he said, "Can't one of them do a single in one?"

Dad shook his head.

"My girls are used to working as a team," he said, "None of them can hold an audience in a second-to-closing spot by herself. But I've got a boy..."

Dad knew that I'd worked up ~~a little~~ an act on my own, with little hope of ever getting a chance to use it. It was based, I'm afraid, on bits and pieces of acts I'd watched while touring with my folks, but I'd recombined my pilfered material into my own pattern.

The matine had already started. I slipped into the orchestra pit and talked over my music with the conductor between his music cues.

I got backstage again just in time.

"O.K. kid," the stage manager said, "You're on."

I stepped out in front of the footlights. The electrician in the booth gave me a spot.

"Good afternoon folks," I piped in my seven-year-old treble, "a funny thing happened to me on the way to the theatre..."

I told my first joke, and they laughed!

I told another...

I ran through a routine of jokes.

Then I signalled the orchestra leader. He played an intro and I went into a song. A stage hand pushed a dressing table with a mirror on stage, and as I sang I sat at the table and put on a blackface make-up. The tempo of the music changed and I went into a tap dance. As the music ended I did an "off to Buffalo" into the wings.

Matinee houses were full of mothers and their children. They tore the place down and I took bow after bow.

Then between the matinee and the evening shows the manager came to Dad again.

"Roll still hasn't shown up," he said, "The boy will have to go on again tonight."

To my surprise and delight, the evening audience accepted me almost as enthusiastically as the mothers at the matinee.

Roll must have had a lot of friends in Minneapolis, he never did rejoin the show. The company manager sent good reports back to the troop's management in Chicap and they engaged me for the rest of the tour. I was in second to closing, the star spot, all the way to Los Angeles and back.

no italics

~~That particular tour was oddly planned. The whole show went West to Salt Lake City. Then the nine acts broke up, five and four. Each unit followed a separate itinerary to Los Angeles, and from there we came back together.~~

I was too young for poker, but I used to watch the game that went on backstage more or less continously across the continent. They say that kids don't understand the value of money, but they're not talking about theatre kids. I knew the value of a dollar, and I was aware that the Japanese acrobats were winning enough from the rest of the company to make them independently wealthy.

One day, just before we hit Salt Lake City, I watched Dad lay out a hand of solitaire backstage.

"That red queen will go on the black king," I said.

"What red queen?" Dad asked.

"The one that's face down."

"If it's face down how do you know it's a red queen?"

I pointed to the scrolls in the designs on the back of the card.

"Those are different on all the cards," I said. "I was playing with them while you were on stage the other night."

"Show me," said Dad, his mouth unusually grim. I showed him. It took him about fifteen minutes to learn to read the marks.

When the lesson was over he called in several of the other performers.

"I'm going to deal each of you fellows a hand," he said. "Don't tell me what you've got."

He gave them five cards apiece.

"Joe," he said to the juggler, "You've got three sevens. But don't bet. Because Al has three queens and Bert's got a straight."

They would have mobbed him if he hadn't talked fast.

"Now wait a minute, Fellahs. They aren't my cards. They belong to the Japs!"

Dad and his friends decided not to tell the acrobats that I'd broken their code. Instead they played it straight. But since they, too, could now read the cards from the back, and since they had the advantage of knowing they could, while the acrobats thought they couldn't, they succeeded in ganging up on them. By the time we split at Salt Lake, Dad's cronies had their money back and the Japanese had to wire for money to make the next jump.

I was a hero all the way to Los Angeles.

The tour ended in Chicago where it had begun. It was the end of the season, and as it turned out, the end of my theatrical career for a while. Mother and Dad called me into the dressing room for a talk after I'd finished my last show.

"Jackie," said Mother, "it's time you went to school."

"I guess so," I said. "I'll have to work hard to graduate in time to go out with the show again next fall."

"That's not quite the idea, Son," said Dad. "We didn't mean summer school. Your Mother and I think we should put you in school next fall when we go on the road."

I could feel my eyes filling with tears, but I kept my voice pretty steady as I said...

"You mean I can't go with you and Mom next year?"

I looked at them, and saw that they were having a little trouble with tears too. Well, after all, I was only seven, and you can't be a trouper all the time. I bawled.

Somehow the next several years aren't as clear in my memory as the ones before and after. Except the summers. In the summer my sister and I travelled with the folks and it was just as it had been before. But the spring and fall and winter were spent in boarding schools and I haven't much recollection of them.

For several of those years Dad and Mother spent the warm months with the Fred Gordon Players. Gordon had a stock company, touring through the middle West, especially Indiana. They played under canvas, in a huge tent, with what is known as a "dramatic back end," that is, it had a stage at one end.

Today the tent show no longer exists, except for the "music circuses" with shows played "in the round." And

those music tents stay put, they don't move from place to place. But the tents my folks and I played in through the twenties and thirties were an American institution, and their visits in Mid-Western villages and towns were eagerly awaited by people hungry for live actors in live plays.

They sat in the folding chairs, set up in a field at the edge of town, under the broad expanse of canvas, and enjoyed the breezes that blew through the rolled-up sides. Or, if the weather forced the canvasmen to close the tent completely, they perspired happily and strained their ears to hear the actors over the patter of rain on the canvas roof. If the storm was too violent the stage manager would ring down the curtain, step out before the footlights, and say "There will be a brief intermission." Then the actors, in full costume, would run out and drive more stakes to make sure the tent wouldn't blow away. They'd return to the stage, and the show would go on.

Dad and Mother acted in the plays, sang and did comedy and occasionally took tickets at the boxoffice. Dad played drums in the band too.

The band was an important feature of the tent show. Of course they played the overture at the tent, though often there were several instruments missing. That was because the band was made up of actors who were also musicians, and if the clarinetist, say, had an entrance at the beginning of the first act, the overture had to do without a clarinet.

But the chief function of the band was to play a concert in the town square in the early evening. About seven o'clock the musicians were loaded on an open flat bed truck strung with Japanese lanterns, and were driven to the square, usually in front of the court house. As evening began to fall, the band struck up "Happy Days are Here Again" and the townspeople gathered 'round. When the crowd got big enough, one of the actors announced and described the evening's play in terms that might be considered extravagant in the drama columns of the New York Times. But the folks around the band believed that the show really would be that good, and strangely enough, it was.

When the street lights around the courthouse square were lighted, the truck drove back to the show grounds. The actors put their instruments under the stage, and the show was on.

You couldn't get a job as an actor on a tent show unless you could play an instrument. But the auditions weren't strict, and you didn't have to be a Jascha Heifitz. Take, for example, Hal Murphy, the character comic in the Fred Gordon show. He played alto horn. ("Peck horn" we called it.) One night his fellow actors had a great idea for a gag. One of them acquired a supply of ground cork. Now when Hal came back from the concert he used to throw his horn under the stage without putting it in the case, and leave it there till the next night. This gave the

pranksters a great opportunity to get their hands on the horn. They filled the valves with the ground cork.

The truck took off, the following night and when they struck up the first number Hal tooted away with the rest. His tormentors were forced to feel a grudging admiration; he never turned a hair. He pretended to be playing his horn part just as always. When the truck got back to the tent Hal tossed the horn beneath the stage. He never mentioned the fact that his valves hadn't worked as usual. Slowly it dawned on the practical jokers that the joke was on them. Hal hadn't even known that anything was wrong. He'd just faked the whole thing as usual. In fact he never had played a note ... ever.

Yes, on those tent shows everybody did a little of everything. But everybody wasn't equally good at everything. Take Dad. They finally decided he wasn't the right man at the box-office. Here's why.

During the season the show was in a farming community, and most of the audience drove into town from the surrounding countryside. Just before the curtain rose a little old lady came to the box-office.

"I can't afford a ticket, she said, "But I do so love the theatre. I haven't any money, but if I could give you this nice fat hen..."

She opened the shoe box under her arm and held it up to Dad. There was a tired-looking chicken inside.

Dad's eyes were wet. "Madame," he said, "you're my personal guest. Go right in, and keep the hen."

"Bless you," said the sweet old lady. And she put the lid back on the box and went into the theatre.

Dad came back stage, tears rolling down his cheeks.

"Somehow it got me," he said, "that our show means so much to people. I let her in free."

"Sure, Jack, sure. That was the thing to do," said Fred Gordon. "But tell me something. I've played this town before. Was it that same free-loading old dame with the chicken?"

Those summers on the road remain in my memory as the happiest I've ever known. But they had to end. The road was dying a lingering death, and there came a year when there was no job in the theatre for Mother and Dad. Betty and I were in school, and I'm sure the bills for board, room and tuition were high. They would never have left the theatre for any other reason, but to keep us in school they opened a restaurant in Rippon, Wisconsin.

Summer came, and Betty and I went to Rippon to be with them. For the first time we weren't touring, for the first time our evenings were free, for the first time we were having what is usually referred to as a "normal childhood."

We hated every minute of it.

Besides, the restaurant wasn't doing well. There's an art to buying for a restaurant, and the folks never quite got the hang of it. There was always too much food, or not enough. Either the day ended with pounds of meat in the refrigerator uneaten, or else the last customers had slim pickings.

I was fifteen, and I felt I should help. But I only knew one thing... the theatre. I sent a picture and a letter to an agent in Chicago. I was big for my age, and my voice had changed, so I claimed to be nineteen, and offered my services as a leading man.

There was no answer, so I forgot the whole thing.

The summer dragged on. I waited on the customers at the restaurant. I'd had a lot of experience in meeting people, and I got along all right. But this wasn't where I belonged. I was a performer, I told myself.

We had an old house in Rippon and I slept on the sleeping porch. One morning I woke up to find Dad sitting on the side of my bed. He had a letter in his hand. It was addressed to me. Dad would never have intentionally pried into my business, but that is one of the problems of being "junior." When mail arrived addressed to "Mr. Jack Sexton," Dad naturally assumed it was for him.

"Son," he said, "did you write to an agent in Chicago?"

He looked stern, and I figured I was going to catch it.

"Yes, I did," I admitted. "I figured maybe I could help."

"Why didn't you tell us?"

"I was afraid you'd tell me I couldn't do it. I've never had a job away from home..."

"If you'd asked me I wouldn't have let you do it," Dad said.

He opened the letter and tossed it on the bed.

"John Winninger wants to see you in Wausau, Wisconsin. He's interested in hiring you as leading man with his stock company."

"I'm sorry, Dad. If you don't want me to..."

All of the sudden, he grinned.

"Once a ham, always a ham," he said. "If you're determined to be an actor, you might as well start right. Winninger is one of the best in the business. Get up, I'll drive you over to Wausau.

To my surprise Winninger hired me. Dad kept my secret, and John never did find out that his new leading man was only 15.

John Winninger's gone now, but I'll be eternally grateful to him. He never became as famous as his brother Charlie. Still he was a good director, a fine actor, and a great guy. And he certainly didn't believe in type casting. My first role with him was that of a fifty-year-old man in Jerry for Short. Fiske O'Hara, a famous character actor of those days had played it on Broadway.

My second role with Winninger was a little closer to my own age. I played the returned soldier in Smilin' Thru. It was a fine dramatic part, and called for me to walk with a cane and to limp. Mr. Winninger was very complimentary about my performance, there was just one flaw. My leading lady was precisely twice my age, and it flustered me to play love scenes with her. After each tender romantic passage my carefully rehearsed limp would miraculously disappear till I collected myself and remembered it.

Of course, all stock company actors had to be prepared to appear in between act specialties. I used to play drums in the band, and I sang and hoofed between the acts. If I listed the titles of some of the songs I featured in the vaudeville bits during the intermission, you'd think I'd made them up. Fortunately I've forgotten most of them, but they still remember me in Oshkosh, Wisconsin for my rendition of "If I Give Up The Saxaphone Will You Come Back To Me," and in Green Bay they tore the place down when I sang "My Canary's Got Circles Under His Eyes."

The tremendously rewarding experience with Winninger came to an end, and I went out with another troup, the Kelly stock company.

After a season with that show, my agent called with another offer. The Norma Ginnivan Stock Company, he said, had an unusual problem. The owner's daughter had married the leading man, so they couldn't fire him, though he

occassionally disappeared for days on a monumental bender. What the Ginivan troup wanted was a standby leading man, an actor who would be ready to step into any of the leads at a moment's notice.

I agreed to take this peculiar assignment and set out for the little Ohio town where the company was playing.

The town was [redacted] the center of a prosperous farming community. The Ginnivan company was playing to full houses.

I immediately found myself plunged into the middle of a desperate situation.

"You ever do the old Shepherd in "Shepherd of the Hills?" they asked me.

"I'm familiar with it, but I've never actually played it," I said.

"Get up in it," they said, "you play it tonight."

What had happened was this: the alcoholic leading man had learned that I'd been hired to understudy him, and he was hurt.

"You don't trust me," he had wailed, and disappeared.

I played the "Shepherd of the Hills" that night. And another leading role the next night and the next. The leading man's binge went on for a week, and I got up in seven leads in seven days.

Only one of the roles gave me trouble. With the Kelly company I'd played the Irish father in "The Cohens

and Kellys." With Norma Ginnivan I was cast in the Jewish father. The dialect got a little scrambled I'm afraid. The audience must have been startled to hear Mr. Cohen vow, "my daughter will never marry a goyim, faith and begorra!"

The regular leading man finally got over his sulks and his hangover, and returned to the fold. We became good friends, and I enjoyed my tour through Central Ohio.

But the 1930's had begun, and the depression was playing an extended engagement. The theatre was hit, and hit hard.

The Chicago World's Fair of 1933-34 was an attempt to revive the flagging business in the Mid-west, and Dad decided that it was a good time to climb aboard the band wagon. He wanted to bring real grass-roots American theatre to the fair and he did it with the Dixianna Show Boat.

Real river boats of the kind that plied the Mississippi in the 19th century are hard to come by. So the Dixianna was built in Milwaukee, using an old coal barge as a base.

When she was ready they decided to save money on the actors travelling expenses by sailing the Dixianna down Lake Michigan to Chicago.

But I decided to ride down with a friend of mine who'd offered to drive me in his new convertible. Dad didn't trust my friend as a driver. "You'd be safer with us," he said.

My friend and I made the trip in two hours. The Dixianna ran into rough weather, and took two days. Most of the actors were seasick, and the fancy superstructure of the boat was almost completely destroyed. She was practically a coal barge again by the time she rode at anchor, and had to rebuild her almost from scratch.

All summer long we played the rich and fruity melodramas of the nineties. The most popular bill was The Sweetest Girl in Dixie which we did in a cut version running about forty-five minutes. We gave a performance as often as we could attract an audience, and on Fourth of July we played the show twelve times from 10 A.M. to midnight. By the tenth performance we were wandering through it in a daze, not daring to stop and think.

The summer was strenuous, but profitable. Unfortunately when the Fair ended I couldn't find anything to do on the stage. So I turned to nightclubs.

When I began working as a M.C. I was still too young to go into a cabaret and drink. But there seemed to be no law against my going in to work.

I never cared much for the cafe circuit. I went to work after dinner, and finished at 5 A.M. Crazy hours! I prefer a normal working day, like 3:30 A.M. to mid-afternoon.

I was lucky. I attracted some attention on my first club date, so I got other engagements. Finally, I

was booked into the famous 5100 Club on Chicago's North Side. The contract was for six weeks.

During the first week of my engagement there I got a chance to go back to the theatre. An old friend of Dad's phoned from Peoria. He was going to direct Lightin' for the local Federal Theatre, and he offered me a job as his juvenile lead.

"Well," I said, "I don't like clubs, and I'd love to come with you. But I'm not on relief."

He explained that 10% of each Federal Theatre company were non-relief actors to insure professional standards, so I agreed to join him.

Then I began to worry.

I had heard that gangster elements controlled many of the Chicago clubs, and for all I knew the 5100 might be one of these mobster operations.

I had also heard what occasionally happened to entertainers who broke contracts with these clubs. I remembered Joe E. Lewis. He'd been almost killed when he left one Chicago night spot to go to work for the competitor's club.

Finally I went to the manager, gave him a week's notice, and assured him that I was leaving town, and not going to work for a rival club.

"You're making seventy-five a week here," he said, "that's good dough these days. What are they paying you on the new job?"

"Ninety-four a month,"

He gave me a strange look, and let me go without an argument. Obviously they couldn't use an insane M.C.

I left for Peoria feeling as if I'd been let out of prison. And at one of our first rehearsals I was glancing idly at a Chicago paper when a headline caught my eye. It read "M.C. at 5100 killed in gun fight." The story began "Two gunmen shot it out at the 5100 Club last night, and the club's Master of Ceremonies was a victim of a stray bullet." The guy who'd replaced me had lasted barely two days!

Just then my cue came up on the rehearsal stage, and I went on.

The character man looked at me curiously.

"You came from Chicago. You should be able to stand the cold weather here," he said. "Why are you shaking like that?"

Incidentally, the replacement for my replacement at the 5100 not only lived, but played there for years. He's done pretty well since, too.

His name was Danny Thomas.

During the rehearsals of "Lightnin' the director asked me to watch the star and get familiar with the role of "Lightnin Bill Jones." This, of course, was Frank Bacon's famous part; he'd played it on Broadway for years. In Peoria our star actor was inclined to hit the bottle occasionally, and the director was playing safe. He told me:

"If the old boy can't go on some night, you can take over for him, and the management in Chicago will never know the difference."

The pattern seems to have repeated itself again and again in my life. First Jim Roll when I was seven, then the leading man with Norma Ginnivan, and now...

But it couldn't have happened at a worse time! We'd made our tour through Southern Illinois with no trouble at all. We returned to Peoria for a gala performance, and all the big shots from the central Federal Theatre office in Chicago were coming down to look us over. And that was when our star decided to celebrate!

The director called me at six.

And so, I went on in one of the longest character comedy parts ever written, with no rehearsal.

The Federal Theatre Company stopped touring after that and settled down to "production stock" at the Majestic Theatre in Peoria. "Production stock" meant we played a new play each month.

I decided to add to my income by taking on another job on the side. So after the show at the Majestic each night, I worked at the Club Gigolo as M.C. And there I happened to meet Howard Dorsey, an announcer on WMBD, the local radio station. They were planning to broadcast a variety show for a big electric company from the ballroom

of the Pere Marquette hotel, and Howard asked if I'd be interested in making a guest appearance.

It was a good deal, I figured. I only had to do twelve minutes of songs and gags, and they were willing to pay five bucks. So that's where it all began. When the Federal Theatre closed I went to work at WMBD as a dramatic producer, announcer, actor, and second banana on their Saturday night barn dance.

I was in radio.

But I never dreamed that someday I'd be sitting here at a mike at CBS New York ... talking about it.

6:30 A.M.

I have a five minute break at 6:30. Another announcer does a five minute newscast, which gives me time for coffee and a roll or doughnut. Bill Stepany, who works for CBS, gets this breakfast for me and brings it to the studio.

I have never been able to figure out just where Bill finds food at this hour. I have an idea it's at a lunch counter somewhere in the subway.

Bill is more than just a delivery man. At this hour though, he's also a dietician. When I get in a rut and order the same thing for weeks on end, he begins to worry.

Often I go on morning after morning sending out for coffee, a doughnut, and a pack of cigarettes.

"Mr. Sterling," Bill will say, "couldn't I maybe bring you some orange juice? Lots of vitamins, y'know."

"No thanks, Bill, I'll have some juice after the show."

"Well how about a piece of danish instead of that doughnut."

"No, I sort of feel like a doughnut again today.

"If you'll pardon me sayin' so, Mr. Sterling you sort of look like a doughnut. Around the middle I mean. You been havin' 'em every day for a month, and you know doughnuts are pretty fattening..."

That's the argument that always sells me.

"O.K., Bill, forget the doughnut. Just some dry toast."

At 6:35 I go back on the air...

And so we come to another of the daily features of the show which I call "It Happened this Day".....I think."

Here are a couple of samples:

"It was on this date, April 23rd, in 1893, that Myrtle and Roger Riffkin planted an oak and an elm before their little home. Year after year they watched the trees grow, and then -- on this very day, forty years later, tragedy struck. A blight hit both the oak and the elm, and their bark began to fall off. Myrtle and Roger were inconsolable. The trees had been part of their lives through the long years of their happy marriage. Myrtle decided to do something. She went into the woods, collected a bushel basket of oak bark, and brought it home. She gave it to Roger, and told him to glue it on the old oak before their little home. Weary with her efforts she went upstairs to lie down. But her concern for the trees was so great she couldn't rest. She looked out the window, and to her horror, saw Roger gluing the oak bark to the elm.

It was at that moment that she spoke those words that have become a part of our language ...

"No, no -- you're barking up the wrong tree."

And on April 21st, 1958, I turned up this amazing historical fact:

"On this very day, April 21st, in 1903, Colonel Julepslurper, a fancier of horse-flesh, entered his horse, Arquebus, in a race for a high purse.

The day of the race dawned cloudy, but the Colonel wasn't worried. And when it began to rain, he was delighted. For Arquebus was at his best on a wet and muddy track.

But just before the post call, the horse's trainer came to the Colonel. Arquebus' shoes had mysteriously disappeared! The Colonel suspected his arch rival, Massa Coldground. But right now, the important thing was to re-shoe the horse! There was a cavalry post nearby, and the trainer got four shoes from an army horse.

Arquebus romped home by three lengths.

Massa Coldground, bitter indefeat, spoke words in anger, that have since been spoken again and again by sore losers.

"'Aw, your mudder wears army shoes.'"

My contract with the writer who provides me with these historical tid-bits has an unusual feature. I don't pay him anything; I keep him happy just by <u>using</u> them.

6:35 A.M.

The musicians take over at 6:35, and while they're belting out the first live musical number of the day, let's find out who they are, and where they come from.

Most people picture the typical New York musician as a character just landed from a flying saucer. According to them, the professional musician talks a special language of his own, featuring words like "Hip, dig, beat," and "Gimme some skin." He calls everybody "man" or "Dad." His clothes run to wierd combinations of ruffles, berets, and outsize cufflinks. If he lives anywhere it must be down in Greenwich Village or up in a tree in Central Park.

Let's see how my gang fits this description.

Buddy Jones comes from the Arkansas Hills. And years of rubbing shoulders with Broadway musicians have failed to smooth any of the rough edges off his Ozark dialect. If you tried bop talk on him, Buddy would probably answer, "Y'all talk funny, stranger." He dresses in dark suits, with a somber necktie. Buddy lives in White Plains with his wife and three kids, and spends his week-ends going without shoes. It reminds him of his youth.

You might suppose that Tony Aless would be the typical New York musician. After all, he was born and

brought up here. Actually he lives a thoroughly domestic life in Jackson Heights. Kid count in his family is, again, three.

Andy Fitzgerald has tied Eddie Cantor in the daughter derby; he has five. He lives in a suburban house in New Jersey with Eleanor, his wife, and the girls. It isn't a big house, but every Sunday Andy has four guests. That makes eleven at the dinner table.

The four visitors are alcoholics, being rehabilitated by Andy's church. That wonderful Sunday in the suburbs, with a normal happy family is part of the rehabilitation program.

Mary Osborne has seldom missed a program, except when she took time off to have Ralphie and Susan. She and her husband, Ralph, a musical arranger, live in Massapaqua, Long Island.

Tyree Glenn is the only member of our band who has any feature of the usual picture of a jazz musician ... he sports a goatee. And he has been known to call his friends "man." But he lives in a beautiful house in a quiet New Jersey suburb, where he spends his free hours with his wife and two sons.

Looking at them as a group you might wonder if they were bonified professional musicians... but listening to them would soon put an end to any doubt.

And not only do they play some of the finest music you're likely to hear, they're all tops in the business.

Mary has been featured in night clubs, and on the radio with her own Mary Osborne trio. She's played with such top orchestras as Russ Morgan and Buddy Rogers, and recorded for top labels: Victor, Decca, MGM, Coral, Continental, Signature, and Aladdin.

Tyree, too, has had his own group, the Tyree Glenn quartet. He records for Roulette, and has played with Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Pearl Bailey and Ethel Waters.

In Andy Fitzgerald we have another musician who has headed his own quartet, and played with Vaughn Monroe, Claude Thornhill, and the great Joe Mooney group.

Buddy Jones is a veteran of the orchestras of Elliot Lawrence, Joe Venuti, Charlie Ventura, and Buddy Rich.

Tony has been featured at Birdland, the New York Jazz Mecca, he records for Roost, and has played piano for Woody Herman, Teddy Powell, Vaughn Monroe, Charlie Spivak, Dick Himber, Bunny Berigan and Vincent Lopez.

You'd have to go a long way to find five musicians with a list of credits like that. It's no wonder I'm proud of 'em.

Between musical numbers at this hour of the morning the program is likely to consist mainly of chatter. I usually haven't seen the musicians since the morning before, and they

haven't seen each other so we have to catch up with what each of us has been doing.

Of course there are commercials (I'm delighted to say), and now and then one of the regular features of the show crops up.

There's the Sterling's Anti-Collegiate Dictionary for one. This is the purely imaginary reference work that contains such definitions as:

Explain ... eggs without ham

Adverse ... a commercial jingle

Bacteria ...the back room of a cafeteria.

If I'm feeling in a philosophic mood I may offer one of Sterling's Feeble Fables. Here's a typical one.

THE MOUSE WHO LEARNED SELF-CONFIDENCE

Once upon a time there was a mouse named Elroy.

Elroy was a timid little fellow. He always ran away from human beings and cats. And when he saw a mouse-trap he gave it a wide berth.

Then one day he met a mouse whose name was Dale Vincent Overstreet. He was a great believer in the doctrine that self-confidence is the key to success, which he had proved by writing several books on the subject, all of which were book club selections.

"Elroy," he said, fixing our hero with a glittering eye, "just keep repeating to yourself, 'You never know what you can do 'till you try'".

Elroy spent the whole night repeating -- "You never know what you can do till you try."

The next day he marched out of the mousehole, bold as brass. And the first time he saw a human being he reared right up on his hind legs and squeaked. The human being in question happened to be female, and nervous, and she jumped up on a chair and screamed.

Elroy was drunk with power!

He went right up to a mousetrap and stole a piece of cheese. The trap had been improperly set, so he got away with that, too.

From then on Elroy was insufferable. He went around to all the other mice telling them,"You never know what you can do till you try."

"Sure, sure," they said.

So to prove his point, Elroy went out looking for the cat. The cat was sleeping in front of the fire and Elroy went right up and punched him in the nose. The cat opened one eye, reached out with one paw, and knocked Elroy flat.

MORAL: You never know what you can't do till you try, either.

Another program feature, one that turns up every day, is "Yuck for a Buck." This is a joke sent in by a listener, for which I send the listener a dollar. This is

a wonderful way to be sure that the jokes on the show are the kind that my listeners want. It's an ideal way to tap the vein of humor that runs through American life.

It is also a great way to save money. Where could I get a writer for a buck a day?

7:00 - 7:45 A.M.

Seven o'clock brings another break for news, and then the show moves on. More music, more conversation, more commercials, and a visit from one of my characters.

These are actually only voices, voices I do myself.

There's the old philosopher, a down-east character from a town he calls Juniper Junction. The old philosopher pulls up his cracker barrel, spits on the hot stove, and gives us all the news about the Juniper Junction folks.

He always begins like this: "Howdy there, friends and neighbors. Pretty exciting time in the city council last night. Mayor Heffelfinger introduced a bill to buy streetlights for the town. They defeated it, though. They figured there ain't nothin' to see in Juniper Junction after dark anyhow."

Colonel Basil Rumphingham is another frequent visitor. As you can tell from his accent, the Colonel is very, very British indeed. The Colonel is a world traveller, and a veteran of the service in Injiah! He always begins with a word about his friend Follonsby. Something along this line:

"Good chap, Follonsby! Fine background. Grandfather decorated under Victoria, father decorated under Edward, brother decorated under Elizabeth. Gaudy family, the Follonsbys!"

That's the Colonel.

Then there's that hearty, back-slapping braggart with the ten-gallon hat, and the twenty-gallon billfold... The Texan. His opening sally is always:

"Howdy there, sonny boy, I'd like to say a word about Texas!"

Like all Texans he's a wealthy oil man.

When he comes to New York it's usually to see his dentists. That's right ... dentists. He has one for each tooth.

The last time he was here his dentist said to him, "Sir, there seems to be nothing wrong with the tooth I take care of."

Said the Texan, "Drill anyway, I feel lucky!"

Another occasional visitor is the expert on everything, Dr. Hiawatha Hackenschmidt. His dialect is what we used to call "low-dutch" in the theatre. We call him in

when we want a flash from the world of science. For example, when the satellites made headlines, Dr. Hackenschmidt explained things to us.

"Yah, dot's right," he said, "I know all about dot science shtoff. Ven I was in Heidelberg, dot's all I took up, vas space.

"You see, ven day send up dot satellite, vot dey gotta do is make it spin! So dey shoot off little side jets to make de rocket roll. Only you don't allow rocket-roll on dis program.

"Rocket-roll! Say, I made a funny dere!

"Vell, anyway. Next day go to do moon. Already dey shend a message out by radar, and right avay it bounces back! Dot proves da scientific principle ... vot goes out must come back.

You understand dot? Vot goes out must come back!

You do?

Den tell me vun thing I don't understand. If dot's true ... vot happened to my laundry?"

As you can see, I have a very educational program.

There are other characters, too. There's the Actors Studio actor, Marlon Kazan. He has everything it takes to make a successful method actor: talent, looks, and scrofula.

There's John Commerabund Sneezy, the news analyst. He hates being on the air so early and often signs off "this then, would be John Commerabund Sneezy saying, "Glad we could get together. Really I am. It's just those hours!"

7:45-8:15 A.M.

For my first eight years on WCBS my show ended at 7:45. But a couple of years ago they added another hour and fifteen minutes, which extended the show to 9:00. They said this was because the program had been successful.

This makes radio the only institution I know of that adds time on for good behavior.

Actually, only forty-five minutes were added to my own chores because 7:45-8:15 is devoted to local, national, and international news originating in other studios, with a variety of commentators. I return to the air at 8:15. This leaves a half hour for another breakfast, and in this one I am joined by the band.

It's sort of like camping out to eat breakfast in the studio every morning. The brown paper sacks are brought in, hot and steaming with spilled coffee, by the man from the drug store. He's been bringing our breakfasts for years and we all feel we know him well.

"How ya doin?" we greet him.

"Three bucks and a quarter," he replies.

We pay him and he goes.

Now comes the great adventure! We dig into the soggy sacks for our individual orders. Some of us take our coffee black, others take sugar and cream. So the first step is to sort out the coffees. Of course the counter man at the drug store marks the containers. But he's not a man to spoil the game, and he marks half of them "B" for "black," The rest have cream and sugar ... so he marks them "B" for "both."

A waxpaper sack contains Danish, and another paper wrapper is marked "H.E.W." for "ham and egg on white." Underneath these packages are the real surprises. These are the paper plates, each covered with another plate in the forlorn hope that this will keep the contents warm.

Taking the cover plates from these breakfast orders around the microphone is like opening presents around the Christmas tree. You never know what you may find. Often some of the kids in the band have been playing club dates all night, so for them this is supper. Instead of bacon and eggs I may uncover an order of spaghetti and meat balls, or fried shrimp.

But even when nobody's had an all-night session, there's an element of Russian roulette in opening up the breakfast packages as long as Buddy Jones is a member of the group. You never know what Buddy may have ordered. Buddy's Ozark background taught him to eat big breakfasts,

but during the years he's travelled with bands and lived in New York, he's developed a taste for foods they never heard of back in Arkansas. The guy who uncovers Buddy's paper plate by mistake often stops right there, his appetite gone. He may find a pizza, a banana split, or even chop suey.

I'll never forget the day I uncovered what I thought would be scrambled eggs on toast, and found brussels sprouts and herring in cream.

Actually, no matter how odd the choices may be, everything tastes pretty much the same. All those wooden spoons, paper plates, and cardboard containers add a flavor of wood pulp to everything. And the worst of it is, in time you come to like it.

I don't want to alarm anybody, but with the number of meals being eaten from disposable containers we may all turn into a race of beavers and termites!

We finally straighten out the orders, and eat, but we're seldom finished when Ken raps on the control room window. This explains why, when I come back on the air at 8:15 I often sound as if I'm talking with my mouth full.

I am.

8:15-9:00 A.M.

This is the home stretch.

7:45 was the end of the program for so many years that we've come to refer to the last forty-five minutes as the "late-late show."

By this time of morning, of course, my audience has changed. I'm talking to women at home, and most of the men who are still tuned in are listening on car radios while driving to work.

Radio programs are usually beamed at a particular type of audience. During the daytime the program department feels that the housewife is the chief audience. According to most program planners, the housewife is free to listen during the day since she's not busy. I sometimes wonder if any of these guys ever actually knew a housewife.

In the early evening programs are beamed at the whole family, and in the later evening the audience is presumed to be mostly adults.

But where does all this leave my show? Who's listening to me from 5:30 to 9:00 every morning? According to the research experts, it stacks up this way.

5:30-6:30 ...farmers, commuters who travel more than fifty miles to work, insomniacs, and night workers just getting home.

6:30-7:45 ... Kids getting ready for school, working men and women getting ready for work. Wives and mothers making breakfast for kids and husbands. My competition during these hours is less from the other networks than from the splash of showers; the gurgle of gargling; the bubbling of the percolator; the snap, crackle and pop of cereal in the bowl; and the cries of "Mom, where's my geography book?"; and "Honey, where's my briefcase?" Sometimes I have to resist a temptation to shout.

8:15-9:00 ... Wives and mothers, in a state of temporary collapse, drinking their second cups of coffee in the blessed calm after the storm has passed. Automobile commuters with their car radios turned on. All night workers finishing their morning suppers before going to bed for the day.

Basically, this means I'm talking to three different audiences, in three different moods. And so my "late, late show" has a certain feeling of calm. We don't play quite such "up tempo" music, and I don't try for big laughs. We never hit a very frantic pace on my show anyway, but during this last 45 minute segment, things are even more relaxed than usual. Lee Dressner tries to break me up by putting on a record that features a huge, gaping yawn.

And this reminds me of the days I spent with small radio stations, when our chief purpose in life was to break up the other performers ... make 'em laugh or stutter on

the air. At this point in the show I may spend a few minutes reminiscing about those earlier days in radio.

Looking back on it now, I'm amazed at the trouble we went to, just to get some poor guy to fall apart while his mike was open.

After WMBD in Peoria, I moved to Quincy, Illinois. There we had an announcer who was a perfect target for our elaborate practical jokes. Call him Fred Creston, that's far enough from his real name.

Fred was timid. As program director at Quincy, I was expected to give the announcers their assignments. The new announcer always got the late night shift, so when Fred came to us, he worked from 6 to 1 A.M. I didn't know then that he was afraid of the dark.

In small radio stations, in those days, announcers were their own engineers on the late shifts. They sat in the control room, with a microphone right on the control board, which they opened and closed themselves. After seven, everybody else went home. From that time till sign off we had no local programs. We just broadcast network orchestra programs from CBS. All the local announcer had to do was listen for the network break ("This is the Columbia Broadcasting System"), then open his mike and say "WTAD, Quincy."

Now, picture Fred beneath a green-shaded drop light, in an otherwise darkened control room. On both sides of him are windows into empty, darkened studios. As the hour grows later he grows more and more nervous.

And what do we do, my fellow jokesters and I, to relieve his lonely vigil? We tiptoe into the dark studio just beyond the studio windows from him. We are wearing rubber Frankenstein masks. We listed for his cue "This is the Columbia Broadcasting System," and at that very moment we raise our heads over the sill of the window. Fred has just opened his mike. He utters a piercing scream and closes the mike again.

And the beauty of Fred as a butt for jokes is this: no matter how often we work this same gag, his reaction is always the same. Night after night the listeners hear no call letters on the midnight station break. All they hear is "This is the Columbia Broadcasting System .... Y-E - E-E-O-W."

And so into the next program.

I often wonder just what the WTAD listeners thought was going on. In fact, I wonder what they were thinking a good deal of the time. The gags we found so funny in the studio must have been mighty confusing on the air.

Listeners must have wondered, why, for example, Don Fisher suddenly began to speed up his newscast. One moment he was reading at a normal rate, the next he was going so fast they must have asked, "Where's the fire?"

The fire was the bottom of Don's copy. We slipped into the studio and set a match to it, and Don's only thought was to finish reading it before the flames obliterated the words.

To the listener at home it must have been totally baffling when Eddie Wilson, our chief announcer, suddenly cried "No, No," and went off the air. The elaborate gag behind that one requires a word of explanation. One of our engineers, Paul Brousky, had been a steeplejack. He could drop from a tenth-story window, catch the window ledge with his fingertips as he passed, and pull himself back up again. The control room at WTAD had outside windows... and as Eddie looked up one day, there was Paul standing on the sill. But the next second he waved a cheery goodbye, and disappeared from sight.

Little wonder Eddie went off the air. He was running around into the control room to look out the window. By the time he arrived there, Paul was back at his control panel.

"What're you doing out of the studio?" the engineer asked. "You're supposed to be on the air."

"But you jumped out the window..."

"You're seein' things. Get back in there, your mike's hot."

If Eddie sounded a little shaky when he returned to the air, it's understandable.

Paul's death leap became a standard initiation for every new announcer who didn't know the engineer's steeplejack background. It always worked.

In spite of the time and effort we spent in concocting elaborate practical jokes we got a good solid grounding in every kind of radio at those small stations. In the course of a week, I did half-hour "man-on-the-street shows," an hour dramatic show on Sunday, seven newscasts, a half-hour quiz for the local brewery, a disc jockey show daily, and commercials for every conceivable kind of sponsor, local and national.

When I left Quincy for CBS in St. Louis I felt capable of coping with just about any kind of radio job they could hand me.

And at KMOX I got them all. But the part of the job I liked best was MC'ing our remote pickup from the Chase Hotel. Because at the Chase I met every celebrity who ever came through St. Louis. And they all came through at one time or another. It was there I met Jimmy Durante, and that is an experience. The people who say that comedians are morose off-stage don't know Jimmy.

He arrived for rehearsal his arms flailing, and the rules of English grammar went down like ten pins under his furious attack. Impressed at meeting one of the really great comics of all time I extended my hand. Jimmy stopped, stared at me for a moment, then shook his head in admiration.

"Get a load of dat schnozz," he said.

We had our picture taken, comparing schnozzolas during Jimmy's visit. And he gave me a piece of sage advice:

"Jack you got da right idea. If you're gonna have a nose ... HAVE ONE!"

All the years in show business paid off. They made me program director at KMOX, and then moved me to Chicago as program director of the CBS outlet there, WBBM. I've already explained how I moved from Chicago to New York, and my present early morning spot.

As in St. Louis, I enjoy the chance the show gives me to meet people I've admired for years from a distance. The day I interviewed Jack Benny for instance. I'd been a fan of Jack's for years, and the chance to actually talk to him was a great thrill. We recorded the interview the day before it appeared on the show. Jack was rehearsing a TV show with Helen Hayes, and we set up our recording equipment outside his studio to catch him during a rehearsal break. The entire interview was spent haggling over his cab fare back to the hotel. He seemed to feel I should pick up the tab.

The morning I went up to Red Skelton's suite to record an interview, I discovered that he's as wildly energetic as Durante. Red's one and only purpose in life seems to be to make people laugh. I had no sooner stepped into the room than he started to tell me a gag. It wasn't just a simple little joke either; it was a full scale production including

a pratt fall, which he took as though he had an audience of thousands, instead of just one guy.

When the interview was over I asked if we could take a picture. He not only consented, he directed and staged the series of four pictures you'll find in this book.

Once, in an interview for my New York show, I discovered an unexpected link with the past. Ralph Bellamy was playing on Broadway in "State of the Union," and when I asked him to let me record an interview he very kindly consented.

"What'll we talk about?" he asked.

"How about the old days in show business," I suggested.

"Fine," he said, "I hear you used to play stock in the Mid-West, too. Who'd you work with."

"Well, I started with John Winninger. I was his leading man about 1930."

"So was I," said Ralph, "I'll bet you're the guy who replaced me on the job."

We never figured out which of us replaced the other, but it made a wonderful interview. And when Ralph opened in "Sunrise at Campobello" I sent him an opening night wire.

I treasure his note in reply ...

"Thanks for your wire, Jack. We leading men must stick together."

By this time I have gabbed about the old days in radio till it's time to get into the closing number.

The band finishes with a flourish, and we got into the closing scroll. This is the standard sign-off for the show. It's a spoof of the grandiose scroll titles that close the more pretentious TV shows.

The dramatic portion of
program was spontaneous and
unrehearsed. It's just that
Buddy's belt broke.
Mr. Aless' piano decorated by
Mr. Aless' cigarette butts.
Miss Osborne's guitar dusted
by Miss Osborne's sleeve.
Tyree Glenn's goatee by Monty
Woolley.
Mr. Fitzgerald's performance of
Bartok's Concerto was not heard
because Mr. Fitzgerald never
heard of Bartok's Concerto.
Jokes on this program were uncalled
for
Mr. Sterling's wardrobe by Mrs.
Sterling.

So long, folks -- see you tomorrow morning.

9:00 A.M.

I leave the studio and take the elevator to the street floor. The day operator is on by now.

"Hey, Jack," he says, "you hear the one about the lady with the chihuahua and the bicycle?"

I tell him I've heard it.

He sulks all the way down.

Back on the ground again I go out for breakfast. Counting the skim milk as one, this makes my fourth breakfast for the day.

One of the occupational hazards of any job that gets you up before dawn is a creeping addiction to breakfasts. There is a movement afoot among morning radio performers to establish "Breakfasts Anonymous." Each member of this organization would be given a phone number. Then when he begins to feel that uncontrollable urge for toast and wheaties he can make a quick phone call. In a matter of minutes a man from "B.A." would be there to buy him a martini, and launch him into lunch. Once started on the prelunch martinis, the crisis is averted until the next morning.

After breakfast I go back up to the studio where the band is rehearsing the music for tomorrow morning. Ken is going over the numbers for the next day's show.

He greets me.

"What do you want?"

"Nothing, Ken, just thought I'd see how you're coming."

"We're doin' fine. Just sit down and be quiet."

I wander back to my office.

Geri, my secretary, is waiting. She has a list of my appointments for today. Geri is a wonderful secretary, but she has one serious fault ... she thinks I'm a scatter-brain. In her opinion I couldn't keep anything straight without her.

She starts to read off the appointments.

"At 10:30 you have a supermarket opening," she begins.

"I know ... Bohack's in New Jersey."

"No, Bohack's in Long Island."

"Oh."

Geri makes a check mark.

"At 11:30 you have to be back in the city for a meeting at the agency."

"Yah, sure, about the airline commercials."

"No, Jack, the cereal commercials."

"I meant cereal."

Geri makes another check.

"And you have a lunch date."

"I remember. The sales manager from the hair tonic sponsor."

"No, that promotion man who wants you to mention his client on the air."

"That's right. Anything else?"

"You have an appointment with the barber after lunch.

"And your wife wants you to pick up a pair of blue kid gloves, size 7."

"I know, I know, I remember. She gave me a note."

I can't understand why Geri thinks I can't get along without her.

But it's time for the guy from the agency to pick me up and take me to that supermarket opening. I go downstairs to the Madison Avenue entrance.

Mike the CBS doorman, greets me.

"I gotta gag for your show ... there was this old lady with the chihuahua ..."

Luckily the agency man in the Carey Cadillac arrives at just that moment.

10:30 A.M.

Show business is always changing. The legitimate stage and vaudeville gave way to the silent films. Talkies came to top the silents, then TV took the play away. The latest development is the supermarket opening. Radio and TV performers who have food advertisers as clients, appear in person whenever a new food shopping center opens its doors. The acts that once aspired to play the Palace, switched their sights to the "MGM Follies," then to the Ed Sullivan show. Today the pinnacle of show business has changed again ... it's the A and P at Levittown.

The day may come soon when you'll hear the top performers bragging, "I'm booked for a split week in the Grand Union and the Shopwell."

As an old performer I can tell you, there's a certain special satisfaction in these personal appearances. You really make intimate contact with the audience. No footlights separate you from the fans ... only the checkout counter. No elaborate curtain backs your set ... just the tomato soup. The star billing is no long second to closing ... it's after the cold cuts. The whole thing's really quite an experience.

Our Carey Cadillac rolls up to the entrance. It is a gala day, and hundreds of gaily colored flags are flying

from the store front. The whole supermarket looks like the United Nations with week-end specials.

I alight from the car to be greeted by cheers and cries of "Who's the guy with the moustache?"

I shake hands with the district manager, the store manager, the head of the meat department, several local officials, and an innocent bystander who got trapped in the welcoming line. I am whisked to an improvised platform, and introduced over a public address system.

The introduction is worded as follows, "And now ... say, Mac, is this thing turned on? ... and now it is my pleasure .... Mac, you sure they can hear me? ....it is my pleasure ...hello one, two, three, four testing .... to introduce a man you all know. I'm sure we all listen to his program every afternoon ..."

A loud whisper from the store manager ... "morning."

" ....Every morning, that is. And here he is, Jack Sterling."

Then I tell a few gags, and if they get laughs, I tell a few more. If they don't get laughs I tell a few more anyway. I'm hard to discourage. But these supermarket audiences are seldom discouraging. They've come for a good time, and they're with the performers all the way.

Of course most of the people who attend these affairs are women. They're the same women you'll find here doing their shopping after the market is open for business. But

there is always a scattering of men, other merchants from the community, night workers who are at home during the day, older men who have retired, and, of course, kids. On school days there are only the smaller youngsters, but during the summer vacation they range from babes in arms to teen agers.

I wish I could feel that they all came especially to see me, but I'm afraid a lot of them are here for the door prizes. The manager's daughter usually picks the lucky tickets out of a drum, and I announce the winners. This is always the most popular part of my performance.

Actually the most important feature of these appearances is not the performance itself, it's the autographs afterward.

Autograph collectors fall into several easily recognizable classes.

There is, first of all, the gusher. She doesn't just like the show, she doesn't even love the show, she adores the show. She couldn't live without it; and she thinks I'm the wittiest, the most talented, and the handsomest entertainer on the air. She says she will always treasure my autograph, and implies that it will be passed on to her grandchildren. In short, she is a woman of excellent taste and judgement.

At the opposite pole, there is the cynic. Frequently this type is male. He makes a great show of being unimpressed. He calls me "Jack," or even "Jackie," and always remarks that "after all, you performers are just doin' a day's work like

the rest of us slobs." This is true, of course, but not nearly as pleasant to hear as the first type's fullsome praise. The fact that we are just slobs like everybody else is a trade secret and we don't like to have it noised around.

Of course there's the autograph hunter who is too impressed. He (or she) extends the autograph book, and pen in awestruck silence. I used to feel flattered to think that I could inspire such reverence. But that was before I overheard one such admirer whisper loudly to her friend as she walked away, "Well! I just couldn't open my mouth. So that's Jack Sterling ... I thought he'd be much younger and better looking."

The would-be writer is another distinct species. In this case the autograph book is just an excuse. What he really wants is to tell me a gag he's sure I can use on the show. And you know something? You'd be surprised at hoe often I do use it.

The most deflating of the lot is the lady who says, "Oh, please sign my book. My day just wouldn't be complete without your program. I haven't missed it a single day since you first went on the air." She takes the book back without looking at it. Her adoring gaze never leaves my face. "Thank you, so much, Mr. Block," she says, "I'll be seeing you in the Make-Believe Ballroom."

The kids, bless 'em, don't fall into any categories. They are neither over nor under impressed. They just treat me like an old friend.

I treasure the memory of the little girl who extended a well-filled notebook. I like to personalize my autographs ... I think "Lots of luck to Linda from Jack Sterling," is much warmer than just "Best wishes, Jack Sterling." So ... poising the pen, I asked, "What's your name, dear?"

She gave me a look of withering scorn.

"I know my name, dopey," she said, "I want yours."

11:30 A.M.

Often the advertising agencies who represent the advertisers on my show ask me to come to meetings about commercials.

And sometimes an agency that is considering buying time on the program for one of its clients will ask me in for preliminary talks.

And usually these meetings are very helpful. But sometimes . . . well, come along with me this morning.

The account supervisor called me yesterday.

"Jack," he said, "we feel that if you could just sit down with the account group and have a little 'think spiel' it would be a real shot in the arm for the commercials."

The meeting was called for 11:30. The account executive has a lunch date with the client, and they want to get things threshed out before that.

So at 11:29 I present myself to the receptionist at the agency. She is a handsome, well-varnished girl whose hair appears to have been applied with a pastry tube. There's a picture of me on the reception-room wall, along with those of other entertainers whose shows the agency buys. After sitting opposite my picture all day, ~~I figure it may be a kick for~~ the receptionist will probably be thrilled to meet me in person. So I put on my nicest smile.

"I'd like to see Mr. Barker," I tell her.

She looks up at me.

"Who shall I say is calling?" she asks.

"Jack Sterling."

"How do you spell that?"

"S-T-E-R-L-I-N-G."

"What was it in regard to?"

"It was in regard to his asking me to come to see him at 11:30."

"Mr. Barker asked you to come to see him?" Her tone implies that Mr. Barker has never before wanted to see anybody. But she picks up the phone.

"Mr. Barker, there's a Mr. Sterling here to see you. He claims you asked to see him."

She listens a moment, then hangs up.

"Mr. Barker says you're to go right in," she tells me. "Do you know the way?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Straight down the corridor to the water cooler, then to the right. Pass the next row of offices, turn left and it's the fourth door on your right."

I resist the temptation to ask her for a map, and set out. The water cooler is easy, and I turn right. Then left. I count four doors and open the fourth.

I am facing a girl who looks so much like the receptionist that for a moment I think I'm back where I started. They claim people lost in the woods walk in a circle.

"Yes?" she asks.

"Mr. Barker's office?"

"Oh, he's down in the other corridor. Go four doors that way, turn right to the water cooler . . . "

Let's drop it there. After all, this isn't a travel book. ~~Suffice to say~~ Anyway I finally find Mr. Barker.

"Where've you been, Jack?" he asks. "They said you were here ten minutes ago."

"It's a long story."

"Speaking of stories, heard any new ones?"

"Nothing lately."

"I picked up one the other day. About this old lady with the chihuahua . . . "

What're you gonna do?

When the story's over I laugh convincingly.

"Well," I say, "how about the meeting?"

"Mitch will be in with Stan in just a minute. They've got some commercial ideas . . . say, I'll bet that's the boys now."

It isn't , though. It's Bart Gordon, the account executive.

"Good to see you, Jack," he says. "Glad you could make it. We just thought we'd draw a few ideas out of the tap and see if they've got a head on 'em."

"Sure, sure," I go along, "let's pull the cork on our thinking and watch it fizz."

Just then Stan and Mitch, the commercial writers, arrive and the meeting goes into high gear.

"Heard the show this morning, boy," says Mitch. "You were following those bread crumbs right down the trail to home!"

Perhaps I should explain that Madison Avenue has gone so far afield for its figures of speech that they've finally come around to fairy tales. The bread-crumb reference stems from Hansel and Gretel.

"Thanks, Mitch, glad you felt I was walking the wire."

"Without a parasol," said Stan.

"I caught you today, too," says Bart. "I was interested in what you said in the fishing news. Flounders are running early this year, eh?"

"That was the report."

"Have to get out this weekend."

Barker, who has been busily laying out pads and pencils, perks up.

"You go for flounder, Bart?"

"Well, I prefer stripers."

Stan and Mitch, who both live in city apartments, begin to twitch a little.

"Now about these commercials -- " I begin.

"Right. The commercials," says Bart. "I liked having our commercial right after that vibe number. Who plays those vibes?"

"That's Tybee Glenn."

"Great, great."

"I'll tell him you said so. Now about the commercial itself . . . "

"How do you think it would work to put it after the fishing news some days? Lot of people interested in fishing, y'know."

Barker, who has been drawing a picture of his sailboat on his pad, looks up.

"True, Bart, absolutely true. You've got your finger on something there . . . press down and don't let it wiggle away. But before we make any decisions, drop this in the sieve and see what sifts through. We're after a woman's audience. They might not be so interested in fishing as men."

"Now don't pull the pin on that till you're sure it's loaded. I'd like to see some depth studies on ~~that~~ this. I'll bet every woman is a would-be fisherman. Subliminal-wise, that is."

I break in again. I try putting it in their language:

"About these commercials . . . suppose we cast a few flies and see if an idea strikes."

"Love to, Jack," says Bart, "but make it some other time. ~~It's time for me~~ I got to meet the client."

And away he goes. I'm getting desperate.

"Stan, Mitch, you got any new ideas on the commercials?"

Stan lays a hand on my shoulder. His voice vibrates with sincerity.

"Buddy-boy," he says, "you've got your own style and I want you to use it."

"Yes, sir," Mitch chimes in, "the way you're doing 'em now is . . . well . . . they're you to the life!"

They leave. I turn to Barker.

"You got any suggestions?"

"Jack, your radar is pinging right on the target. Don't lose sight of those blips."

"Thanks," I say, and stumble out.

I suppose I should be glad they seem to like the way I'm doing things. But I've been to meetings like this before, and I know what they'll say about me.

"How'd the meeting with Sterling go?" the client will ask.

"Oh, you know how performers are. You can't get their minds on business. They get in a rut . . . and never want to change anything. They just lay a trail of bread crumbs and follow it along."

12:30 P.M.

A business lunch!

The caveman ate alone. He tore a joint off a fresh-killed buffalo, and retired to his cave. If anybody tried to join him, he fought him off with a club. With the

caveman it was natural and normal to eat alone.

When a guy eats alone today everybody assumes one of three things:

A. He has no friends.

B. He's been stood up by a date.

C. He's nuts!

The business man doesn't see the lunch hour as a time to relax. Lunch is the time for making deals. The time to relax is after he gets back to the office, while the martinis are wearing off.

My own business lunches are sometimes with clients, sometimes with promoters who want free plugs on the show. Most of them are pleasant people, good eating companions, and a good audience for stories I love to tell.

But now and then I run into problems.

These fall into two classes: the waiter-hater, and the Jekyll and Hyde.

The waiter-hater is usually a promoter from out of town. He's taking me to lunch, and since he's paying the check he feels that he must "handle" the restaurant help. He does so about as subtly as Simon Legree handled Uncle Tom.

"All right now, boy," he begins, "if you expect a tip you better give us some service."

The waiter he is addressing as "boy" is about 63, at least ten years older than my host.

I smile feebly at the waiter, as if to say, "He's a

jolly fellow, he's just joking."

The waiter smiles bleakly back at me as though to say, "The hell he is!"

"All right now, we'll give you our order, and try to get it straight, will ya?"

The waiter agrees to try.

"They print these menus in French because they figure you won't know what you're ordering. Then they can bring you any old thing they've got in the kitchen," my host says.

I tentatively suggest that perhaps they print the menu in French because this is a French restaurant.

He assures me this is all nonsense. "You're too easily fooled. Let me handle it," he says. I wasn't aware there was anything to handle.

He places our order in a loud voice, apparently under the impression that poor hearing is an occupational disease with waiters.

"Trouble with you, Jack," he says, "you're too soft with these guys. They'll take advantage of you every time."

I assure him that I've always had good service in this restaurant before, and I've been here often. I don't tell him that, after this lunch, I'll never dare come here again!

The cocktails arrive and my host raises his martini to the light. For a moment I think he's toasting me. I'm wrong. He's roasting the waiter.

"You call that dry?" he barks. "Look at it! Looks like lemonade."

"We make it with golden gin, sir. If you'll taste it, I'm sure you'll find it dry enough."

"Don't get insolent, boy! And don't give me that golden gin story! Just take it back and make it dry."

Another crisis comes with the soup. He's ordered vichyssoise.

"Boy," he barks, "this soup is stone cold. What's the matter, afraid you'll burn your thumb?"

"Vichyssoise is meant to be served cold, sir."

"A likely story! Take it back and heat it up."

It's the same story with the steak, the salad, and the dessert.

When the check arrives my pal gives the waiter a suspicious look, pulls out a pencil, and asks for a menu. He checks each price and totals the whole thing. The writer's arithmetic turns out to be right so he's furious.

"Smart aleck," he mutters, and leaves a quarter tip. The check was $10.90. I manage to slip a couple of dollars under my plate. It's a modest enough peace offering.

The Jekyll and Hyde, on the other hand, is usually a client.

In this case I am more likely to be the host, and I try to take him to one of the radio-TV haunts he'll enjoy.

Everybody gets a kick out of eating at the table next to Ed Murrow or Jackie Gleason. At least I do, so I suppose the client does.

He expands in the show-business atmosphere of such a restaurant. And if I introduce him to the celebrities at the adjoining tables he's delighted. The first martini casts a golden glow over the whole occasion. He is definitely Dr. Jekyll.

"Jack," he says, "you're really doing us a job! Those commercials of yours are the greatest!"

I glow a little myself. "Well," I say, "I just try to be sincere."

We have another martini.

"Yes, sir," says the client, now practically incandescent, "you're our boy. I want to buy more time on your show, even if it means canceling some of our other advertising."

He has a third martini with his lunch. But now I notice his face is clouding over a little.

"You know something?" he says suddenly. "You entertainers think us business men are squares."

"Where'd you get an idea like that?"

"Oh, I can tell. You think we're slobs."

The transformation to Mr. Hyde has begun. Two more doses of the secret potion (4/5 gin, 1/5 vermouth) and the change is complete.

"I don't know how I got talked into this radio campaign," he growls. "Those commercials of yours never sold a stick of merchandise. I think I'll cancel tomorrow."

I leave, chastened.

Of course, next day, he's forgotten all about canceling but it's a frightening experience, ~~any way you look at it.~~ nonetheless

3:00 P.M.

Yesterday Barbara looked at me and said, "It's time." I always know what that means: make an appointment with the barber. I don't know how bachelors ever figure out when they need a haircut.

Phoning for the appointment with Joe, my barber, is an experience in itself. Joe's a family man, and his wife, Angelina, and his son, Joe junior, are often involved in the business.

Yesterday, for instance, when I called to arrange a haircut today, a very youthful voice answered.

"Yeah," it said.

"I'd like to talk to Joe."

"This is Joe."

It didn't <u>sound</u> like Joe, but I decided to go along with the gag. "I'd like an appointment for tomorrow at three," I said, "this is Jack Sterling."

The owner of the voice turned from the phone, but I could hear him shout, "Hey, you know anybody named Sterling?"

Somewhere in the distance I heard Joe's voice saying "Sure, that's the man you listen to every morning."

There is a pause. Then, the small high voice again . . .

"So if I listen to you why don't you say hello to me?"

By this time I had recognized the speaker as Joe junior, six years old, who was helping his father.

"Tell your daddy, I'm coming in at three for a haircut," ~~I told him.~~

"OK," said Joe junior, and hung up.

~~I had made an appointment . . . I hoped.~~

So, after lunch, I go to the barber shop. Joe junior has apparently relayed my message, because Joe Senior expects me. He whisks the apron around my neck, and begins as usual:

"~~Now~~, about that show of yours . . . "

Now I'm in for a quarter hour of criticism. I wish I could say that Joe is my severest critic, but the fact is that when you have a radio shoe . . . everybody's a critic. My barber, the shoe-shine boy, the guy who sells me my newspaper at the station, the conductor on the train, my next-door neighbor, and even total strangers who stop me on the street . . . they all know how to improve the show.

I'd like to please all these critics, but it isn't easy. In a single day I may hear all of these criticisms and suggestions.

"Why do you give the time so often?" asks the elevator operator. "Once I got my clock set, who needs to

hear the time every five minutes?"

"You oughta give the time more often," advises the man at the newsstand, "I don't wanna have to look at my watch all the time when I'm shavin' and eatin' breakfast."

A little old lady comes up to me at a supermarket opening. "Why don't you play some rock and roll on your program?" she asks indignantly. "I think you're just an old fogey."

But the same day a serious-looking teen-ager in heavy horn-rimmed glasses shakes my hand warmly. "Mr. Sterling, let me congratulate you!" he says. "You're doing us teen-agers a real favor by refusing to play rock and roll. We're not all musical morons."

"More fast numbers," ~~says~~ demands my plumber.

"Who wants fast numbers early in the morning?" protests the guy who does my lawn.

Joe has his own special prejudices.

"You know what you oughta do?" he says. "You oughtta have more Italian music. That day Mary played 'Sorrento' on the guitar, now there was a program."

Joe always mentions that same program. It was about two years ago. With the help of Geri's adding machine, I find that I've been on the air for 5,980 hours in the last ten years. And out of all that time the only spot Joe really enjoyed was the three minutes when Mary played two choruses of "Sorrento." Well, ——————→

"I'll talk to Ken about it," I promise.

"Regan? He'll never schedule Italian music on the show. He's an Irishman."

I change the subject quickly to avoid an international incident.

"Outside of that, how do you feel about the show?" I ask him.

"You really want my honest opinion? You shouldn't waste time on that fishing news. Who cares about flounders? I don't think so much of the music either. Those kids of your play good, but you don't give 'em the right things to play. And I don't like the jokes most mornings. I'd heard 'em all before. The records are all right I guess, but you never play my favorites."

~~I guess Joe~~ maybe he liked the time signals, and the weather report!

"What would you suggest, Joe?" I ask.

"More Italian music," he says, and we're back where we started. I must tell Ken to schedule <u>Sorrento</u> before I have my hair cut again. Joe may be an exacting critic, but he's a dern good barber.

He used to have the failing that all barbers have: he was never satisfied just to cut my hair. He always tried to talk me into a shampoo, shave, massage, and manicure. So I finally complained.

"Joe," I said, "when I come in here, I know what I want. Don't keep trying to sell me something else, or, so help me -- I'll change barbers."

Ever since that time he's gone out of his way not to make this mistake again. In fact, he's gone to the opposite extreme. Now he won't give me anything <u>but</u> a haircut.

"Give me a shave, too, Joe," I'll ask him sometimes. He examines me critically and runs a finger over my chin.

"You goin' any place tonight, Mr. Sterling?"

"No, I'm just taking the train home."

"Well, then, I don't think you need a shave. Who cares what you look like on the train? Shave in the morning."

When I feel a little beat, and I figure I'd like a massage Joe refuses to give me one.

"That's a racket," he says. "Why pay me a buck for rubbin' your head? Your wife can do it for free."

There's only one thing I'm afraid of . . . some day Joe's going to make me cut my own hair!

3:30 P.M.

I go back to the office for a moment after lunch. I look over my calendar pad. There's just one phone call still ~~left~~ to be made. The note says, "Call Bob Riffle." Geri hasn't mentioned this call to me. Here's ~~and I see it as~~ a great chance to prove that she isn't absolutely indispensable. ~~to me. I call her.~~

"You forgot to remind me to call Bob Riffle," I say, with great self-satisfaction.

"Look at the date on that calendar sheet," she says. "You made that call yesterday."

Well, if I made the call yesterday I'm through for the day. I don't remember what Bob Riffle had to say, but I'm sure Geri does!

Today I have plenty of time to catch my train. It's only 3:30, and the train is 4:38. Nobody's called any afternoon meetings which is unusual.

One of the disadvantages of working on my upside-down schedule is this: at the hour when I'm ready to go home, most people are just ready to start serious work. For some reason people in the advertising and entertinment businesses don't really start to function till the late afternoon. When I'm about to leave the office somebody usually calls a meeting to discuss commercials or program plans. By this time I've worked a ten-hour day, but if I try to avoid one of these meetings the word goes out: "That Sterling . . . banker's hours."

As a result I've developed a bad case of "commuter's twitch." The classic symptom of this affliction is clear: I'm always shooting my left wrist out of my sleeve, to steal a look at my wristwatch. People like me affected by this disease also develop a glazed look in the eye. Behind that glassy stare we are mentally calculating:

"I've missed the 4:38. The next one is 5:11. Now if this guy stops talking in the next five minutes, and I get a cab right away, I can catch that one. Otherwise I'm stuck with the 5:29 which is a local and hasn't got a bar car."

But today I have over an hour to make the train, and it's a beautiful day. So I decide to stroll down Madison Avenue from 52nd Street to Grand Central . . . a distance of not more than half a mile.

As I go out the front door of the CBS building Mike, the doorman, stops me.

"Hey, that car picked you up before I got a chance to finish the gag this morning," he says.

"A guy at the agency told it to me, Mike."

His face falls.

"I always say, you can't trust those hucksters," he says bitterly.

Next to the CBS entrance is a luggage and leather-goods shop. The phrase "leather goods" seems to cover more and more every day. In this window they display not only briefcases and luggage, but key chains with miniature telescopes on the end, pocket adding machines, and tiny tool kits enabling you to do a major carpentry job at a moment's notice. I always have to stop and stare at this display for a few minutes.

The five- and ten-cent store on the corner has a window full of plastic models: airplanes, ships, ballistic

missiles, and old automobiles. I consider taking up model building, but then I begin to calculate my spare time. Maybe if I had one of those pocket tool kits I could build models on the train? No, I guess the idea's not too practical. I move on.

A couple of blocks south I cross the street to look in the window of a record store. And a little way down the block a fancy food shop stops me again. "Scotch Grouse in Aspic, hmm?" Have to try that sometime.

"It'll make you fat," says a voice.

That's not my conscience speaking, it's a friend of mine from one of the advertising agencies. New York, from 59th Street to 42nd Street is the world's biggest small town. Almost everybody in radio, TV, and advertising, works in that area, and I've never walked more than three blocks there without meeting somebody I know. I talk to my agency friend for a few minutes, and almost as soon as I've left him I run into a salesman from CBS. In the next few blocks I meet two more friends and am stopped by a book-shop window, and Abercrombie and Fitch. Across the street there's a cutlery store which takes a few more minutes.

By the time I get to Grand Central it's 4:20.

Just comfortable . . . give me time to buy a paper, and get settled in a good seat on the bar car.

I relax, light a cigarette, tuck my commuter ticket in my breast pocket, with an edge sticking out so the

conductor can take it without disturbing me if I fall asleep. I open my paper. On the front page is a picture of Princess Margaret in long white gloves.

Gloves!

I dig frantically for the note Barbara gave me. "Blue-kid gloves, size seven." It's 4:30.

A mad dash up the platform, and down one of the halls that lead off the station concourse. Yes, thank goodness, there's a specialty shop.

"A pair of blue-kid gloves, size seven," I shout.

"Yes, sir. Shall I wrap them as a gift?"

"No, no, I'll wear 'em. That is, I'll take 'em as they are."

"That will be six ninety-five."

I throw a ten dollar bill on the counter, grab the change the girl holds out to me, and run for the train. Suddenly nobody else seems to be in a hurry. Everybody is moving like characters in an undersea film. I push my way past them, flinging "Sorry," in all directions.

I sprint down the platform and get back aboard the club car in a puffing finish.

All the seats are taken by now, so I stand up all the way home.

4:38 P.M.

Standing or sitting, there's a wonderful release of

tension. When you're aboard the bar car home.

Riding this rolling cocktail lounge is a kind of bridge between two lives. Behind is the city, the office, the job. Ahead is home, the family, dinner, a comfortable chair and, finally, bed. But there is this never-never land on the New Haven -- here you're on your own. Nobody can reach you; there's no telephone. You can shift gears from high to low.

This sudden letdown affects different commuters in different ways. Some guys suddenly revert to undergraduate days, and whoop it up as if the bar car was the rumpus room at the fraternity house. Snoozers collapse completely at the day's end, and snore their way home. And then there are the jitterers who can't unwind, and who sit moodily twitching. The sudden relief from pressure affects them like deep-sea divers . . . they get the bends.

Me, I just run down like a clock. I love everything and everybody. More than once a belligerent car rider has turned to me and said, "What are you grinning at?"

The answer is, I'm grinning at everything.

Occasionally the mood of the bar car makes a commuter pugnacious; especially on the subject of the weather. ~~The fact that I read weather reports on the program makes me responsible for the climate in the minds of some listeners.~~ There's one bar car rider who always spends the first half of the trip drinking moodily. Along about Larchmont he comes over to the seat where I'm dozing happily.

"Why doesn't it rain?" he demands.

"I don't know."

"Well, you said it was gonna rain," he complains, "and I've been carrying my umbrella for three days. If it doesn't rain by tomorrow I'm gonna stop listening to your lousy program."

I lose more listeners that way!

The men on the 4:38 are a lot more typical businessmen than the passengers I ride with in the morning. But they're still not quite the average commuter. To make the 4:38 means you have to leave the office no later than 4:20.

So those who ride this train are assumed to be either:

A) so rich and important that they can quit early; or

B) so lazy that they're goofing off.

For some reason I'm always treated as a member of class B. But my twelve-hour day is over, I'm on my way home, so who cares?

"Stamford," says the conductor, and I get off. My car is in the parking lot where I left it this morning.

But now another problem of my topsy-turvy life crops up.

I was the first one in this morning. Tonight I'm among the first home. That means my car is buried in the middle of the lot, surrounded by cars of orthodox commuters.

Usually I manage to maneuver my way out. Sometimes I have to move somebody else's car. And once I just gave up and took a taxi home.

But today I'm lucky. I leave the lot without scraping a fender, and fifteen minutes later I pull in the driveway and open the front door.

"Hi, Honey! I'm home!"

6:00 P.M.

This is the big moment!

My "Hi, Honey, I'm home," starts a stampede. Three whooping, shouting bundles of feminine charm come tumbling all over me. In order of size, though not necessarily in order of appearance, they are Patty Anne, four, Bethy, three, and Cathie, who's pushing two.

Behind them comes a larger, but no less lovable member of the family's feminine contingent. It's Barbara, whose age is . . . sorry, Honey. Leaning forward I kiss her over the three small and very blonde heads surrounding my legs.

"I remembered your gloves," I say, and get an extra kiss.

The clamor from the kids has now ~~gotten~~ grown so loud it makes further conversation impossible for the moment. Beth, determined to get my attention, is pounding on my right foot with a rubber doll and repeating "Daddy, Daddy, Daddy."

"Yes, Honey?"

"I'm a good girl.

"That's fine."

This announcement seems to be all she had in mind, because having made it she retires with the rubber doll and forgets me completely.

Then Cathie takes over with a breathless recital of the plot of an animated cartoon she saw on TV.

Patty Anne, our mature four-year-old, has waited tolerantly while her younger sisters took the stage. Now it's her turn.

"Guess what happened today, Daddy!" she says.

"I don't know, Honey, tell me."

"No, you guess."

"You went to a party?"

"Oh, no, Daddy, lots better than that."

"Your doll had a birthday?"

"Don't be silly, Daddy. That was yesterday. She won't have another birthday till next week."

"I give up."

"We had ice cream for lunch."

"Oh boy!"

This game should be familiar to every father with one or more small daughters. In fact, it should ring a bell with every guy who is in regular contact with any girl of any age. Barbara plays it, too.

"Guess who I saw in the village today?"

"Elsa Maxwell, Queen Elizabeth, Lizzie Borden."

"Be serious."

"I can't guess."

"Emmie O'Donnell."

"Who's that?"

"A girl I met at the PTA. ~~You really ought to meet the O'Donnells."~~

Since I haven't met her ~~them~~, I don't know how I was supposed to guess.

But now we plan ~~I'm ready for~~ a nice restful evening. I'll fiddle around in the kitchen (I'm an amateur chef), play with the kids, read a book, watch a little TV, and go to bed early.

But first Barbara delivers ~~has~~ a few messages, ~~for me.~~

"The sink doesn't seem to be working right, and I couldn't get the plumber. You'd better look at it. Beth got a little cut on her knee. It doesn't really amount to anything, and she's forgotten all about it. But I think she'd better ~~should~~ have a band-aid ~~on it~~, and she won't let anybody put it on but you. The Crawfords phoned and they're coming over for coffee after dinner. And CBS called. You're supposed to call somebody there, name's written down on the phone pad. He said it was important. It's about tomorrow's show."

But who cares?

I'm home, and it's great!

6:30 P.M.

According to an old adage made up by a man, "a woman's place is in the home."

If woman made up a similar old saying it would probably be "A man's place is anywhere but in the kitchen."

Now, I feel this is very unfair to the entire male sex. After all, when you visit a fine restaurant, you don't expect to find a female chef. Why is it that in a restaurant a man is presumed to be the master of the subtle seasoning, the esoteric blends, the culinary secrets that are a part of the haut cuisine? But in the kitchen at home his wife considers him a bumbling boob who has a far higher butterfat content in his fingers than in his beurre noire.

I consider myself a pretty expert cook, and ~~I have one~~ Barbara's one of those rare wives who are willing to go along with the gag.

Of course, like most men, I'd be bored stiff if I had to turn out three meals a day, day in and day out, ~~as most women do~~. Men are really interested in doing only two things in the kitchen: turning out a special dish from time to time, and making a mess that their wives will spend two days cleaning up.

For instance, tonight I'm making Italian meatballs.

It's a recipe I've ~~made up~~ perfected myself over a considerable period of trial and error. And I'm so proud of it I'd like to pass it along to other male cooking enthusiasts. Of course, women can make it, too . . . but it's the kind of recipe that men enjoy particularly.

The first step is to get your butcher to grind up a pound of beef ~~and~~ with a half a pound of lean pork ~~together~~. (In some states it's illegal to grind pork and beef togehher. In that case, buy a one pound piece of ~~pork~~ beef and a ~~half~~ pound piece of ~~beef~~ pork and put them through a fine blade in the meat grinder yourself.) Add to the pork and beef mixture a quarter of a pound of ground prosciutto ham, and a half pound of hot Italian sausage. It's the sausage and prosciutto that make these meat balls special.

Add bread crumbs and Parmesan cheese, and some chopped parsley (you can use the dried parsley flakes, but fresh is better). Put in a full cup of minced onion.

Now come the eggs. Four is about normal for a recipe like this. If you want the meat balls to be extra light, use six eggs. I use eight. That's why my meat balls are so light. It's also why my food bill is so heavy.

Form the whole mixture into balls and roll them in crumbs. Then brown them in olive oil.

Meanwhile, make the sauce.

For this I use Italian bell tomatoes, either fresh or canned. If you use the fresh ones, peel them first. You'll need about 4 cups altogether. Add a can of tomato paste. Saute a minced onion, a quarter of a pound of chopped mushrooms, a clove of garlic minced fine, a chopped green pepper, and a quarter of a pound of Italian sausage. Add all this to the tomato paste.

Dump in oregano, salt, and coarse black pepper to taste.

Simmer the browned meat balls in the sauce for at least an hour. Two hours is even better.

Serve the meat balls in the sauce with a green salad on the side.

7:30 P.M.

Dinner is over.

I have settled in an easy chair. My interest in the kitchen is strictly limited to before dinner. It doesn't extend to washing the dishes.

"What are you reading, Daddy?" asks Patty Anne. The other girls have gone to bed, but Patty, as the oldest, is allowed to stay up a little longer. She feels very grown up.

"I'm reading the paper, Honey."

"Why don't you read my book?"

"All right."

She gives me a well-worn copy of Hansel and Gretel, and settles herself to listen.

"Once upon a time there was a poor broom-maker who lived in the forest . . . "

"How do you make brooms, Daddy?"

"Well, you fasten some straw on the end of a stick. I guess that's about all there is to it."

"Mommy's broom is n't made of straw. It's shiny red stuff."

"That's a plastic broom, dear, I don't think they had plastic when Hansel and Gretel's father made brooms."

"Was he too poor to buy plastic?"

"I guess that was it."

"Did he make dustpans, too?"

"I don't think so."

"Mommy says you should always use a dustpan when you sweep."

"Well then, he probably did make dust pans."

I read on: "While he was out selling his wares his children, Hansel and Gretel, stayed at home and made more brooms. But they didn't always attend to business . . . "

"But, alas, they didn't always attend to business," corrects Patty, who knows the story word for word, and won't let you change a syllable.

"I wasn't sure you'd know what 'alas' meant, dear."

"'Course I know. 'Alas' mean "Oh my goodness, isn't that too bad!"

This is a pretty good translation, so I read on. Still what with questions and corrections, I've only covered a page or so when the doorbell rings. It's the Crawfords . . . I'd forgotten they were dropping in after dinner for coffee.

The social life of a morning entertainer is bound to be peculiar. At dinner time the average guy has been out of

bed twelve hours. The business day is behind him, and he doesn't have to worry about going back to work for another twelve hours. But I've been up for sixteen hours, and in just eight more I'l be getting up again.

Professor Einstein might have been interested in the odd relative time this produces. To Jim and Marie Crawford it's the beginning of the evening. But to me, it's midnight.

You really can't blame them. They're fine understanding people, still they can't be expected to feel like midnight at eight o'clock.

Yet I don't want to let my hours turn me into a hermit. And it would certainly be unfair to bury Barbara under my schedule. So we make a point of having people in often during the early evening.

Of course we have to make an equally strong point of educating our friends that we fold at 8:30. This is not always easy, especially in the summer, when it's broad daylight at my bed-time.

Over coffee we chat with the Crawfords. Jim has typical suburban problems with his lawn. Crabgrass. We discuss weed killers with great seriousness. Meanwhile Barbara and Marie are deep in a comparison of nearby nursery schools.

Time passes quickly, and pleasantly. Then suddenly . . . the alarm clock!

Almost everybody uses an alarm clock to get up. But I use one to remind me to go to bed.

It's a necessity, though. I, too, am sometimes confused by my strange hours. Even after ten years, it still seems ~~strange~~ odd to go to bed in daylight.

Our friends have learned what the alarm clock means, but they can't quite take it seriously.

"How do you like this guy," says Jim, "going to bed at this hour? Now about this crabgrass . . . "

"I don't see how anybody can go to sleep this early," says Marie. "Really, Barbara, do you think Miss Ritters gives the children as much?"

I hate to be rude, and what's more I hate to go to bed. I'm game to ~~go on with~~ continue our botanical discussion for some time. It's Barbara who shows good sense and finally speeds the parting guest.

"Jack's such an idiot," she says. "He'd never go to bed if all his friends didn't make him."

"Yeah," says Jim, "don't be a dope. You've gotta get up."

"Yes," says Marie, "we're leaving right now, and you go straight to bed."

Bless Barbara. Without her, I'd never get any sleep.

8:30 P.M.

And so to bed . . .

Well, almost.

The Crawfords leave. The girls are in bed. I'm in my pajamas.

I used to have a problem with the phone. People didn't stop to think that a 3:30 rising hour meant an 8:30 bedtime, and they'd phone at all hours of the evening. Finally, I had an unlisted phone installed. I gave my number only to close friends who ~~knew my hours, and~~ wouldn't call after I'd gone to bed.

The idea was to achieve privacy. It hasn't always worked out exactly that way.

Tonight, just as I'm ready to go to sleep, the doorbell rings.

The caller is a stranger who says, "I would have left a quick phone message, but your number wasn't listed."

Well, this poor man has driven miles because it was the only way he could get to me. What am I going to do? Throw him out?

I offer him a cup of coffee. He's come to talk to me about the plug I promised to give to the Boy Scout Car Wash next Saturday. I take down the information, and thank him. I'm continually asked to plug any number of worthy activities: the Girl Scout cookie sale, the local Little Theatre group's latest production, a fund drive for high-school band uniforms.

This visitor is most considerate. He gives me the dope and leaves.

I kiss Barbara goodnight. I go up to the bedroom.

I set the four alarm clocks for 3:30. I turn out the light, I climb into bed, stretch out, relax and forget the problems of an early-morning show.

For the next six hours I'll forget everything to do with CBS. I drift off to sleep.

"CBS is proud of you, Jack," said William S. Paley.

President Eisenhower, who had tagged along with him . . .

"IN SEARCH OF LIGHT"

The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow edited by Edward Bliss, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1967. $6.95.

The broadcasts selected for "In Search of Truth" show Edward R. Murrow as a far-sighted devotee of truth.

First, there is his awe at the power of radio and television and his sense of responsibility in his use of them.

In the first broadcast of his nightly radio series, September 29, 1947, he read the standards for a news broadcast that were in his contract:

"It says there that news programs are broadcast solely for the purpose of enabling the listeners thereto to know facts—so far as they are ascertainable—and so to elucidate, illuminate, and explain facts and situations as fairly as possible to enable the listener to weigh and judge for himself . . . The news analyst can, and very often should, give as much light as possible on the meaning of events; the news analyst should not say that they are good or bad in his opinion, but should analyze their significance in the light of known facts."

His famous speech to a convention of radio and television news broadcasters, Oct. 15, 1958, scathingly rebuked the industry for its paltry use of so marvelous a medium. "Our history," he said, "will be what we make it. And if there are any historians about fifty or a hundred years from now, and there should be preserved the kinescopes for one week of all three networks, they will there find recorded in black and white, or color, evidence of decadence, escapism, and insulation from the realities of the world . . . If this state of affairs continues, we may alter an adver-

Madison Wis. 11/15/67

tising slogan to read: LOOK NOW, PAY LATER. For surely we shall pay for using this most powerful instrument of communication to insulate the citizenry from the hard and demanding realities which must be faced if we are to survive. I mean the word survive literally . . . I am entirely persuaded that the American public is more reasonable, restrained, and more mature than most of our industry program planners believe."

Murrow felt responsible for setting forth the truth. He insisted on evidence for anything stated as a fact. The tendency of the 50's to vilify people, though presenting no evidence, worried him through several years. On New Year's Day, 1952, he broadcast: "I should like (during this year) not to report any more reckless, irresponsible assaults upon the character, integrity, and loyalty of public servants, when not accompanied by evidence."

His admiration for greatness is shown often, as in his tribute to Winston Churchill: "He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle to steady his fellow-countrymen and hearten those Europeans upon whom the long, dark night of tyranny had descended."

Murrow's own mobilizing of the language will also delight readers of this book.

This ... Was Murrow

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: THE BROADCASTS OF EDWARD R. MURROW, 1938–1961. Edited by Edward Bliss, Jr. 364 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95.

by Ed Planer

The true test of a reporter's skill is how well his words stand up over the years. The test is particularly hard to apply for broadcast newsmen whose words normally disappear in the air and hardly ever reach the pr nted page.

Additionally, and painful to admit, there are few reporters in radio or television today whose work over years would justify a printed collection of their output. The exceptions are obvious: Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith, Huntley and Brinkley (perhaps "The Best of H-B" or something like that), Harry Reasoner and Walter Cronkite.

Add to this the work of some of the foreign correspondents such as Irving R. Levine, Morley Safer's Vietnam reporting, Daniel Schorr and one or two others and the list is just about complete. I doubt, however, if there would be much of a demand for an anthology of the reporting of, say, Mike Wallace or Peter Jennings or Nancy Dickerson.

All of this points up the stature of a man like Edward R. Murrow, whose career spanned both radio and television and left a lasting imprint on each.

A collection of Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts is more than just a reading of history although, as such, it is both valuable and entertaining. It is also a chance to appreciate Murrow's strengths as a reporter and commentator and a rare opportunity to gain some insight into Murrow as a person.

This collection covers many of Murrow's broadcasts from 1938 to 1961, a period that includes the reportorial work for which he became famous--the radio reports from London during the Blitz and the television documentary on Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Read in printed form, Murrow's war reporting is just as good as if it had been intended only for the printed page, rather than the air waves. The problem with broadcast journalism, of course, is that the time limitations of the medium require the reporter to say in a few words what the newspaper or magazine reporter can say in many. Thus, the craft demands of the reporter a certain discipline, a tightness of phrases and a concise use of words that still will convey more than just the bare bones of the story.

Even from the beginning, Murrow was good at it. Here, for example, in four sentences in a report from Vienna just prior to the *Anschluss* of 1938, is how Murrow captured the mood of the city:

"Young storm troopers are riding about the streets, riding about in trucks and vehicles of all sorts, singing and tossing oranges out to the crowd. Nearly every principal building has its armed guard, including the one from which I am speaking. There are still huge crowds along the Ringstrasse and people still stand outside the principal hotels, just waiting and watching for some famous man to come in or out. As I said, everything in Vienna is quiet tonight."

As a war correspondent, Murrow was not of the Ernie Pyle or Jimmy Cannon school. He undoubtedly had a great deal of affection for the GI and what was then the Army Air Force man. But his reports, when he was in the field or on an Fir Force mission, did not concentrate on the individual fighting man.

Rather, he saw the vast and frightening panoply of men and machines and the onrushing sweep of great events. Perhaps because he had lived through the Blitz of London, Murrow was particulary attracted to the lonely battle in the skies.

Years after the war, Murrow's experiences with combat missions over the skies of Europe seemed to come back and haunt him. Thus, in 1952, while flying across the United States, he gave this report:

"That's Scranton, Pennsylvania, down there, all lit up. No one calls 'fighters!' from the tail gun position; there are no searchlights reaching for us, no flak that bursts red and white and rocks the big ship. There is none of the old talk of a big bomber on a night mission. All the intercom says is, 'That's Pittsburgh just below us.'"

And, in a particularly moving piece written after a flight over the French countryside in 1955, Murrow wrote:

"You look at the moon off your left wing and it seems to be the same moon you saw over Berlin in 1943, but then it was tinged with red from the fires below ... the voices of flying men who are now dead kept pounding through the intercom which didn't exist. You looked upstairs for your flight cover--and it wasn't there. You looked back to see whether the other aircraft were in formation and you saw only the emptiness upon which the plush chartered job had not left a mark."

Every man, of course, is entitled to nostalgia, but with Murrow it seems as if he had an ambivalent attitude toward what was the great experience of his life--the war. He hated it yet was strangely attracted to it for years after it was over.

And, so while reporting the great Missouri River floods of 1952, Murrow could describe the sandbagging operations this way:

"The men are wet and cold and hungry. Their eyes are the eyes of men just out of combat, the eyes of the men who fought the big fires in London during the blitz."

When he made the transition to television, Murrow's stature was such that he could tackle subjects which the network might otherwise have preferred to leave alone.

Politically, he was a liberal and he made no secret of it. You did not have to listen between the lines to know what Murrow meant. He took on Senator McCarthy almost single-handed and undoubtedly hastened McCarthy's political demise. He pricked the political conscience of America on a number of subjects and he did it with style and grace.

This book, then, is a testament, if you will, to the talents of one of the best reporters this country has ever produced.

In a broadcast in 1959 Murrow said, "An amplified voice does not increase the wisdom or understanding of the speaker." He was right but Murrow's amplified voice did increase the wisdom and understanding of his audience, and that was his greatest achievement.

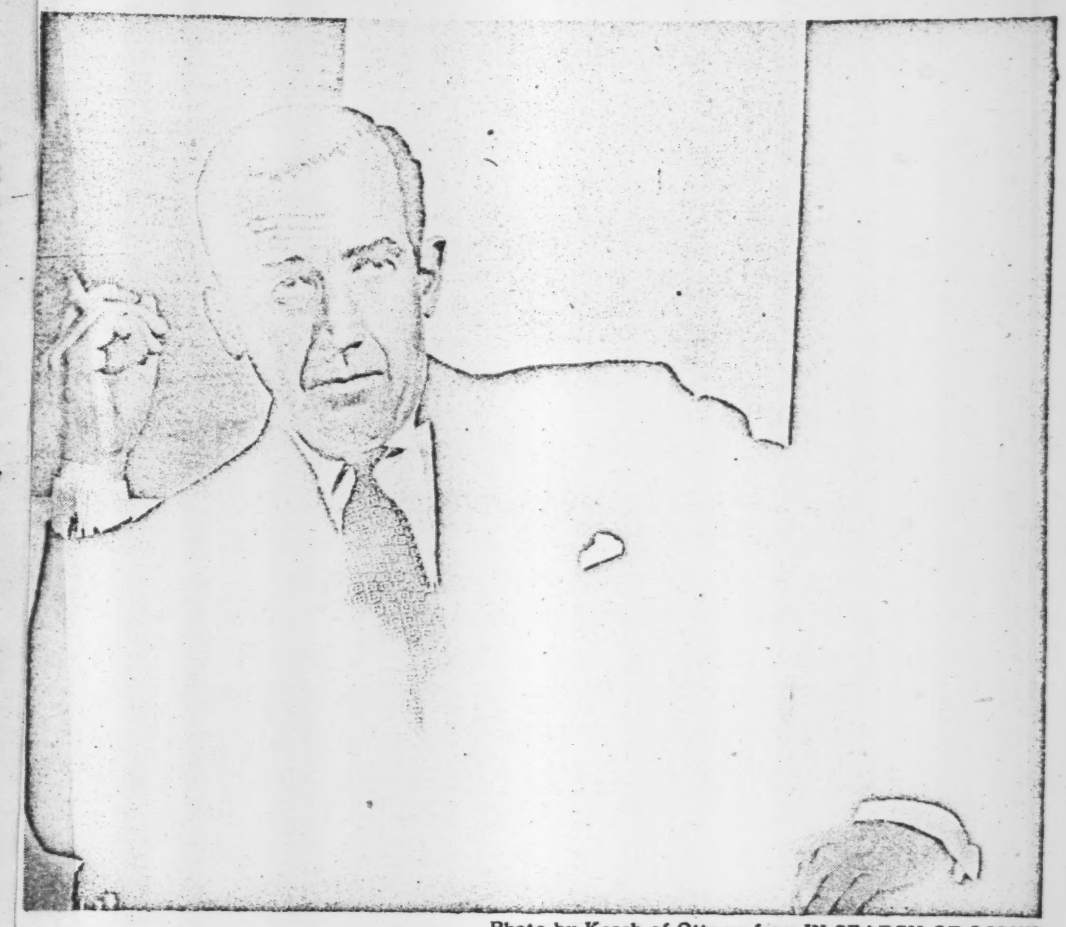

Photo by Karsh of Ottawa from IN SEARCH OF LIGHT

EDWARD R. MURROW: "his amplified voice increased the wisdom and understanding of his audience."

ED PLANER is director of news at WDSU-TV and Radio in New Orleans.

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

501 Madison Avenue *New York, N.Y. 10022*

December 14, 1967

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

I enclose a batch of reviews which have come in during recent weeks.

We've now shipped about 16,000 copies of the book, and are very pleased.

Sincerely,

Ashbel Green

Ashbel Green
Managing Editor

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pauling, New York 12564

AG:ht

Encl.

Ledger Enquirer Columbus Ga.

BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by Daisy Tucker

"With These Books I Travel Far"

Page Eight Monday Morning, November 27, 1967

Broadcasts of Late Journalist Made Available to the Public

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, the broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, N.Y. 376 pages, illustrated. $6.95.

JOHN COOMBES

LIKE the craftsmen of old, Edward R. Murrow left a very special imprint upon whatever work he did.

I believe few men and women of my generation, or of an older one, will disagree when I say that Edward R. Murrow brought to the profession of broadcast journalism a very special quality.

That special quality has been variously described. But it has eluded definition. Some say it was courage. Others, originality.

In Western Europe, I have heard people say it was an all-pervading sense of humanity and humility which caused this man, throughout his professional life, to identify himself with right, with the victims of war, with the maligned and the slandered, and with those whose lives might otherwise have been mangled by bureaucracy.

His Depth of Vision

Yet Edward R. Murrow was no "bleeding heart." It was merely that the breadth and depth of his vision seemed to encompass all men, and their condition.

"He was a shooting star," his colleague Eric Sevareid said of him when he died in 1965, "and we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

That glow warms this wide-ranging selection from Murrow's broadcasts between 1938 and 1961.

It is a permanent testament of a great reporter. For no matter what high-sounding title he might have assumed, Edward R. Murrow remained a reporter to the day of his last broadcast. And if ever a man added lustre to his calling, Edward R. Murrow burnished his profession's escutcheon to brillance.

This excellent book mirrors Murrow at his best. On one page he is standing among the crowds watching the German army march into Austria, and making broadcasting history by heading the first short-wave Europe to America multi-city linkup which his American listeners heard. On another page, he is reporting from the rooftops of a badly blitzed London, living with young American soldiers on the Queen Elizabeth which had been converted to a great troopship on the Atlantic run, describing the "orchestrated hell" of a bomb run to Berlin, and responding with outraged disbelief to the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp.

As one reads, Murrow's voice, and his carefully understated emphasis seems to come through these pages.

After The War

After the war, Murrow continued to cover world events for the Columbia Broadcasting System on both radio and television. And a generous selection of these reports is included.

He reported such diverse events as the wedding of Queen Elizabeth, Christmas at the front line in Korea, the Negro revolution, and the first rocket probes of outer space.

The problems of loyalty and security were of particular concern to Murrow, and his "See It Now" telecasts on Senator Joseph R. McCarthy marked the beginning of the decline of the Wisconsin Senator's influence.

Murrow's portraits of Churchill, Eisenhower, Stevenson, Carl Sandburg, and all those other unknown men and women, who were usually his heroes and heroines, make memorable reading.

He was a man of graceful wit, whether he was describing the best way to make coffee, or lamenting the vagaries of the postal service.

A Real Classic

As a Britisher, I much admired his ability to mirror from wartime London, the foibles of the British, so that as amusing as they may have sounded on this side of the Atlantic, they never descended to the level of ridicule. Indeed, they served to engender among Americans great sympathy and admiration, which was, I am sure, what Murrow hoped they would do.

Savoring once again some of his most memorable broadcasts from the near bombed-out British capital, I came across this classic:

"September 10, 1940.

"This is London. And the raid which started about seven hours ago is still in progress. Larry LeSueur and I have spent the last three hours driving about the streets of London and visiting air-raid shelters. We found that like everything else in this world the kind of protection you get from the bombs on London tonight depends on how much money you have. On the other hand, the most expensive dwelling places here do not necessarily provide the best shelters, but certainly they are the most comfortable.

"We looked in on a renowned Mayfair hotel tonight and found many old dowagers and retired colonels settling back on the overstuffed settees in the lobby. It wasn't the sort of protection I'd seek from a direct hit from a half-ton bomb, but if you were a retired colonel and his lady, you might feel that the risk was worth it because you would at least be bombed with the right sort of people . . ."

Edward R. Murrow's indomitable courage, his reverence for fact and his journalistic integrity set a standard for his profession, and indeed, for all reporters.

"In Search of Light" is an excellent and inspiring memoir to a great, and courageous journalist's life service to mankind.

An American Catholic newspaper correspondent takes a look at Catholicism in America. He covers yesterday's ghetto-Catholic mentality; he traces "John's Revolution," discussing such topics as "The New Nun," "Women in Their Place", The Crisis of the Clergy," and concludes by identifying the "New Catholic." The book is well documented and contains an index. Recommended. S.J.A.MC.

MARSHALL, JAMES VANCE. *My Boy John That Went to Sea.* New York, William Morrow, 1967. 144p. $3.95 67-15153

When fourteen-year-old John Larsen sailed the Antarctic with his widow father in a whaling vessel, he yearned for the time when he could fulfill his youthful ambition of attending a music conservatory and eventually becoming a concert pianist. The crew, eager to help their captain's son, tried desperately to capture their two hundredth whale and claim the $10,000 bonus to present to John for his tuition. The capture of the blue whale, the conflict that develops between the father and son, but even more the conflict of the captain and the crew against the raging ocean, and John's growth into manhood make this a memorable story. Highly recommended. S.J.A.MC.

MORRIS, CHRISTOPHER. *The Day They Lost the H-Bomb.* New York, Coward-McCann, 1967. 192p. $5.00 66-29688

SZULC, TAD. *The Bombs of Palomares.* New York, Viking, 1967. 274p. $6.50 67-10221

Both of these books are accounts of the nuclear accident which occurred in Palomares, Spain, on and after January 17, 1966. They are analyses of the significance of the accident. The social, economic, political, scientific and moral aspects of this event are still debatable. Of the two books, Szulc's is by far a deeper analysis, while Morris's is a more popular account. Both are highly recommended. S.R.R.

MURROW, EDWARD R. *In Search of Light; the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow.* New York, Knopf, 1967. 364p. $6.95 67-11133

The thoughtful selection and attendant brief commentaries by Edward Bliss, Jr., of Murrow's broadcasts serve to present a chronicle of the times from 1938 to 1961. There are stirring accounts of great events and simple, evocative reports of ordinary and even frivolous occasions. Both the reportorial talent and the rigid adherence to fact that won a multitude of regular listeners to Murrow are clearly discernible to the reader in these pieces. For the vocationally inclined reporter these are examples of what reporting at its best can accomplish. Highly recommended. B.E.

NORMAN, A.V.B. *A History of War and Weapons, 449-1660.* New York, Crowell, 1967. 220p. $6.95 66-22527

A brief history of English warfare from the Anglo-Saxons to Charles II is r[illegible]ented in this book. Norman mentions [illegible] importance and also [illegible] military strate[illegible] the evol[illegible]

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page 170

CORDIALLY

THE EDITOR

Oct '67

problems as the question of one or many Adams, orthogenesis, creation and Lamarckianism. The middle portion of the book is devoted to the biblical texts pertinent to the creation of the human soul. This is followed by Karl Rahner's thought on hominization. "Perhaps the greatest value of the exceptionally

Press Enterprise 10/1/67

This...is Murrow

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT by Edward R. Murrow; Knopf, $6.95
Reviewed by
JOEL BLAIN

Broadcasting, more than any other media, is transitory. Very soon the actual words of the reporter are lost, and only the impression of what he said remains. For broadcasters who think with their vocal cords, the impression suffices and further investigation is a waste. Not so with Edward R. Murrow.

It is important to know Murrow the reporter — not Murrow the myth, or Murrow the image, or Murrow the voice. It is important because he was influential beyond all others in his chosen media, and a public figure who played a role in shaping modern America deserves to be judged on what he said and did.

THIS IS THE VALUE of "In Search of Light," a collection of Murrow's radio broadcasts from 1938 to 1961. Here Murrow faces the trial of print, without benefit of his magnificent resonance and without the liability of faulty memories projecting their own visions upon him.

Murrow's talents were at their best in his defense of civil liberties. As much as any other single man, he brought about the downfall of Joseph McCarthy. It might be thought today that to achieve this it was necessary for Murrow to be blunt, issue ringing denunciations and battle toe-to-toe with the Yahoos. Yet his own broadcasts testify that such a retrospective impression masks reality.

First of all, Murrow was a reporter. He was not a prophet, nor a crusader. His words were circumspect and measured, even in those hysterical times. He did not wail that those intent upon destroying other's rights were demagogues or authoritarians, even though many were. He reported what was being done to fundamental liberties — and then related this to America's purpose and his own experience.

A 1947 broadcast illuminated his style: "I want to talk for a few minutes about the Hollywood investigation. This reporter approaches the matter with rather fresh memories of friends in Austria, Germany and Italy who either died or went into exile because they refused to admit the right of their government to determine what they should say, read, write or think."

This always calm, almost conservative, manner was evident whether he reported from the rooftops of wartime London; during a bomb run over Berlin; early testimony of genocide ("It seems that the Germans hope to escape retribution by the sheer magnitude of their crimes"); a Christmas-eve visit to the front lines in Korea, or the Kennedy-Nixon debates. There was even this same tranquility when he discussed his passion for democracy.

THE EFFICACY of democracy was Murrow's reference point — men and nations were matched against this ideal. Much of his faith in its tenacity can be traced to when he stood witness to democracy's triumph in the Battle of Britain, during which it is no exaggeration to say that Murrow was America's unofficial ambassador to that beleaguered island.

On no less than three occasions (and these are selected broadcasts from over 5,000 during his career), he referred to that amazing and grand time when Commons devoted two days to debating conditions under which enemy aliens were detained on the Isle of Man — all this while the *Luftwaffe* was doing its worst. "The British army retreated from many places," he said, "there was no retreat from the principles for which our ancestors fought."

This was his prejudice — to remind America what she was all about. He did this without pontificating, without personalizing, without self-righteousness; he reported the events and put the events in perspective. Which is to say that Edward R. Murrow was a great reporter and therefore a great teacher.

(The reviewer is a member of the Press-Enterprise staff.)

From the book reviewer's shelf: Reports from a broadcaster

In Search of Light, by Edward R. Murrow. Edited with an introduction by Edward Bliss Jr. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95.

Measured by the awards and accolades he received, Edward R. Murrow could be called a broadcaster's broadcaster. Along with a few others — the Davises, Swings, Sevareids, to name but three of a select company — he helped set the style and standard by which good newscasting could be judged. No radio-TV newsman practiced the craft more expertly than Murrow.

"In Search for Light" has been culled mostly from Murrow's more than 5,000 broadcasts between 1938 and 1961. It offers a representative array of those clearly written, precisely spoken reports and commentaries on which the Murrow reputation was founded.

Averaging about a page and a half (book format) in length, these brief chronicles form models of terseness and style. It in no way detracts from his performance to observe that Britain under siege offered a more humanly stirring spectacle — and therefore produced copy that makes for better reading now — than the United States plunging uncertainly into the vast, post-World War II complexities of global leadership. Yet Murrow approached both of these interrelated national dramas with the same determined effort to go to the heart of the matter; to clarify, illumine, and relate. And surely no other newsman of his time brought to his task a greater sense of world-mindedness than this one-time official of the International Institute of Education.

In an industry where hyperbole comes in the giant package, Murrow practiced understatement and even irony. Samples: "From time to time the Federal Trade Commission has attempted to eliminate exaggeration from advertising. This I have no doubt i very difficult, for advertising and adjective are no strangers."

"If an adequate definition of humility is ever written, it's likely to be done in the eye of a hurricane."

"There have been a lot of Labor Day speeches. We haven't read all of them. Bu enough."

"I shall try to say a few words about the debate [between Kennedy and Nixon] that wasn't."

James Reston said of Murrow: "He had courage, and he had style." Courage (plus a whale of a story) doubtless prompted him and Fred W. Friendly (and CBS) to take on Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, when he was still riding high. But even in criticism and attack Murrow chose the rapier rather than the bludgeon.

A sentence from one of his 1955 broadcasts could serve as a capsule description

Christian Science Monitor 10/3/67

ster's broadcaster . . . . . By John Beaufort

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of the Murrow technique: "At a time when the media of modern communications are overly inclined to persuade, astonish, frighten, or amuse, and are tempted to exaggeration in each of these gainful activities there can be a lasting advantage in sobriety of statement."

Murrow, the broadcaster, practiced "sobriety of statement." He kept his cool. For the rest, he possessed and perfected the skills of his trade.

As a collection of footnotes to history, "In Search for Light" includes reports and commentaries on American and other elections, the Marshall Plan debate, the Berlin blockade, subversion and loyalty hearings, the Japanese war crimes trials, the Hiss case, and the Korean war, as well as many other topics. The contents also extend to the delightful 1954 "See It Now" conversation with Carl Sandburg and the transcript of the first "Small World" broadcast (1958), in which Jawaharlal Nehru, Thomas E. Dewey, and Aldous Huxley participated.

The book concludes with the text of an address Murrow delivered before a 1958 convention of radio and television news directors. In the course of a fairly sweeping indictment of his own industry, he said of TV:

"This instrument can teach, it can illuminate; yes, and it can even inspire. But it can do so only to the extent that humans are determined to use it to those ends. Otherwise it is merely wires and lights in a box. There is a great and perhaps decisive battle to be fought against ignorance, intolerance, and indifference. This weapon of television could be useful."

Murrow belongs among those enlightened men of his profession who have shown that they know how to use the weapon.

Edward R. Murrow
'front row seat'
Anniston Star

Murrow's Broadcasts Recalled

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Ash Greene

"IN ~~SEARCH OF LIGHT~~, The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961," edited by Edward Bliss, Jr.: Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1967, $6.95.

The late Edward R. Murrow was the prototype of the broadcast journalist, a lucid, perceptive reporter who for a quarter-century enjoyed a front-row seat at some of the most important events in recent history.

There was Murrow on the roof-tops of wartime London, living with young American soldiers on a battle-bound troop ship, describing the "orchestrated hell" of a bomb run to Berlin and responding with outraged disbelief to the horrors of Buchenwald.

In the postwar years, Murrow moved on to television, reporting the wedding of a queen, the Korean War, the Negro revolution, the McCarthy battle and the first rocket probes of space.

Murrow in his unique style, with his wit and his courage, could portray a Churchill or describe the best way to make coffee, both with the same regard for fact and with the same impeccable sense of values.

This selection from his broadcasts between 1938 and 1961 is a permanent testament of a memorable reporter.

—C. H.

Sunday Star Washington D.C.

Ed Murrow's Broadcasts

July 30, 1967

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Alfred A. Knopf. 364 pages. $6.95.

This book is composed of selected radio broadcasts, from more than 5,000 made in the 23 years covered—three television broadcasts and two speeches, one before a meeting of radio and television news directors in Chicago, the other upon receiving the annual Freedom House Award in 1954.

The selections, by Edward Bliss Jr., who edited the book, are designed to "add dimension to history because of Murrow's perspective" and to pinpoint the essence of the broadcaster's own philosophy as he gave his impressions of the news on so many fronts during the quarter century of his most active reporting.

This was a period which saw the biggest and bloodiest of all wars, the genocide under Hitler, the ideological warfare throughout the world, the end of Western Colonialism, Africa's emergence, the founding of the United Nations, the birth of the atomic age, the first rocket probes of outer space, the scrapping of the United States traditional policy of isolation in peacetime, the Negro revolution, McCarthyism—"I have lived

—AP

EDWARD R. MURROW

through it as a reporter," Murrow says, "and can scarcely credit it."

This excellent and delightfully readable book is a lasting tribute to Murrow's reputation as a highly responsible, thoughtul and "steady" reporter and commentator on the news of the day. And it is a remarkable example of how what he said, under the pressures of broadcast deadlines, stands up today. Many of his broadcasts reprinted in this selection were made when he was reporting the Battle of Britain under the salutation, "This is London." The reader will be impressed by Murrow's tasteful restraint, his reverence for the facts, his injection of interpretation of his own views without the slant of bias. To him, the quality which impressed him most about the British was that they were able to maintain without retreat certain principles of individual freedom and that parliamentary procedures and equality before the law survivied.

Murrow, in addition to his tirelessness and bravery as a reporter, was a good citizen. He loved his country. He loved freedom. He was quick to note and report developments which, in his own opinion, endangered either. He flew, in World War II and in Korea, on some 40 combat missions. He was among the first to visit the concentration camp of Buchenwald and to experience the futility of trying to describe its horrors. He lived with the young troops crossing the Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth. His trip to Berlin on a bombing mission describes the "orchestrated hell" of what he saw. These and other accounts of his missions and his experiences are valuable additions to the literature of the times in which Ed murrow played a prominent part.

—B. M. McK.

Story of Three Suicides An Odd, Grisly One

APPLESAUCE. By June Arnold. McGraw-Hill. 240 pages. $4.95.

Although I didn't like it, I recommend this book. I'll explain. There is a real talent here, one which on first appearance seems quite sure of itself. Yet there is no reason why it shouldn't be, for June Arnold is a good writer. She tortured her characters until I wanted to cry out stop, but when the book was over—and this book doesn't finish, it simply passes out—I was glad to be rid of it, but I knew that something had been accomplished. That something is a story far too odd and grisly for my tastes, but nonetheless a strangely real and powerful one.

"Applesauce" is the tale of a man whose wives keep dying. The first commits suicide: "Elly cleaned the house, and laughed at supper, and after we put Dinah to bed, she said that she wanted something at the drugstore. After an hour I called the police. They were just getting ready to call me. She'd driven the car off the bridge into the San Jacinto River. She was dead."

The second wife commits suicide by going for a swim in shark-filled waters: "The thought that she was sweeping sharks aside like jellyfish made her laugh, and she kicked back to the surface and flopped over on her back and laughed. An instant blinding crack of pain ripped through her from her hip and all her blood and insides gushed out into the sea. A second shark took her arm as she tried to shield her face and scream."

And the third wife, after letting her baby die, lasts only three more years herself: "And then one day she died. Quite accidentally. It just happened in the natural course of things." But the natural course of things in this family is hardly what I would call natural, though Mrs. Arnold seems to think her story representative of the times. I hope she's not right, but perhaps she is.

Because it uses a flashback framework, the novel is hard to get into, but once you're in, there's no getting out before the finish.

—JOHN GREENYA.

★ RUTH MAIZLISH Jul. 28 Calif Voice

PEOPLE, PLACES, BOOKS

"In Search of Light"—The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow —1938-1961. Published by: Alfred A. Knopf. Edited with an introduction by: Edward Bliss, Jr. 364 pp; $6.95

"The Israeli Army invaded Egypt, Israel said, to put a stop to Egyptian raids on its territory. Britain and France moved in with air, sea, and land forces to deal Nasser the death blow . . .

"Our (American) policy in the Middle East has been bewildering. We jus-

tified the contradictions by saying we were trying to preserve the peace."

The above is excerpted from a broadcast by the late Edward R. Murrow, under the dateline of November 2, 1956.

I was startled, as anyone with a headful of reports on recent events would be, and stared at the dateline. This was history of **ten and a half years ago,** and I was reading it on page 300 of "In Search of Light," a book published recently as a tribute in memory of a great reporter, a wise and perceptive human being.

I continued reading and on the next page learned that the Egyptian invasion was too big a story for Murrow to sit out in a broadcasting studio in New York. He flew to Israel and made short-wave reports to the U.S. Here's another excerpt, dateline November 6, 1956:

> "The Israelis control everything on this side of the Suez Canal. And this afternoon some Israeli soldiers were bathing in the Gulf of Aqaba, way down at the end of the Sinai Peninsula. The Gulf of Aqaba is now open to Israeli shipping."

History has been repeating itself these last couple of months, with Israel still trying to achieve a lasting peace!

"In Search of Light" contains a selection from Murrow's broadcasts between the years 1938 to 1961, (he made more than five thousand). The book is a public diary of a tumultuous quarter century, a fascinating review of recent history, full of discerning comments. Many of us recall his voice and his cheerful "Good night and good luck" with which he closed his broadcasts.

Eric Sevareid, a colleague of his still active in the profession, said of Edward R. Murrow when he died in 1965, "he was a shooting star, and we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

No one could get Murrow to write a book. He was always too busy with immediate projects. We are grateful to his widow Janet Murrow, a friend Blanche Knopf and a colleague Edward Bliss, Jr., who collaborated to make possible a book which brings us the essence of his philosophy, expressed in his own words to a generation of Americans. Thanks are also due the Columbia Broadcasting System for making the texts of the broadcasts available.

Murrow's first news broadcast was made from Vienna on March 13, 1938, on the day before Hitler's entry into that capital to proclaim Anschluss with Germany. The German Army was about to march into Austria. The world watched and did nothing. The broadcast was an "on the spot" description of Vienna's preparation for the reception, and the "Heil Hitler" greetings of the populace, which were spontaneous.

It was also a "first" for broadcast journalism. With him on the 35-minute program were William L. Shirer in London, Edgar Ansel Mowrer in Paris, Pierre Huss in Berlin, Frank Gervasi in Rome, and Robert Trout in New York. Never before had the American public heard a news program of short-wave reports direct from European capitals, or such an array of stars, 'hooked-up.'

The broadcasts which "In Search of Light" includes were selected to cover the spectrum of United States and world history. We read specimens from the World War II years when Murrow went along with fliers on bombing missions; from the Korean war; the McCarthy era; presidential campaigns; etc., etc. In all his broadcasts, whether from a war mission or a flood area, from Israel, London or Berlin his perceptions, beliefs and deep interest in suffering and threatened men and nations come through with an urgent appeal which is as valid today as when he first sent them out upon the air waves.

To close with a quote from one of his broadcasts: "In a world where there is no security for little nations, there is neither peace nor security for big nations."

Greene

"In Search of Light," by Edward R. Murrow. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York. 364 pp. $6.95.

This book contains selected broadcasts of Ed Murrow from 1938 to 1961, when he was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to be director of the U.S. Information Agency. The selection and the editing have been done by his longtime colleague, Edward Bliss, Jr.

Murrow made more than 5,000 broadcasts in his career. That is enough writing surely to reveal a great deal about any man, and it is good to see that the record as we have it in this book is one Murrow would be not reluctant to acknowledge as his own.

One gets the flavor of the man in some ways even more strongly through reading his broadcasts than one did when he was speaking. Pragmatic and understated in the true Murrow style, the essays here presented are reminiscent of Murrow's honest struggle to understand the men and events he reported, and his anxiety to convey the very truth he saw. The book will make a welcome companion piece for the records of his broadcasts. A pioneer in news broadcasting, Ed Murrow, as Eric Sevareid has said, "...was an original, and we shall not see his like again."

(Reviewed by John E. Ryan, NC News Service, Washington, D.C.)

* * *

OTHER TITLES

"A History of War and Peace, 1939-1965," by Wilfrid F. Knapp. Oxford University Press, New York. 639 pp. $10. A comprehensive narrative of world politics since 1939; excellent bibliography.

"Basic Modern Philosophy of Religion," by Frederick Ferre. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. 465 pp. $7.50.

"Canada and the United States," by Stanley R. Tupper and Dr. Douglas Bailey. Hawthorn, New York. 189 pp. $5.95. A study of the economic, social and political relations of the two sister-nations.

"The Unfinished Revolution: Russia, 1917-1967," by Isaac Deutscher. Oxford University Press, New York. 128 pp. $3.75. One of the foremost analysts of world Communism has six chapters of broad appraisal of the past and future.

'In Search Of Light'

Aug. 12 1967 - Terre Haute Star

"In Search of Light, The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961," is published by Alfred Knopf. The book, edited by Edward Bliss, Jr., has 476 pages and sells for $6.95.

Edward R. Murrow, one of the most controversial newscasters of his generation, was a near saint to those who agreed with his left-of-center political views, and a first-rate rascal to those who did not think the way he did on major issues of his time. He was a hard-hitting reporter, and seldom pulled his punches. Reading his principal broadcasts at this late day, one realizes that he was at least as factual as it was possible for him to be when he rode a controversial topic, and his items show keen research, a facile manner of expression, and an ability to present each case graphically.

Eric Sevareid said when Murrow died in 1965, "we will live in his afterglow a very long time," and this new book "In Search of Light" will help preserve that afterglow. This selection from his thousands of broadcasts presents a permanent place in a handsomely printed and bound volume for the ideas this reporter expressed to all who would listen. Murrow, because of his industry in digging for facts and his ability to present what he believed should be told, had a front row seat at most of the important history-making events of his time. In a way, this new book is a personal diary of the era from World War II until 1965. In fact his earliest broadcasts dealt with Hitler and his seizure of Austria, and soon he got world attention with his broadcasts from the roof tops of London when the great bombing raids were spending their full fury on England.

He liked to think of his broadcasts as "think pieces" and many listened to him to cheer, while others listened and talked back to the radio or television set that was bringing the message with which they disagreed. This selection, when read as essays, show Murrow as a capable and fearless reporter. They also display that he had high ideals for his country and for the world, and, even though he angered many with his hard hitting reports, he was honest and sincere in what he said.

Murrow invented the "See It Now" television idea and displayed it with devastating success to present his ideas. Those old enough to remember the Senator McCarthy days still shudder at the hatchet job he did on the Wisconsin politician. And Hoosiers who are still loyal "Bill" Jenner fans will never feel kindly toward Murrow. They will remember the many paragraphs about Jenner he inserted in his broadcasts.

His broadcasts on Jenner and McCarthy during the 1952 Eisenhower campaign still seem cynical. Listen to parts of the September 9 broadcast from Indianapolis: "Today General Eisenhower made a big decision, and it was in the tradition of the political game. He spent most of the day with Indiana's Senator William Jenner, who will introduce him when he speaks tonight in Indianapolis. Senator Jenner, in his speeches and voting record, is about as far from General Eisenhower as he could possibly be. He has called General George Marshall 'a living lie' and 'a front man for traitors.' Eisenhower has defended General Marshall, and Eisenhower calls for Jenner's reelection. . . . What happened today was that General Eisenhower tried to make a tent big enough to cover all Republicans. He and his advisors beat that wing of the Republican Party represented by Taft, Jenner, McCarthy, Kem and others at the convention. Now the General and his advisors have decided to join them."

Murrow made many thrusts at Richard Nixon, and went on the air an hour and a half before that dramatic 'Hound's Tooth' or 'Checkers' broadcast that kicked Nixon to the top of the political heap. Remember the situation? In the midst of the campaign the New York Post reported that a group of California business men had contributed to a secret Nixon fund, and pressure was put on candidate Eisenhower to dump his running mate. Ike telegraphed Nixon to come clean as a "hound's tooth" and Nixon bounced back like the professional he was. In fact, he came through so clean, insofar as the people of the nation were concerned, that the General grabbed his coattails within 24 hours when Nixon joined him on the political platform for a big hug, and a smiling Ike told Nixon, before the world "You're my boy!"

Murrow was a tireless fighter against all who would put curbs on freedom, albeit he sometimes seemed to have a cloudy view of his true opponent He realized his were fearsome and frightened times and that freedom was hard-pressed both at home and abroad. "But freedom will survive and flourish," he said, "unless it be destroyed by the consent of the free. I say consent, for acquiescence and silence is a form of consent." He passionately believed "Democracy is our chance for survival" and he fought the battle along that line.

This book is one you will refer to often as you think on that troubled era. And this voice is one that, controversial though it was, will be heard for a long time.

—CLAUDE BILLINGS

Your memory is tremendous if you can recall the last time you were served gooseberry pie.

In one respect, women never get over being little girls — they like to go buy-buy as long as they live.

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tive Agency.—Sgt. Clark Hall

Aug. 19, 1962 - Oregon Journal

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1962. Alfred A. Knopf, 364 pages, $6.95.

Though he was a member of the "Establishment" and not even, as its partisan, a deeply searching friendly critic of it, Ed Murrow was a man of decency, balance and style. In a time of mediocrity, he dared to strive for excellence; at the apex of McCarthyism, when his fellows in Establishment quivered and cowered, Murrow's note of courage took on a monumental posture.

Basically, Ed Murrow was an old-fashioned conservative who never lost the agrarian touch he took East with him from the Palouse country of Eastern Washington. He believed in the old-fashioned ideals of what we call American democracy and he believed in the people who built it and weathered it.

Murrow, of course, became famous for his London broadcasts, particularly during World War II. Even here, the plain view of the country boy is apparent. The non-essentials are rooted out; the complex is reduced to simplication; the obtuse becomes poetic mystique.

There was much of the poet in Murrow: the novelist and the dramatist and the historian, too, but more of the poet than any of the others. He was a poet practicing journalism and his beautiful lines and phrases shine through every page.

This is not so much history or journalism as it is the poetry of observation and reflection, and Murrow was unsurpassed for the excellence of these traits. So this is not a book to be read as a novel (which it is not) or even as a collection of his broadcasts (which it is) but as the mood and thoughts of a poet, a poet who never got very deep but was wonderful in whatever depths he roamed.—**Ralph Friedman**

Selected Broadcasts By Murrow

Green

Charleston Evening Post

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, by Edward R. Murrow. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York. 364 pages. $6.95.

This volume includes a selection of the radio and television broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow from 1938 through 1961 when he became head of Voice of America.

Murrow became famous through his broadcasts from London during the Blitz, and many of these are reproduced. They make engrossing reading for anyone who lived through those times or for those who would like to capture the flavor of the early war years.

Though many people later felt that Murrow took unfair advantage in his program on Senator McCarthy, most would agree that he deserves high honors for the overall level of his reporting. And who could ever forget his deep resonant voice, the ever-present cigarette, and the familiar sign-off: "Good night and good luck."

C. D. S.

Cincinnati Enquirer Jul. 29

Murrow Sought The Light

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited with an Introduction by Edward Bliss, Jr., Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95.

One of the very few consolations of galloping middle age is that one can recall things which one's children must read about in history books. Which of us who lived through it can forget, for instance, the sepulchral tones of Ed Murrow's "This is London," as he proceeded to tell the world about the creeping disease of Nazism, the "phony war," and the Battle of Britain?

The book represents a diary of our time. As is the case in re-reading a personal diary after many years, the reader finds himself eerily confronted with the ghosts of the past. The experience is sometimes shattering, always nostalgic. One finds oneself regarding with disbelief the naivete of the world of 30 years ago. And one is prone to think how far we have come in so short a time and how little we have to show for the efforts of so many.

The broadcasts are divided into three periods: 1938-1945, 1946-1952 and 1953-1961. There are of course many lapses, sometimes of months, sometimes of years, for Murrow was a prolific reporter and it would be manifestly impossible to include all his work within the covers of one book. The essays, for that is what they really are, have evidently been chosen very selectively, at times for their probing intensity, their courage in presenting an unpopular viewpoint (almost always proved the correct viewpoint by time) or just for their sheer beauty.

Edward Murrow possessed the rare gift of being able to unravel the knottiest political or social problems for his listeners, while at the same time retaining his sympathy for and understanding of the world's ordinary people. The London broadcasts were especially full of unforgettable vignettes — English mothers bidding farewell to country-bound children, an air raid warden calling "All's well" like a medieval watchman, a sandwich man during Dunkirk with just three words on his board— "Watch and Pray."

Murrow's whole life was spent in the search for light. The editing by Edward Bliss is obviously a labor of love. In this case, love's labor has not been lost. **Virginia Judd Misheff.**

books

The Peripatetic Reviewer
by Edward Weeks

Edward R. Murrow was America's ablest reporter and most trusted broadcaster in the years of crisis 1938–1961. He was too occupied, and toward the end, too ill, to think of an autobiography; probably the nearest thing to it is the selection of his broadcasts (he made more than five thousand of them) and the best of his rare and terse speeches, edited by his friend Edward Bliss, Jr., under the title IN SEARCH OF LIGHT (Knopf, $6.95). For anyone over forty this book holds the living tissue of our time; in it we see the principles and objectivity with which the man worked, and the judgments, forthright or inferred, with which he swayed opinion; in it we have the chance to evaluate the quality of the man and of his style.

I have never known anyone who was so affectionately regarded by other journalists: we loved him for his courage, which he disguised; for his candor, which could be hot; and for his honor, which he wore lightly but which was always there. I came closest to him in the summer of 1943 in England when perhaps because of my Boston manner rather than the difference in our years he called me "Uncle Ted." I was one of a group of American editors observing the British war effort, and we were the wiser for listening to Ed at those midnight suppers in a cellar restaurant. His dark, somber visage would light up as he talked, and he loved a joke on himself.

He had been skeptical of the English when, fresh from college, he first visited Britain in 1930. Sixteen years later by way of apology he confided his first impressions to the listeners of BBC: "Your country was a sort of museum piece," he said, "pleasant but small. You seemed slow, indifferent and exceedingly complacent — not important. I thought your streets narrow and mean, your tailors overadvertised, your climate unbearable, your class-consciousness offensive. You couldn't cook. Your young men seemed without vigor or purpose. I admired your history, doubted your future and suspected that the historians had merely agreed upon a myth. But always there was something that escaped me. . . ." He realized, as he admitted, that he had misjudged "these young men who are rather languid and wear suede shoes and resolve that they will fight not for king or country." He watched them after Dunkirk and through the Blitz, and by mid-war it was known that he had access to 10 Downing Street and had won Mr. Churchill's trust.

It was not so well known that on the night of December 7, 1941, Ed was at the White House reporting to the President on the temper of the British people and that FDR trusted him enough to inform him of the true damage inflicted by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. It is more than myth that years later when it was feared that the Russians with their bomb capability might move, it was decided that it should be Ed's voice which should counsel the people what to do if and when we came under atomic attack.

Ed's voice was a broadcaster's dream: deep, resonant, and authoritative, and so skillfully modulated that it conveyed the admiration, the irony or indignation with which he viewed the situation. He never sneered. And because, whatever the odds, he was essentially a believer in democracy, you knew as you listened that this was not a superficial man who was speaking. "This," he would begin, "is London," and it was.

Broadcasting is writing for the mind through the ear, and it is quite different from writing for the eye, a distinction not always appreciated by professors. Sentences must be short; words with a high vowel content make a much sharper impact, consonants are likely to fluff and be missed; and the sentence structure must accentuate one image or one idea, not an assortment.

Murrow's vocabulary was a vivid one; the timing was such that he had to be economical, and he favored the understatement. Of his war broadcasts, most from London, I am stirred by his prophetic description of the new Prime Minister on May 10, 1940: "He is a man without a party. For the last seven years he has sat in the House of Commons, a rather lonesome and often bellicose figure, voicing unheeded warnings of the rising tide of German military strength. Now, at the age of sixty-five, Winston Churchill . . . is . . . the Prime Minister of Great Britain . . . . He will probably *take* chances. But if he brings victory, his place in history is assured."

Ed's action pieces on a bombing mission over Berlin and his flight to Holland in the armada of gliders,

planes, and paratroopers are graphic without glamorizing the speaker. And his manliness and compassion were never more touching than in his broadcast on Buchenwald, spoken the day President Roosevelt died, and in his tribute to the British on V-E Day, ending with these poignant words: "Some people appear not to be part of the celebration. Their minds must be filled with memories of friends who died in the streets where they now walk, and of others who have died from Burma to the Elbe. There are a few men on crutches, as though to remind all that there is much human wreckage left at the end. Six years is a long time. I have observed today that people have very little to say. There are no words."

It is remarkable that a man who had been absorbed for nine years in such an exhausting assignment should return to clear up the "wreckage" and to bring into sharper focus the besetting problems of the cold war. He reviewed the implication of the conviction of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party in Judge Medina's court. He flew to Korea in the summer of 1950 and went to the front with the First Cavalry, although, as he said, he thought he had "seen enough of dead men and wounded buildings, of fear and high courage." In his broadcast of General MacArthur's removal he reminded the country that "what hung in the balance was not MacArthur's reputation as a soldier, or Truman's as a statesman, but rather the principle of civilian control of the military men and forces of this country." He spoke glowing eulogies on the death of two of his heroes, General Marshall and Vice President Barkley, and was the strongest and at the time the only voice in downright criticism of Senator Joseph McCarthy, whose demagoguery he opposed just as vigorously as he opposed the charges against Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

These are some but not all of Ed's finest commitments in the years when the forces of reaction were threatening the integrity of our democracy and of that mass medium which he had done so much to elevate.

raphies to show for the tremendous efforts in social action that Catholic individuals have made in this country. This is perhaps due to the general lag in literary facility among Catholics, or it may derive from that traditon of anonymity that Christians sometimes draw around their good works. It is extremely fortunate, then, that George Hunton, a relentlessly persistent man, has persevered in old age despite tremendous difficulties to provide us with the remarkable story of his career as a protagonist of interracial justice during most of the years of the twentieth century. In these times of great change in Catholicism, when so much of the past is being swept aside, it is delightful to reflect upon a career and achievements that should be preserved in our memory as an enduring inspiration.

In 1910 young George Hunton, New Hampshire born lawyer, took his lean, handsome self to Harlem to work for the Legal Aid Society. Later, he worked in the turbulent East Side slums. His social conscience stirred by what he saw, Hunton was well oriented toward work for social justice when he encountered the man with whom his name was to be associated for decades, Father John A. La Farge, S.J., one of the few luminaries of prophetic religious leadership that American Catholicism has produced in this century. The two men struck like flint and steel, producing a flame of activity for interracial justice. The freedom marchers, the black power zealots and the picketing youths would be astonished at what these two men had to endure. The contempt, raillery, scorn from high places, obstacles and setbacks never ceased. But, like flint and steel, they endured. They endured and battled year in and year out to burn the immense weight of racism from Catholic life and from American life. What a pair! A furiously committed lawyer and a priest of tremendous vision. They toured constantly, fought for desegregated schools, jobs for Negroes, improved housing, and most of all, moral responsibility in interracial affairs. George Hunton tells part of the story. He couldn't possibly tell it all.

One feature of the book is the tough and bruising engagements Hunton and others had with Catholic authorities to change segregation practices in the Church. The engagements took place in that old world of Irish Catholicism that is now passing. The Irish have largely had a wretched record in race relations in this country, and most of the dogged battles of Hunton and La Farge were against stubborn, brass-bound Irish American clergy, such as Monsignor James McIntyre, now the Archbishop of Los Angeles. But, Hunton and La Farge had an asset: they too had Irish legions. The story is replete with the names of dozens of excellent men and women, Irish Catholics, who worked in hardy fraternity with Negroes to crack the racial barriers that so disgustingly surrounded Negro life.

George Hunton knew most of the great Negro leaders of our century, including the brilliant W.E.B. DuBois. Together with them he conducted what is probably the largest campaign for moral development in social affairs of our time, the fight for interracial understanding. This book telling the story of a lifetime of effort, written in old age and blindness, crackles with vitality. It is sharp, strong and dedicated, just as was Hunton's lifework. If the present generation wants to know what religion and moral responsibility is all about in modern society, then they should read this spirited record of social action. It is a free-swinging and exuberant story of Christians who ran a pounding race that still is not won.

DENNIS CLARK

Catholic World
September, 67

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT
The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961
Edited by Edward Bliss, Jr.
Knopf, 1967

No one disputes the statement that Edward R. Murrow was the United States' most outstanding broadcaster. He had a great gift of language, a striking ability to bring his reports to life, and an undeviating devotion to the causes in which he believed. It is therefore most fitting that the best of his broad-

casts have been preserved in *In Search of Light*.

Edward Bliss, Jr., who was night editor for CBS when he first knew Murrow and later joined his staff, has done an excellent job of editing, and although he points out that Murrow did not cover all the great events between 1938 and 1961 in his broadcasts, the story of those days moves forward as we read the book and relive the history that is here told by a master observer.

The title comes from a Murrow broadcast regarding rumors about a Munich agreement between Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain. Said Murrow: "During the last few weeks Europe has been like a man in a darkened house throwing open door after door in search of light."

Bliss precedes some of the excerpts with background or other explanatory notes. The first notes that Murrow's "special, almost legendary association with England began, not with broadcasting, but with a visit he made to London in 1930 as the youthful, peripatetic president of the National Student Federation of America.

The first Murrow news broadcast was made on March 13, 1938, not from London, but from Vienna, just before the Nazi army marched in for the Anschluss. With him on the program were William L. Shirer in London, Edgar Ansel Mowrer in Paris, Pierre Huss in Berlin, Frank Gervasi in Rome, and Robert Trout, in New York. They all were heard on the first CBS "World News Roundup," which was from then on to bring CBS news correspondents by shortwave from all over the world twice a day regularly and more often in crisis times. This program was the result of a year's planning in charge of Paul White, CBS director of news. He was the man chiefly responsible for the fact that CBS then and for some years afterward led in world news coverage.

One Murrow broadcast during the first years of the war praised the cigarette that became a kind of trademark: "London, as usual, is dark tonight. One gets accustomed to it, but it can hardly be called pleasant. I don't know how you feel about the people who smoke cigarettes, but I like them, particularly at night in London. That small, dull red glow is a very welcome sight. It prevents collisions and makes it unnecessary to heave to until you locate the exact position of those vague voices in the darkness."

Excerpts from three television broadcasts are in the book, one is the concluding remarks on the "See It Now" program of March 9, 1954, in which Murrow and Fred Friendly, by means of film clips told the story of Wisconsin Senator McCarthy. Also included are parts of two speeches, the latter criticizing television and radio.

You'll find *In Search of Light* rather nostalgic. At least it was so to me.

HARRY W. FLANNERY

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Ash Greene

BOOK NOTE

"In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961," edited with an introduction by Eward Bliss Jr. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., New York. 364 pp. $6.95.

An era of broadcast journalism and nearly a quarter-century of history are distilled in this selection from the more than 5,000 broadcasts that Ed Murrow made in his 23 years as a CBS newsman.

In all, 199 broadcasts are included. They range from his eyewitness account of Hitler's seizure of Austria in 1938 to his views on President Kennedy's inaugural address in 1961, a few days before he was named director of the U. S. Information Agency and four years before his death in 1965.

Edward Bliss Jr., editor of *The Evening News With Walter Cronkite* on CBS-TV, who was a member of the Murrow staff for many years, made and edited the selections. In his introduction he explains that the broadcasts chosen "are those that add dimension to history because of Murrow's perspective, or that show development of his reporting style and beliefs." For the most part they are radio broadcasts, not only because "radio scripts read better in book form than television scripts" but also because, even after TV was established as a news medium, "if he had something to say, he said it on his daily radio broadcast."

Excerpts from three television programs are included: the famed *See It Now* expose of McCarthyism; an interview with Carl Sandburg, also on *See It Now,* and the first *Small World* broadcast. Also included are two Murrow speeches: his acceptance of the Freedom House Award in 1954 and his address to radio and television news directors in 1958, regarded by Mr. Bliss as "perhaps the major speech of his career."

BROADCASTING, June 19, 1967

miss this excellent ... book. Daily Intelligencer

One man I greatly admired was Edward R. Murrow, and it was a great shock when he died in 1965. I would listen to him on radio, and later on TV, and would never miss his Person to Person show. Now you can read his best work in a wonderful volume produced by Alfred A. Knopf, Publisher, for $6.95. The selections are from his broadcasts between 1938 and 1961 and is a permanent testament to a great reporter. Edward R. Murrow was greatly admired by all, and this book shows why. The world greatly misses him. Hope you get a copy. WCB - Aug. 20, 1967

Of special appeal to that Walter Mitty in every man are two recent publications from Sports Car Press: Mercedes - Benz Companion by Kenneth Ullyett and "So You're Going To Buy a

6-24-67 Tampa Times

BOOKS

Murrow's 'This Is London' Fascinating Reading

By ED HIRSHBERG

Those who remember World War II — and there are still a lot of us left — inevitably associate those stirring times with the voice of Edward R. Murrow, whose radio broadcasts relayed from the scene of action kept the world informed of what was going on.

Hirshberg

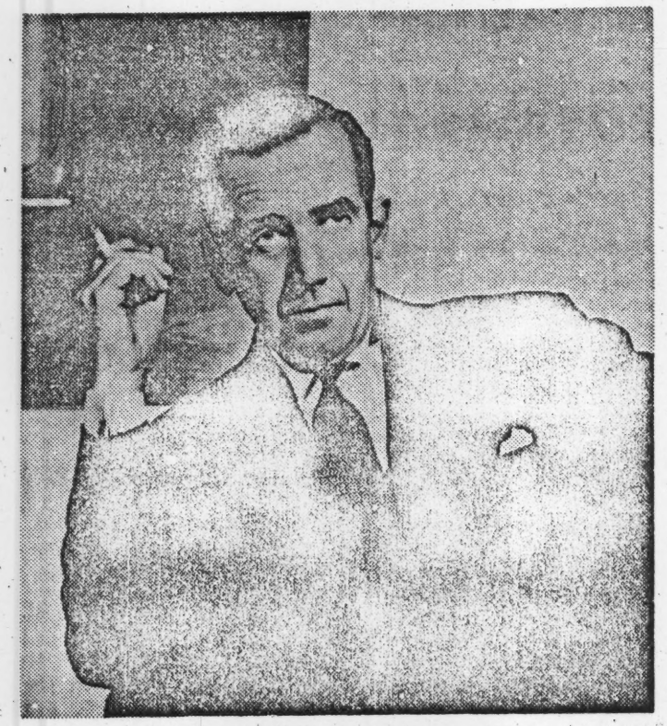
His terse "This is London" started his epic description of D-Day in England, June 6, 1944. His preface to a description of the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp was "If you are at lunch, or if you have no appetite to hear what Germans have done, now is a good time to switch off the radio."

You can read such broadcasts as these, and many more, in a brand-new book called, appropriately, "In Search of Light" (Knopf, $6.95). It's a selection from Murrow's recorded newscasts from 1938 until January, 1961, when he was appointed director of the U.S. Information Agency.

WHETHER YOU heard them when they were current news or not, reading them now will evoke a vivid verbal picture of some of the most exciting years in history. In peace or war, through crises and ordinary events alike, Murrow had the gift to make word pictures that made the news come alive.

One of the most interesting for us today was made Nov. 6, 1956, from Israel: "This particular phase of this war is over. The Israelis control everything on this side of the Suez Canal." You can read the rest yourself — to see just how closely history can repeat itself.

What impresses you most about many of Murrow's broadcasts is that he wasn't afraid to insert personal views about the news. In one of his two major speeches that appear in this book, he makes a plea for freedom of expression, even of unpopular opinions. As one of the great newsmen of all time, he also had to be fearless about telling the truth, no matter how much it hurt. We'll always need newsmen like him, and we hope there'll always be ways for them to express themselves.



EDWARD R. MURROW

pier when he got off the boat.

"So you did come after all. Why didn't you wait till you heard? I almost didn't think I could stick it out."

"Wasn't that the point?" she asked.

"Then you really believed I could. Fly, I mean."

"Why not? But if you had shown me beforehand, I might not have come."

"That's what I figured."

"By the way, your father called."

"You're kidding."

"Okay, I'm sorry. I was worried. I called him. He told me to come over and we talked and he wanted to know what I thought, why you couldn't settle the whole thing at home. He looked sort of sad. I don't think he liked it when I told him that was a stupid question."

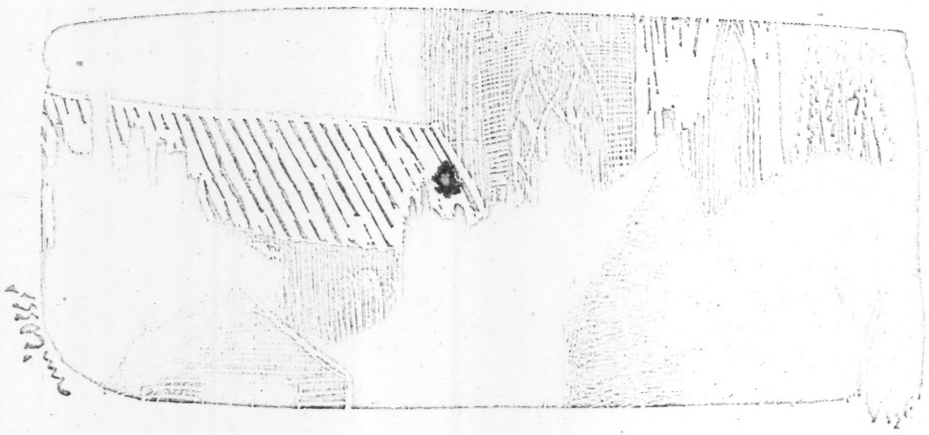
"You said that?" Pitterman laughed.

"Well, it was."

"I know, that's half the trouble, I suppose. At least I didn't think I had that much time."

"It was Lilian's turn to laugh. "You were probably right," she said. "Now tell me, quick, what happened? What did they do?"

BOOKS



News and the Newsman

GENE BARO

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: THE BROADCASTS OF EDWARD R. MURROW, 1938-1961. *Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95.*

In principle, what interest can a volume of broadcasts have, old news broadcasts at that? They're divorced from personality. All the inflections it the other way round? It's all right if listeners and viewers shift uneasily in their easy chairs, as long as they settle back. The game is, they mustn't touch the dials.

I'M SAYING that a book of broad-

"They didn't get mad at all. They even let me go on living in the big hut, but they simply were not interested any more. And I had to eat with everybody else. That queen used to walk by. . . ."

"That who?"

"The queen, never mind, I'll tell you about it sometime, anyway she would walk by and make noises sometimes, and there was always an old character behind her, doing a dance and spitting and things, but the rest of them—you'd have thought I didn't exist. They didn't care a hoot when I finally just walked away. I waited till I was well out of sight before I took off."

PITTERMAN'S popularity as a diving coach is enhanced by his refusal to take part in competitions himself. He does occasionally yield to temptation, during lessons, but only in obscure ways that even his wife does not always recognize, and only to illustrate a difficult point when he feels that the extra fraction of momentum will provide a clearer picture.

and mannerisms that gave life to their even prose are missing. And events have passed them by with a vengeance. Nothing is staler than yesterday's crisis, when there are so many now to pick and choose from. Yesterday's joys? Only the chronically nostalgic return to the text. Some can live through Queen Elizabeth's coronation every day from a newscast, but it's not an ideal introduction to the past.

The case is plainer with catastrophes. They are preferred fresh if they're to hold the mass audience; here, everyone's agreed. And such events need to be projected as entertainments, since improved communication techniques have almost overdosed us with them. Today's reporter brings the microphone to the fallen riot victim; the murderer capers for the cameras when he isn't actually performing before them. A few brave words from the battle line might strike us as commonplace.

What's wanted from the airwaves are well-modulated excitements, words and images that will stir people without moving them—or is

casts, 1938-1961, seems beaten before it starts. The spoken word without the voice is a balloon without air. The news of those years is played out, without quite being history. Then, there's the limitation of broadcasting as a news medium to consider, its rule by sponsor and corporate image; its objectivity by directive; its dependence on teams, and on echelons of executives; its ambivalent service to the great public that wants its open way; and, finally, its tendency to simplifications, its frequent haste and uneconomic brevity.

Where such a book succeeds in holding us, as this one does, it is because of the man, the broadcaster, and not because of the news he reads. The sustained dramatic interest is the news working on the man. Others saw London during the Blitz, courted danger to report bombing missions at first hand, and so forth. Edward R. Murrow's book is distinguished, not for newsmen's hazards, for these and thousands of other incidents and exposures in a long career (he gave more than five

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thousand broadcasts), but because Murrow was a particular sort of person.

He had a concern, for instance, for democratic values, and a belief that these values were the tools to make the future. In that regard, he was an old-fashioned American. He had humility, empathy, and a sympathetic sense of responsibility to his audience. Part of the extraordinary quality of his broadcasts is that he was often able to put himself in the place of his listeners when giving the news. He illuminated a situation according to the American layman's interests and understanding, as if that housewife, clerk, farmer, mechanic, doctor, or shopkeeper had been on the spot, too. Then Murrow might push knowledge and understanding forward a bit. He would plant a thought or two gently. He was never the demogogue. He scarcely ever spoke as an "authority"; it was not his way to trade on his expertise. Customarily, he said less than he knew, but in such a way as to give scope and point and impetus to the listener's own awareness.

Murrow thought of himself as a reporter first, then perhaps as a he did not lecture the radio audience on the issues as he saw them. He made those issues palpable by reporting the life of Britain in wartime. Picturing the struggle day-to-day, he was able to convey what the struggle was about. Dwelling upon small incidents—but not laboring them—he exposed the values that made sacrifice meaningful for the British. He made Americans sense their kinship, and so renew it. The news itself was the message.

More often than not, Murrow analyzed simply by providing the frame of reference by which the news could be understood. He brought a few things together; they hovered on the verge of a conclusion: usually, it was left to the listener to jump to it.

This was particularly the technique of Murrow's American broadcasts. Dealing with subjects like the Hiss case, the Army-McCarthy hearings, or the responsibilities and privileges of a free press, he would remind his audience of the connection with basic American concepts and democratic traditions. The news and its implications were inseparable. He was after the meaning in events.

ly of a solemn voice in an echo chamber, or a pretty girl opening the door of a refrigerator, or a horse that talks. They want something better, and on occasion some of them have demonstrated it. But most of the men whose legal and moral responsibility it is to spend the stockholders' money for advertising are removed from the realities of the mass media by five, six, or a dozen contraceptive layers of vice-presidents, public relations counsel and advertising agencies. Their business is to sell goods, and the competition is pretty tough.

"But this nation is now in competition with malignant forces of evil who are using every instrument at their command to empty the minds of their subjects and fill those minds with slogans, determination and faith in the future. If we go on as we are, we are protecting the mind of the American public from any real contact with the menacing world that squeezes in upon us. We are engaged in a great experiment to discover whether a free public opinion can devise and direct methods of managing the affairs of the nation. We may fail. But we are handicapping ourselves

news analyst. The Columbia Broadcasting System, for which he worked throughout his career as a broadcaster, has high standards of reportorial accuracy and a distrust of editorializing the news. In part, those standards and proscriptions were developed by Murrow. When he returned to broadcasting in September, 1947, after a year and a half as a CBS vice president and director of public affairs, he saw fit to quote from his contract: "News periods . . . should be devoted to giving the facts emanating from an established news-gathering source, to giving all the color in the proper sense of the word, and interest, without intruding the views of the analyst."

Of course, Murrow's views were always there to be found, but mainly in the selection and organization of his material, rather than in overt thesis or aggressive statement. His wartime broadcasts from London are a case in point. He was wholly sympathetic to the British cause. He was certainly a supporter of Roosevelt's emerging policy. But

NONE OF THIS is to say that Murrow wasn't hard-hitting. He wasn't a wild puncher or frequently riled; the blow was more effective when it came. But blow perhaps gives a false impression. Murrow was essentially constructive, even when angry. When Senator McCarthy's committee was investigating the Voice of America in 1953 and charges flew thick and fast, Murrow proposed "a group of professional newsmen and information specialists to study the output of the Voice of America over a period of weeks or months . . . to make an informed report regarding the accuracy and reliability of the reports being broadcast." When he was invited to address a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago in 1958, he took the opportunity to challenge the industry to meet its obligations. That fine speech is still worth quoting:

"I refuse to believe that the presidents and chairmen of the boards of these big corporations want their corporate image to consist exclusive- needlessly.

"Let us have a little competition. Not only in selling soap, cigarettes and automobiles, but in informing a troubled, apprehensive but receptive public. Why should not each of the twenty or thirty big corporations which dominate radio and television decide that they will give up one or two of their regularly scheduled programs each year, turn the time over to the networks and say in effect: 'This is a tiny tithe, just a little bit of our profits. On this particular night we aren't going to try to sell cigarettes or automobiles; this is merely a gesture to indicate our belief in the importance of ideas.' "

HE WAS no pundit, no prophet. He had no dazzling gift of phrase, but he did his homework and he thought things through. Broadcasting schooled him in getting to the point: "The astonishment caused by Fidel Castro's rise in Cuba is a reminder that people still do not properly evaluate the power of guerrilla warfare. If skillfully used, it

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can be the greatest material force in the modern world, next to nuclear energy" (January 2, 1959); "If we get absorbed in conducting the Cold War on the other side of the globe, we may find the Cold War is being brought to our own backyard, and that we are strangely incapable of dealing with it" (February 25, 1958); "De Gaulle has the amiability of a cactus. And his views are likewise forbidding. He was against European union. He is capable of taking France out of NATO" (March 18, 1958). With Murrow, insights are frequent and often formidable.

He could be wrong, of course. He became critical of policy in the Korean War, incorrectly, as it turned out. Once, on August 14, 1950, CBS failed to use his Tokyo broadcast because they thought it might hurt the war effort. These are occupational hazards of the man on the spot, identification, over-involvement, a temporary loss of the large perspective. As correspondent, Murrow was far freer of this disorder than most.

His respect for fact usually made him cautious, for "fact emanating from an established news-gathering source." This attitude served him even more admirably in television, where his documentaries were models of clarity.

Out of Time, Out of Place

ANNE FREMANTLE

MYSTICS AND ZEN MASTERS, by Thomas Merton. *Farrar, Straus and Giroux. $5.50.*

"All reality," Sir Rabindranath Tagore declared, "is relationship," and

ninth and tenth centuries,—those Dark Ages—"even killing in war was regarded as a sin requiring expiation . . . a soldier who killed a man in war was obliged to a forty-day

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Murrow director of the United States Information Agency. He served with distinction for three years, until failing health forced his resignation. In that period, the Agency reached a peak of prestige abroad. Murrow believed in American culture and allowed it to speak for itself. The usual propaganda, which assumes that non-Americans are a bit witless and surely without minds of their own, was dispensed with. So were postures of moral superiority. As Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., put it in *A Thousand Days*, his history of the Kennedy administration: "Under Ed Murrow the Voice of America became the voice, not of American self-righteousness, but of American democracy."

Murrow was a conservative who believed in liberty, a libertarian who believed in law. The democratic process was his faith. It is in these terms principally that the broadcasts continue to live. He told the truth in order to see.

that, according to Christians, goes for the Supreme Reality also, for whom that relationship is expressed by love loving itself. In his latest book Thomas Merton, a Trappist monk and the author of one of the most "interior" of autobiographies, *The Seven Storey Mountain*, describes some of the "correspondences" between traditional western mysticism and the eastern "ways." He succeeds in bringing his subject down from the high theological airs, and making the mystical experience seem, not easy, but natural, as swimming or skiing are natural, the exercising of man's highest faculties in the way they were intended to be used.

He discusses Classic Chinese thought and the Zen koan; he has pertinent things to say on Russian and Protestant mystics and monks; he comments sadly on the tragedy of the condemnation of the Jesuit missionary methods in China, and on the *dégringolade* of the Christian pilgrimage into the Crusade. In this connection, he notes that in the

fast, even though he might have killed his enemy . . . under obedience to his officer. . . ." As late as the eleventh century, Burchard of Worms equated killing in war with ordinary homicide, and assigned seven years of penance, without distinction as to offense or defense. What a long way Christians have come since then!

AMONG the "correspondences" between Zen and Christian "states" of recollection, he suggests one between Hui Neng's revolutionizing of Buddhist spirituality by his discounting of the practice of formal and prolonged meditation, and Dom Augustine Baker's rejection of special methods of self-examination at set times. Hui Neng was the Sixth Chinese Patriarch and lived in the seventh century A.D.; Dom Augustine was an English recusant Benedictine of the early seventeenth century. Hui Neng "placed no confidence in self-emptying introversion," and for him "all life was Zen," while

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He got us right every time

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT
The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961
(Macmillan 36s)

All who remember Ed Murrow on the air will approach him in a book with some anxiety. As a broadcaster he never put a word wrong. His whole rich personality was expressed in verbal reports and commentaries. But for 30 years he resisted Blanche Knopf's great persuasive powers and did not commit himself to print. The pieces here collected carry a double handicap. They were designed for the medium of the microphone and they deal with day to day news.

Yet, unlike almost all radio matter, they show no signs of being meant for the ear and, so, of coming secondhand to the eye. This is due to Ed Murrow's sincerity and lack of affectation. He never staged an act in intimate conversation or in public. He could not have written of what he believed in different words from those he used in the studio.

This dip into his 5,000 broadcasts begins with him speaking from Vienna on the eve of Hitler's entry into Austria and ends, 23 years later, with comments on Kennedy's inaugural address. The most rewarding part for British readers will be the coverage of the war. No foreign observer in history has been a more shrewd and friendly observer of our island ways and moods. Murrow saw us in close-up through Munich, Dunkirk, the Blitz and on to V.E. Day, and he got us right every time.

Temptation to over-dramatize was great, but he never fell for it. Nor did he go in for soothing stuff; if the clouds had no silver lining he did not pretend to see one. He relieves the tension every now and then with a light touch. Remarking on the strained and purposeful atmosphere just before the Normandy landings, he slips in an aside—"You can even find public relations officers in their offices on Sundays."

Wherever he is—flying over Berlin, crossing the Atlantic in the Queen Elizabeth crowded with troops, inside Buchenwald—he conveys to listeners, and now to readers, just what it felt like to be there. This art remained with him when he returned to America or visited Korea. So did his uncompromising, militant faith in individual freedom. McCarthy got what he deserved from him. He sketched individuals as vividly as he reported and analysed events. What could catch Eisenhower in his prime better than "when things go wrong the big grin disappears and he becomes as bleak as a Kansas cornfield in mid winter"?

A small part of this selection does read like the old files of a newspaper that have lost the flavour of actuality. Some extracts are tatty—too brief to do justice to the author. But most have kept their freshness. Mr. Harold Macmillan, in a foreword, declares that "his broadcasts were more than journalism, they were notable interpretations of world history". Ed Murrow would have taken that well-intentioned compliment with a pinch of salt. He asked for no higher praise than that of being an ace reporter and commentator, a prince of journalists of the spoken word.

A. P. RYAN

"Times" London
Saturday Review
March 18th

THE SPOKEN WORD

In Search of Light Ed Murrow Macmillan 36/-

"This is London", was the way Ed Murrow began his weekly broadcasts to America throughout the war. What made these so memorable was his gift of conveying the attitude of the Man-in-the-street. He believed in getting into the heart of events and even now, thirty years later, it is impossible to read his broadcasts from a troopship carrier, on a bombing mission, at Buchenwald, in North Africa, or at a Home Guard parade in London, without feeling involved.

After the war, when Murrow returned to the States, he started a further series of weekday radio talks that lasted for twelve years. Although often stressing he was merely reporting, he shone a searchlight on many a dark political corner, and was one of the few who dared attack Senator McCarthy. This collection of broadcasts from 1938-1961 shows him to be both an outstanding reporter and a man of integrity. - JOY MELVILLE

GOODNIGHT, AND GOOD LUCK

Murrow (left) in London with three wartime colleagues: Pa

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss jr. Knopf. 364 pp. $6.95.

There is a fleeting quality to the news business. Its practitioners may ride rockets to the moon on one day and find themselves writing obituaries the next. As a result, possibly to bolster their chronic insecurity, reporters like to talk about themselves in idolatrous terms. They drink together, think together, praise each other's stories, give each other awards, defend each other, and tend to think of what they do as holy writ.

But the bitter truth is that after the years pass and the clips yellow, only a few reporters emerge as truly great; only a few who saw the significance of what they were writing about and captured it, only a few whose prose did not succumb to the daily moment of truth that is press time. In broadcasting, greatness is even harder to come by. Reporters must try to capture in a few sentences what newspapermen may take many paragraphs to say. And if one is working for radio, the deadline is determined by how long it takes to walk from the event to a telephone booth.

If there is any doubt that Edward R. Murrow was the first great broadcast journalist, any thought that he has been idolized excessively by the men and women who worked with him, it should be dispelled by this collection of broadcasts which he made from 1938 to 1961. Murrow in print is every bit as compelling as Murrow the voice. And perhaps the most reassuring thing about reading this book is the realization that he is not a myth, after all.

Here are Murrow's reports from Vienna awaiting the arrival of Herr Hitler, from London when the Germans were bombing it, from the south of Italy when it appeared that country would go communist. Here also are his observations from the McCarthy days and the Eisenhower days, from front lines, from conventions, from almost anywhere, including the uninspiring surroundings of a network studio. Reading these reports is a piquant experience for anyone old enough to remember how it was to turn on the radio and hear that voice say with almost Delphic conviction, "This is London."

Murrow's prose has aged well. Consider this excerpt from a broadcast he made in September, 1940, as the blitz was beginning:

> Before eight, the siren had sounded again. We went back to a haystack near the airdrome. The fires up the river had turned the moon blood red. The smoke had drifted down till it formed a canopy over the Thames; the guns were working all around us, the bursts looking like fireflies in a southern night. The Germans were sending in two or three planes at a time, sometimes only one, in relays. They would pass overhead. The guns and lights would follow them and in about five minutes we could hear the hollow grunt of the bombs. Huge pear shaped bursts of flame would rise up into the smoke and disappear. The world was upside down. Vincent Sheean lay on one side of me and cursed in five languages; he'd talk about the war in Spain. Ben Robertson of *PM* lay on the other side and kept saying over and over in that slow South Carolina drawl, "London is burning, London is burning."

And a few days later, this report:

> We looked in on a renowned Mayfair hotel tonight and found many old dowagers and retired colonels settling back on the overstuffed settees in the lobby. It wasn't the sort of protection I'd seek from a direct hit from a half-ton bomb, but if you were a retired colonel and his lady, you might feel that the risk was worth it because you would at least be bombed with the right sort of people, and you could always get a drink if you were a resident of the hotel.

In a sense, Murrow was lucky. He covered World War II for radio, before radio was eaten up by television and television was eaten up by assorted cable-splicers-turned-producers, by show biz types, personality projectionists, animal magnetism reporters, and the more mendacious tendencies of Madison Avenue.

CBS was lucky, too. For Murrow gave them a legacy no other network has ever had. But in the years since Murrow flourished, CBS has shown a remarkable capacity to squander that legacy. In so doing it is not unlike other networks. For the Murrow legacy was there for all. The point is that Ed Murrow was a reporter. He evaluated and analyzed the news as he saw it. He was not a slave to broadcast technology and he was not interested in gimmickry. Because of what he represented, the thing we call electronic journalism got off to a propitious start. Unfortunately the networks have failed to build on the foundation Murrow laid down. Investigative reporting is at a minimum; newscasters are too often rated more for their ability to attract and hold large audiences than for their understanding of news; documentaries are generated not so much by network reporters who have done a great deal of leg work, but by network producers who rely heavily on newspaper and magazine articles for their ideas. In this respect, TV news and documentaries are too often imitative rather than original—more show than substance.

Here are only a few examples taken from my observations as a CBS newswriter (I have no doubt that similar examples could be found at any of the other networks):

> A top correspondent read over the radio a "personal reminiscence" of Pope Paul that was written by a newswriter who had neither seen the Pope nor interviewed the correspondent first about what his impressions actually were.
>
> A reporter who had just been sent to Santo Domingo cabled a newsworthy development which he thought should be incorporated into the script of a newscast. But one news executive was heard to say he had not seen the story, either on the wire service tickers or in *The New York Times*. "The

Richard Severo, a former writer for CBS news, is a reporter for The Washington Post.

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William PATRICK Co., Inc., Typographers H. EARL

hell with it," he said, but he used the story the next day—only after it appeared in the *Times*.

On numerous occasions when the wire services or *The New York Times* would run news analyses written by specialists in foreign or national affairs a few of the network's correspondents could always be counted on to follow with their own analyses—analyses that sometimes sounded very familiar.

An unusually gifted reporter farely appeared on the network's early evening news show because a producer said he thought the reporter "looked like an Armenian rug salesman." Wrong image. The fact that the man had charm, wit, good taste, and a remarkable facility for humor apparently was not enough.

When it was announced that Fred W. Friendly was replacing Richard S. Salant as president of CBS news, there were hurrahs in the network newsroom. It was almost like having Murrow back in the shop. Friendly, who had been Murrow's close associate, had a reputation for high standards. Maybe he could recapture the magic and return to CBS the dominance it had enjoyed when Murrow was in his heyday.

We should have known better. Perhaps because the concern for profits had almost completely overshadowed the concern for the quality of news coverage (the central issue that Friendly examines in his recently published book, *Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control . . .*), nothing really changed. Even within the limits imposed by the "system" it seemed to me that Friendly, who was certainly energetic, was often unpredictable, volatile, and largely ineffectual. In contrast to Salant, who almost never involved himself in the daily news operation, Friendly fretted too much over small details and second-guessed subordinates on matters which would have been best left to them.

Although one may criticize aspects of Friendly's performance, it should be noted that trying to live up to the standards set by Murrow requires a nearly superhuman effort today. Who knows what would happen to Murrow if he tried to make it at CBS now? Perhaps he himself summed up best what is wrong with television. In a speech made nine years ago but just as applicable today he said:

> I invite your attention to the television schedules of all networks between the hours of 8 and 11 p.m., Eastern Time. Here you will find only fleeting and spasmodic reference to the fact that this nation is in mortal danger.
>
> I am frightened by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything: by the absence of a sustained study on the state of the nation.
>
> Stonewall Jackson, who knew something about the use of weapons, is reported to have said, "When war comes, you must draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." The trouble with television is that it is rusting in the scabbard during a battle for survival.

8/7/67

Janet - The Chicago Tribune review to which I referred. Also, one from the L.A. Times, just in case. I'm taking the corrections in to Ask Green tomorrow.

All best,
Ed Bliss

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1967

Much m

In Search of Light

The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961

EDITED BY EDWARD BLISS JR.

Reviewed by Francis Coughlin

IT IS A HEART-WARMING tribute to Edward R. Murrow that men who worked for and with him remember him as a staunch friend as well as a gifted colleague. However famous, Murrow was never a taskmaster, a show-off, or a know-it-all. He didn't depend on ingenious exploits or private sources to best the opposition. He made no show of glibness or glitter in his prose. He was rarely the sole newsman present on any occasion. For the most part his radio rivals spoke from the same scenes and on the same subjects. True, he scored resounding news beats. But they were exclusives on stories the opposition deemed too chancy or too controversial to handle. Murrow, the newsman, seldom scooped anyone.

Nevertheless, Murrow's newscasts, 5,000 of them, voiced on CBS radio and television between 1938 and 1961, spanned the years with astonishing impact and importance. He dealt with the major happenings of his world—prewar, war time, and post-war. He was equally at home with matters foreign and domestic. His reportage embodied courage, clarity, and conviction. He saw with a steady eye. He spoke with a disciplined and responsible tongue.

From recordings, manuscripts and two speeches—one on the reception of the Freedom House award, and the other [probably his most important person-to-person address] delivered before a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago—Edward Bliss Jr., a long time CBS colleague, has prepared a kind of chapbook of Murrow tracts for our past knowledge and future guidance in perilous times.

The work is an anthology. The compiler is well aware that selections from so large a volume of material must be fragmentary and sketchily ordered. The Murrow broadcasts began with his eyewitness account of Hitler's taking over Vienna. His last telecast dealt with the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy.

The newsman comes clearly into focus in the Bliss compilation. Murrow's was a stubborn righteousness, as the title reads "In Search of Light." To that search he brought a cool head and what he liked in others, "a fire in the belly." He was an American of Irish, English, French, and German ancestry — which must be close to par for the American ethnic course.

MURROW WAS AN Anglophile. He had reason to be. He had seen the German storm cloud build over Europe. He was at his post in Britain when the island alone stood to arms under the blitz, holding the world against the nazi savages. The dogged British courage found a response in him. He had the same kind of courage when the bombs fell. He had it when he went along on 40 air combat missions. He had it after the war, when he confronted fear-mongers, hatred, suspicion, and demagogery in his own country.

Murrow was a liberal. He had reason to be. He had watched Europe go down under the German scythe but only after the small states and the French and British peoples had been bemused by senile leaders and lulled by conservative appeasement of fascist force and fraud.

The blitz over Britain was the making of Murrow. His was the strong voice after the Big Ben chimes prefacing his nightly newscasts with the famous "This is London!" In his reports, and in the reports of his radio colleagues—among them Shirer in Berlin—the war came to America a vital 18 months before Pearl Harbor while yet many Americans basked in delusions of isolation, distrusting their own

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Francis Coughlin, formerly on the staff of W-G-N, is a free-lance writer.

ore than a news reporter

government, indulging their own smugness, blindness, and partisan malice.

Thus in a sense the blitz was the making—or the salvation—of America. The Murrow newscasts were a fire bell in the night. The war time generation of American listeners remembers them. They hammered home the feeling that the battle of Britain was an assault on the faith and freedom of the western world even before the full story of nazi bestiality was told. Coming back to America after the war, remembering the turbulence of the nation's emergence as a world power, weighing the balance of atomic terror, examining the issues of the McCarthy years, the Negro revolution, the Korean war, the MacArthur imbroglio, Murrow said, "I have lived thru it as a reporter and can scarcely credit it."

To what degree a new generation of Americans will credit the Murrow anthology—the items necessarily brief and their immediacy diluted by the passage of time—is hard to say. My own reluctant guess is that much of the newscaster's persuasive presence will be lost on readers who never heard him. The blitz was in 1940. Murrow was then 32 years old. Today's readers of that age were in kindergarten during the blitz. They were 10 years old on VJ day. Few readers under 25 can be expected to recall the McCarthy confrontations of the mid-1950s.

Passion and persuasion are embodied in the anthology, of course. But Murrow was no great shakes as a stylist seeking immortality thru color and eloquence. On the air his voice was untheatrical. His prose was fashioned for hearing and not for reading. His vocabulary was a pruned, down-to-earth, American English. Possibly the only rhetorical device he employed was a quiet understatement. I say possibly, because it may have been no device at all, but a manner of speaking characteristic of the man. At any rate, understatement isn't convincing on the printed page. The settings and circumstances of eyewitness radio are poorly conveyed by bare textual translation. Moreover, if the radio impact is diminished by transference to another medium, a television text is all but meaningless without pictures. Fortunately both audio and video tapes of the great Murrow newscasts are available. They will continue to illuminate the middle decades of our century.

IT COMES AS a kind of revelation to discover Murrow as a moral philosopher, the more so because philosophers, moral or otherwise, are rare fowl in the newscasting profession. Yet the larger aspects of news were his principal concerns. He saw happenings as causes and effects in terms of moral and ethical rather than sensational values. He made his faith contagious. He was a convinced democrat—certainly with a small and likely enough with a large D—as an admirer of F. D. R. and served briefly with distinction under John Kennedy. He was a champion of the British system of fair play under which an alien, an enemy, a nonconformist was patiently heard and scrupulously judged.

The subversive notion that a nation—his own or any other—may employ totalitarian methods to fight totalitarianism was repugnant to him. He shrugged off a bully. He despised a knave. Above all, he disputed ignorance, intolerance, and indifference whether in individuals, institutions or establishments, whether their false faces were social, governmental, military, or civilian. At bottom, Murrow thought the evil-doer a fool. He did not suffer fools gladly. He did not suffer them silently, either.

Reading the present anthology of his newscasts one is surprised to realize how clear the Murrow views were, and how sound was his understanding. One begins to suspect that Ed Murrow did more than report history. By communicating courage, clarity, and conviction to millions of listeners, by sharpening their judgments and informing their purpose he *made* history.

He did not, it goes without saying, remake history to his heart's desire. He was a prophet, not without honor, but unfortunately, without much more than honor in his own communications country. Addressing a convention of radio and television news executives in Chicago, Murrow put it this way: "We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable, and complacent. We have currently a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information."

Then he looked to the future: "But unless we get up off our fat surpluses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, amuse, and insulate us, then television and those who finance it, those who look at it, and those who work at it, may see a totally different picture too late."

The last text loses nothing in translation or timeliness. It was spoken in 1958. To sum up the Murrow reprint and philosophy—for the mature reader the pulse-beat of a bygone time, for the younger reader a floodlight on a great [and hopeful] heritage. [Knopf, 364 pages, $6.95]

Los Angeles Times - June 8, '67

Readers Get Picture Over Edward Murrow Broadcasts

BY ROBERT R. KIRSCH
Times Book Editor

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961, edited with an introduction by Edward Bliss Jr. (Knopf: $6.95; illustrated).

In a busy and productive life, Edward R. Murrow did not have the time to write the book that Blanche Knopf kept urging him to do. "Somehow," writes Janet Murrow in the dedication to this volume, "he was always too busy with an immediate project to undertake this work."

Also, Murrow may have had trepidation about the challenge of a book. His best work, his pioneering life work, had been in broadcast journalism. He may have had the feeling—one gets this impression from some of his remarks—that radio and television were too ephemeral for the printed page. But if he did, he was wrong. This collection stands as fine, journalistic prose, functional and lucid, stamped with the personality and intellect of a remarkable reporter.

★

The rhetoric of radio reportage is somewhat different from that of television, and both contrast with the conventions and style of newspaper journalism. The major difference between radio and television journalism is expressed aptly by Edward Bliss in his introduction: "In television, words are tied to pictures; each loses something without the other. Consequently radio scripts read better in book form than television scripts; they are written to stand by themselves."

The bulk of the broadcasts in the book, accordingly, are therefore from Murrow's radio career which overlapped with the

beginnings of his television activity. Perhaps this partially explains his television style.. He was never merely a narrator; his words were not merely counterpoint to the direct witness of the camera. He was both an interpretative reporter and a commentator, and, therefore, a careful and thoughtful writer.

Writers have long known the difference between the oral language and the written one; and radio was an extension of the oral language. Because the listener could not see, the radio reporter had to provide through language the whole sensory range of witness: color, movement, story. It is significant that both poetry and drama, originally and functionally oral forms, rest heavily on immediacy. The ear forces a certain clarity and directness on the language. The sentences here are mainly declarative and often simple. The effect enhances even the printed word. It is no accident that Somerset Maugham once said that the ultimate test of writing was how it read aloud. It was a test he often used.

What is most impressive about Murrow in print is that he combines the ability to report with a unique style. Those in the future who have never heard the tone and nuance of his language on radio, or even those who had never seen him on television will be able to evoke the man.

His greatest single accomplishment was in World War II. Whether he is describing an air raid from the roof of a London building or the appearance of a mysterious stranger in a British pub (thought to be a spy; the man turned out to be an American reporter, possibly, though he does not say it explicitly, Murrow himself), whether he is describing the terrors of Buchenwald ("I pray you to believe what I have said about Buchenwald. I have reported what I saw and heard, but only part of it. For most of it I have no words.") Or describing V-E Day, he manages to give the immediacy of witness to the reader.

★

He makes clear the difference between his own opinions and the informed reflection on conditions: "There are no indications," he says on Dec. 3, 1940, "that any British minister is going to urge you to declare war against the Axis, but you must expect repeated references in the press and in public statements to the British belief that a democratic nation at peace cannot render full and effective support to a nation at war, for that is what the majority of thinking people in this country have come to believe. As a reporter I am concerned to report his development, not to evaluate it in terms of personal approval or disapproval."

One comes away with deep respect for the professional but an even deeper regard for the man. For Murrow was never a disembodied voice of a mere television personality. He grew through the turbulent events he reported. That is the measure of a real human being and a sensitive writer.

"This World", S.F. Examiner-Chronicle 7-23-67.

San Francisco Chronicle section of Sunday Chronicle & Examiner 7-23-67

Moments With Murrow--

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss. Knopf. 364 pp.; $6.95.

Reviewed by
Peter Grothe

WHEN Edward R. Murrow died of lung cancer two years ago, Eric Sevareid, his close friend and distinguished colleague at CBS, applied words to him that he, Murrow, had once used to describe Winston Churchill:

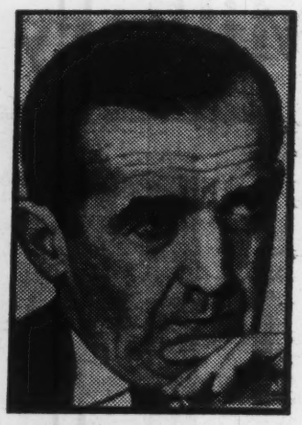
"He lived a life and not an apology."

Murrow was one of the remarkable men of our age. He was to broadcast journalism what George Washington was to our country. He made more than 5000 broadcasts, starting with Hitler's seizure of Austria and ending, 23 years later, with a report on President Kennedy's inaugural address.

He set the tone and format for the TV documentary. He brought many of the top-talented people into broadcasting — Sevareid, Howard K. Smith, Edward P. Morgan, Charles Collingwood, etc. No journalist of this generation — save James Reston — had such access to the captains of power as Murrow. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and disarming humility.

The Soft Sell

When President Kennedy took office, he appointed Murrow Director of the U.S. Information Agency. Under Murrow, USIA cut out the stridency that had marred some of its messages and adopted the soft sell approach. Murrow, by common consensus, was the best director USIA ever had, although he always protested that he wasn't cut out to be a bureaucrat.



EDWARD R. MURROW

Many of Murrow's former colleagues at USIA and CBS, especially the ones who knew him best, came close to worshipping the man.

Murrow's untimely death robbed his public of his memoirs. Fortunately, we now have the second-best thing — a compendium of some of his most memorable broadcasts.

Excerpts

Murrow had a passion to be where the action was. Thus, many of the selections originate from London during the WW II blitz, from bombing missions over Germany, from the front lines in Korea, etc. Included in this book are some fascinating selections of Churchill, Senator Joseph McCarthy (Murrow's telecast on McCarthy is widely credited as being an important factor in the Senator's turn of fortunes), Adlai Stevenson, Carl Sandburg, the responsibility of the media, the party conventions, and the protection of civil liberties.

Here are some excerpts from Murrow selections:

On air raids in London: "Maybe I'm wrong — I'm not a very good sociologist — but I can tell you from personal experience that sirens would improve your knowledge of even your most intimate friend."

On the TV wasteland: "I invite your attention to the television schedules of all networks between the hours of 8 and 11 p.m. Here you will find only fleeting and spasmodic references to the fact that this Nation is in mortal danger."

On Winston Churchill: "... He was the most considerable man to walk the stage of history in our time. His own island, wrapped in the Atlantic mists, was never a large enough stage for him to play upon. He has served six sovereigns; his experience of war extends from the last full-dress calvary charge to the hydrogen bomb. For 52 years he has sat in the House of Commons. He has not always been right, but never has he been ambiguous . . . He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle to steady his fellow countrymen and hearten those Europeans upon whom the long dark night of tyranny had descended."

Murrow liked to keep his prose lean. Like the British he so admired, he tended towards understatement.

As one reads the selections in this book, one is caught up in the history of the moment. And one is reminded of that rich, deep, cavernous voice that ended every broadcast with, "Good luck and good night."

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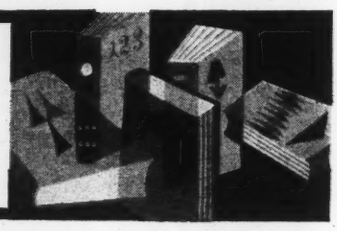
Books in Communications



Murrow in Type

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to read a page of Edward R. Murrow's prose without hearing beneath the printed word the unforgettably resonant Murrow voice. The ear catches the deep roll of "This is London," the sometimes somber signoff, "Good night and good luck." But reading further into the collection of his broadcasts, *In Search of Light* (Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95), one finds oneself listening to something else—the Murrow temperateness and fairness, his judiciousness as a reporter even where he had strong feelings, his compassion and conscience.

Repeated and recurring, until it becomes the underlying theme of reports and comments that are widely scattered in time and place, is his declaration for free expression as the first line of defense of a free society. His words, written in the context of other national debates, have a reassuring ring today. The broadcasts, surprisingly, have the timelessness of history.

How do the words read when they were written only to be heard? Surprisingly, again, the book is not simply a collection of Edward R. Murrow broadcasts. Rather it becomes a unique historical record from the Second World War to the Kennedy inaugural, with little left out. For this, Edward Bliss, Jr., a Murrow CBS colleague and friend who edited the volume, deserves some of the credit.

Murrow developed a new style when he first began delivering his reports from Europe in 1938. It grew out of the vagueness of news sources in the war years, the need to be present, to "eyewitness" the news event, to snatch the mood out of the air. It is surprising, and refreshing, to look back and note the informality of those first broadcasts from London when war was brewing. A hotel doorman was as good a news source as a cabinet officer.

It was, of course, a new style of journalism. The immediacy of the radio broadcast matched the immediacy of the time. Murrow relied on his own eyes and ears. In the Blitz he stood on a London rooftop to spot the fires. He watched a troopship dock in Scotland. He went on a bomber run over Berlin. The words wear well even though spoken extemporaneously. Murrow wrote of the Hyde Park searchlights as "long pillars supporting a black canopy." Suddenly a phrase leaps out of a script to shock us into an awareness of how long ago it was. In a line Murrow summons up the primitiveness of the aircraft defenses: "All along the coast of this island, the observers revolve in their reclining chairs. . . ."

Amid so much uncertainty, Murrow clung admiringly to the steadfastness of the British. He was always in the background, the observer. He did not pretend to be the most important figure on the scene. The voice suggests a kind of formality, an assertion of authority, but the printed words show he did not assume or affect infallibility.

How often the issues Murrow covered in his day seem the issues again today: the release of national security information; the dangers of censorship; the right to dissent without being accused of disloyalty. The text Murrow wrote about McCarthyism, when the country was torn with counter-accusation, is meaningful today. Murrow weighed inflammatory issues with fairness to all sides.

He expressed his concern without passion and his passion without hysteria.

In style, in tone, these pieces are instructive and inspiring to a working journalist in any medium. Murrow was deeply concerned with his own. In 1958 Murrow's solution for radio was simple: "In order to progress, it need only go backward." As for television, Murrow today, with his colleague Fred W. Friendly, might despair of reforming from within and turn, as many do, to the new hope of public television. However we do proceed, whatever the solution with whatever the tools, we shall hardly be able to do better than to turn the clock back to Murrow.

World Beat: Reporter, sports writer, correspondent, columnist, commentator, Bob Considine is the complete journalist. His autobiographical *It's All News to Me* (Meredith Press, $6.95) covers such a staggering range of material so personally, from how INS beat AP in covering a crew race to Adenauer's forecast of a United States-Soviet rapprochement, that it sometimes seems to elevate office horseplay to the level of history and reduce historical event to anecdote. In a journalistic world turning to specialists, Considine may be the last of the generalists.

Happy With Words: It's really a pity the way Bernice Fitz-Gibbon's *Macy's, Gimbels and Me* (Simon and Schuster, $5.95) may drive young writers into advertising. She writes brightly, entertainingly, and optimistically about copywriting, and the converts she is bound to win may look in vain for anyone as zestful and companionable in the business as herself.

Other Books Worth Noting: *Best Magazine Articles: 1967*, edited by Gerald Walker (Crown, $5.95), twenty pieces, screened from several thousand, that stand the test of literature; *A Man in His Time*, by John L. Spivak (Horizon, $7.95), the personal record of a crusading reporter with a strong streak of social conscience; and *Ford Madox Ford and the Transatlantic Review*, by Bernard J. Poli (Syracuse University Press, $5.50), a memoir of a little magazine whose literary flame burned for twelve issues and expired.

—STUART W. LITTLE.

Answer to Wit Twister, page 105: items, mites, smite, times, emits.

in every great city

you'll find a great newspaper*...

*but, only one of them has a 1967 Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist named Pat Oliphant!

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Rose Holder

The Greeks Had A Word For It!

Has it been your experience, as English teachers used to tell us, that once you've looked up a new word and become reasonably familiar with it you'll start seeing it everywhere? I was sure that was the way of it until six or eight months ago when I began seeing everywhere a word that was not only unfamiliar but stayed that way; neither home nor office dictionaries included it.

Charisma, the word is, and it remained Greek to me for the best of reasons (It is Greek!) until this department fell fortunate heir to the new Random House dictionary and the definition I'd been looking for: Charisma — a divinely conferred gift or power; that special spiritual power or personal quality that gives an individual influence or authority over large numbers of people.

Before then, however, I'd got my first inkling concerning this special magic of personal chemistry, this effortless gift for bowling people over, this magnetic quality one is born with or doesn't have, when Eric Sevareid described John F. Kennedy as our most charismatic president. And if this charisma thing is what I think it is, Mr. Sevareid is himself the second most charismatic news man on my list.

Murrow First

A Greensboro native, the late Edward R. Murrow, is first. He's likely first on yours, too, if you know the story of the Ed-Murrow-Is-Not-God Club. When Mr. Murrow was placed in charge of CBS news, some of the young men at the network organized the club, being fearful that all the good jobs would go to "Ed Murrow's boys," the distinguished corps of reporters (one of them Sevareid) he had whipped together for war coverage. They disbanded when Murrow, upon hearing of it, asked to join!

Charisma continues so much the "in" word, you can liven any lagging conversation by tossing in the question, "What is charisma?" or "Who has charisma?" Just don't expect to settle anything. Any discussion is apt to begin with what it is not; there seems to be general agreement that this vital force called charisma is in no part dependent on sex appeal, beauty, talent or even "style." Also, a person struggling to explain why he is sure somebody has it usually winds up pairing a have with a have-not: Julie Andrews has it, Zsa Zsa Gabor doesn't; Fred Astaire has it, Ronald Reagan doesn't; Richard Burton has it, Elizabeth Taylor doesn't, etc.

It's these comparisons, calling as they do for assent or dissent, that make for lively conversation, although sometimes I don't bother to argue. Why pay attention to a celebrity whose opinion is nothing but balderdash? Who says no woman has charisma! How can he explain why certain women — Cleopatra of Egypt, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Elizabeth I of England, Catherine II of Russia — made so much impact on history if they didn't have the "personal quality that gives . . . authority over large numbers"?

Besides, when women agree another woman has charisma, I say she has it, and as many women as men exclaimed of Marie Meloney (who is near the top of my list), "Dieu! But that woman has charm." Mrs. Meloney, editor of This Week Magazine at the time it was a New York Herald Tribune supplement, was a fair example, I suppose, of what charisma is not. She was neither young nor pretty. In fact, when I knew her she was slightly crippled from an earlier fall into an open elevator shaft in the building of a magazine she was editing. Yet I never knew anybody (don't ask me why) who didn't find her indescribably attractive.

Bowled Over

Then, much later, there was this woman who bowled me (another woman) over at first sight as she does everybody else. She is, I think, the ugliest person I ever saw, but that's something nobody remembers over five minutes. She is also the richest, although I didn't know that until the son of her second marriage (into the English nobility) came to visit.

The young lord told a story that is not entirely unfamiliar: the saga of a lonely little rich girl who never had a friend she was sure liked her for herself and became so rebellious against "bodyguards" that she up and eloped with the chauffeur who had been hired to protect her from fortune hunters! He was husband number one.

She hadn't done any better on the third try (to the captain of her father's yacht) as far as I could see, but by the time I realized I couldn't stand the sight of him I had already succumbed to the warmth and naturalness of his homely, middle-aged wife.

Her son didn't say anything about how the mixed-up rich kid came to recognize her "divinely conferred power," probably because it hasn't happened yet. If you ask me, that's why it works so well. The more I discover about charisma, the more I become convinced that its chief ingredient is unselfconsciousness.

17 March Sunday Times

Great reporter

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, The Broadcasts of Edward R Murrow 1938-1961. Edited with an introduction by Edward Bliss Jr with a foreword by Harold Macmillan/Macmillan 36s

JEREMY ISAACS

IF JOURNALISM is writing in the sand, someone has said, broadcast journalism is writing in the wind. Yet here is a collection of broadcast pieces deservedly between hard covers and speaking still, even to someone too young to feel the sense of personal debt to the author of which Harold Macmillan writes in his foreword.

Edward R. Murrow came to England first as a student in 1930. He found us "slow, indifferent, exceedingly complacent, offensively class-conscious, lacking in vigour and purpose." But something, he was sure, escaped him. He came back to see the war through from London, and to tell America before it was over that we had "lived a life, not an apology." Murrow's radio reports from Europe through the war made his reputation, and form by far the best part of this book.

Murrow was a first-rate reporter, telling what he saw and heard in plain measured language. He had no great gift for phrase, and no taste for purple or personalised heroics.

But to the journalist's eye for detail Murrow added a sense of the social changes the war was forcing in Britain, and a vision of the world role America must fulfil. Murrow spoke always as an American who had been away from home, aware that fat cats are not loved by the lean, wanting his countrymen to see themselves as others saw them, eager that the United States should willingly shoulder the burdens of leadership in the free world.

He believed too that America's ultimate strength lay not in military might but in the force of example, and particularly in respect shown for the due process of law. Again and again in these pages he returns to that position; whether arguing that Hollywood Reds were entitled to dissent, that Congressman Leo Isaacson should have a passport, that McCarthy had overstepped the mark in the case of General Zwicker, or even that the Rosenbergs should *not* be reprieved, Murrow took his stand firmly on the constitution, and the principle of a fair trial.

Murrow, together with Fred Friendly, was responsible for three classic television broadcasts on McCarthyism. Only a brief excerpt from one appears here. Murrow and Friendly used the Senator's own words to destroy him. In any event the book relies almost entirely on radio because, the editor explains, "unlike television where words are tied to pictures, radio scripts are written to stand by themselves." Stand these do, and in them an authentic American liberal voice can still be heard; though there is nothing in this volume to do more than hint at the pressures to which Murrow was subject from sponsors, network bosses, and the columns of the far Right.

Murrow believed in objective and responsible reporting. He also knew that all arguments are not equal and that sometimes, as after "Harvest of Shame," a devastating C B S film about migrant workers, "no reporter with a conscience could avoid letting the viewer know how he felt."

I suspect it is partly because British broadcasting is unwilling to grant the commentator that right that we have thrown up no one to compare with him. It's certainly because he knew how to exercise it that Murrow's broadcasts are still worth reading today.

STEADY AS YOU GO

In Search of Light. By Ed Murrow. *Macmillan*. 36s.

In the nineteen fifties Ed Murrow gave a memorable series of broadcast reports called: "See It Now." These were television appearances, yet that same title could justifiably be used for the pictureless radio broadcasts which made him famous in the preceeding decade; for Murrow's distinctive gift was to convey, by the spoken word, the actual experience of events.

This sense of actuality is often missing from the best memoirs or diaries. When we are fully satisfied by vivid description or sagacious inference, the reader is still left wondering what it really felt like at the time. It is this element of experience, the sensation of "see it now," or feel it now, which fades soonest from our recollection of momentous events. The excerpts from Murrow's broadcasts published in this book do more to recover that lost sense of immediacy than any scrapbook of newspaper clippings or sequence of old newsreels.

His aim was a different one from that of the historian, diarist, or newspaper reporter. The words he used had to make their effect not by being read next day in print but there and then, for an audience of listeners expecting the excitement of an eyewitness account. The radio reporter of historic events must gain the attention of the audience by his opening words, and he must hold it from start to finish. If the events described are momentous, each sentence must match the expectancy of the listener. At a time of crisis or tension—Munich, Dunkirk or the Nixon-Kennedy election—the ear resents the merely repetitious or the otiose. It was on occasions such as these, when the listener was feeling that he had, in Roosevelt's phrase, a "rendezvous with destiny," that Murrow was at his best.

His pre-eminence as a broadcaster on current events was freely acknowledged in America and Britain, yet he has had few imitators in America and none in this country. In Britain we have cherished the interviewer, the professional needler of men who shape our destinies, the Days, the Frosts, the Muggeridges; but we have devalued the broadcasting reporter. We have done so by diminishing his personal authority to a point where, though he is not anonymous, it scarcely matters to us who he is. Unlike the interviewer, anxious always to make the most of his personal qualities, the reporter or commentator on current affairs speaks merely as a representative unit of Organisation Man.

Murrow gained the ascendancy, which he kept all through his career, not by technique but by personal qualities and beliefs that can be appreciated now in retrospect more thoroughly than at the time he was broadcasting. He believed in the Western virtues of "freedom, independence, human dignity and the right of dissent." Towards the end of his life he did not hesitate to use his position of prestige to warn the American people that these virtues might be lost by a failure to exemplify them in action. "The real question is," he said, "whether we, as a free people, care more for our own security than the dictators care for theirs." "What we do here in this country—the example we set—will in the end of the day determine the terms of our bargain with destiny." ". . . The traditional virtues—thrift, honesty, and belief in God—are as essential to the country as they were when Eisenhower was a boy here."

This sort of talk by public men, where the civic virtues are identified with Christian precept, is out of fashion now; and in this sense the span of Murrow's broadcasts, '38-'61, may mark the completion of a period. But what cannot grow out of date is Murrow's grasp of power politics in action. His aphorisms, moral or prudential, are firmly grounded upon military and political realities. He looks out upon the dangers of our world with the mind of a statesman, but also with the eye of a bomber pilot. He was on easy terms with both sorts of men. What gives the book its unique distinction is the re-enactment of the immediate past, presented to us by a man who made from his own observation a personal amalgam of principle and power in action.

Of King George VI, at his death, Murrow said: "He had that quality that the British admire in horses, birds, dogs and monarchs—he was steady." Murrow, too, was steady.

HARMAN GRISEWOOD

The Tablet 30 J 68.

DURRANT'S

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Memoirs

COMMUNICATORS

KINGSLEY MARTIN: *Editor.* A Second Volume of Autobiography, 1931-45. 340pp. Hutchinson. £2 2s.

In Search of Light. The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss Jr. Foreword by Harold Macmillan. 304pp. Macmillan. 36s.

JIMMY BRESLIN: *The World of Jimmy Breslin.* Annotated by James G. Bellows and Richard C. Wald. 282pp. Hutchinson. 35s.

Rarely have British intellectuals known such togetherness as they enjoyed during the 1930s, or been sustained by so unifying a house journal. When Mr. Kingsley Martin came down from the north and found himself editor of the *New Statesman* he had come into his own. They throve on each other: as father-figure to an ever-growing family of like-minded readers, predictable if not always consistent in their attitudes to a world that seemed to be bent on betraying their sanest ideals, he was indeed presiding (as he puts it in this second volume of autobiography) over "the intellectual and moral conflicts of a generation".

But the conflict was rarely internal: it was with the barbarians on the other side of the turnstile, and the physical conflict to which it inevitably pointed came, after this decade of intellectual and moral agonizing, almost as a relief. This self-revealing book helps one to see why Mr. Martin was so successful in both forming and reflecting these characteristic attitudes. He was at once a kind of born *Statesman* reader writ large and a brilliant technical editor, endowed with the toughness of emotional fibre necessary to enable a man to keep an unflinching eye, week after deplorable week, on the horrors and duplicities of a darkening world which was clearly hell-bent on letting the *Statesman* down.

Some of the themes go on and on, intensifying like a migraine. Yet even now few readers will feel disposed to skip any of the long correspondence with Maynard Keynes over the best—or rather, as this and all else seemed to have boiled down to by 1938, the least hopeless—way of tackling the Czechoslovakia crisis. The conversations with Lloyd George are equally compulsive. Yet high thinking, blunt talking and big names were not enough. The author has a constant urge for anecdote, and there are times when it shows an off-surrealist touch. "Margery Fry and the Chinese Ambassador were both sleeping on mattresses under the stairs as a fire-bomb fell next door and started a wonderful blaze." He was the sort of columnist who is also a true diarist, and as a communicator he was so exactly attuned that he gives the impression not just of a man thinking aloud but of one whose thought-processes appear to be automatically set up in type as they form.

Yet although he is generous in self-quotation, we hardly get from Mr. Martin the shivers from the near past, the sense of time marching back across minefields laid for the future, that the late Ed Murrow provides in his collected broadcasts. The two men cover a certain amount of common ground. Both dived under their desks from time to time when the Germans were raiding London. Yet it is the more pedestrian American who has greater appeal to the contemporary hindsight, and not simply because he paid us the compliment of sharing our bombs, both at the receiving and the delivery end. It is not because of but rather in spite of this special relationship that we tune in to these old but far from dead broadcasts. There are chilling recognition points along time's retreat.

In 1951, for instance, we meet a Senator Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, warning whoever (beside Murrow) might then have been listening that he could "foresee a time when we will decide we have had enough of indecisive fighting, of battles without victories". This will sound ironical as well as alarming now. What Senator Johnson was saying then was that the American people would get impatient with "those who plot the destruction of our civilization" and would demand a showdown. Whatever the senator might think, Murrow himself was always aware that such an American victory would be small joy to European allies who would never survive it. But the world-wide conspiracy theory was deeply embedded in the minds of brave if stupid men, and almost Murrow's last word to his fellow-countrymen was that they must get rid of the idea that all who criticize the United States are communists. Turning the Murrow time-knob, we next hear his country's alarm over MacArthur's call to extend the Korean fighting, and are reminded that the general was relieved of his command in the interests of subordinating military to civil authority. And there was another Senator McCarthy in those years—one to be fought, and Murrow fought him. These characters are dead but not extinct. It still seems a good thing to have Murrow on our side.

The Jimmy Breslin pieces were written for the *New York Herald Tribune* and are here bravely annotated by his former editor and managing editor. This columnist is in a sense nearer to Martin than Murrow, though in his fashion he too seeks objectivity. He chases it by way of a vivid exploitation of personality, his own and other people's, which puts him at the opposite end of the journalistic pole from the poker-faced teamwork cult of the moment. Some of his do-it-yourself depth reporting is brilliant, and the Pinteresque dialogue in a London pub at the time of Churchill's funeral—an exotic setting for Breslin if ever there was one—gives an eloquent glimpse of his technique. There is a subdued ferocity about his lightest work, though he frequently shows that he can be as playful and amusing as a polar bear.

The Economist

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In Search of Light

The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow, 1938-61

Edited by Edward Bliss

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MACMILLAN

 NY Times - Oct 23 1966

Murrow's War Years

By THOMAS LASK

THE written word, says a Latin proverb, remains. At least that is the wistful hope of those who put pen to paper, though they know that chances for survival in the enormous sea of ink is virtually nonexistent. How much worse is it then for those who deal in the spoken word, especially reporters, the most expendable in that group? Theater performances, readings, the statements of the great men of our time are being increasingly preserved on records, but the radio reporter has his minute on the air and disappears.

Therefore, Columbia Records, in issuing in album form, **Edward R. Murrow, Volume One: The War Years,** might seem to be performing a simple act of piety and justice (2 disks, 02L 332). In cold fact it is doing a great deal more. For these war reports from London are among the most moving and vivid accounts of World War II that this listener has encountered anywhere in any medium. Time has not diminished their impact; on the contrary they recall a greatness too easily forgotten.

The Murrow Style

They cover the war from the beginning, with the evacuation of school children from London, to VE Day in Picadilly. They are marked by what we later came to know as Murrow's individual style: clipped, spare, impersonal, exact in detail. He had a seeing eye and he tried always to get the listener into the scene before him. The adjectives in his account were functional; he did not tell you how to feel. Even when he had to make reference to himself, it was so coldly done that he might have been speaking of a third person. He never tried to overwhelm the event by his own account. Though his stories were sharp in chronicling small matters, his style made the listener sense that there was something in these enormous events best left to the imagination.

He had an instinct for the right scale. And at least two of the stories contained here, a bombing run over Berlin and a picture of Buchenwald shortly after liberation, are faultless. To praise this album is as unnecessary as it would be inadequate. But there will be unnumbered newspapermen who, hearing these accounts, will wish they had been there and had written them.

A Memorial

The **Irish Uprising 1916-1922** resembles in format Columbia's earlier "John F. Kennedy—As I Remember Him." It too consists of a book with text and photographs, and two single disks (32-B5-0001). It is designed to memorialize the fiftieth anniversary of the abortive Easter Uprising in Dublin in 1916, when a handful of Irish republicans rose against British rule, were decimated and the leaders executed, but which sparked at long last the move to independence.

Although Britain was at war, and felt the action of the men of the uprising was traitorous, and while at the time the general public of Dublin and elsewhere was apathetic, the action of the British in executing the leaders of the revolt was an unbelievably blind and bloody act.

Less Successful

The album, through the printed word, the photograph and the human voice, recalls those days. From the point of view of the recordings only, which is the province of this column, it is a far less successful effort than the Kennedy work. Those speakers brought a view of the President that could not be duplicated in print. In this album, in spite of the voices of Eamon de Valera, Sean T. O'Kelly and others close to the events, most of the accounts are once-removed and exceedingly brief. Too much of the disks is devoted to Irish songs sung by the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem. They are catchy, sad or stirring, but they are not, except in a minor way, the substance of history. The total package is admirable and the pictures fascinating, but the recordings are the weakest part of the deal.

Audio Fidelity's **Jacqueline Kennedy** (AFLP 703) is a caricature of the chic and cultivated lady we knew as President Kennedy's wife. With a cliché-ridden text that tells us nothing new, and saccharine background music, the whole business sounds like a soap opera out of control.

History in different forms is also the subject of two Folkways offerings. **Berkeley Teach-In: Vietnam** (2 disks FD 5765) is a transcript from some of the major speeches made during a sit-in on the California campus on May 21-22, 1965. The 14 speakers include Staughton Lynd, I. F. Stone, Norman Mailer and Senator Ernest Gruening. Although most of the speakers were critical of American policy in Vietnam, one defended it—a talk listened to without interruption. The album is a capsule exhibit of community action taken on campus and not alone at Berkeley.

The Negro Woman (FH 5523), is made up of quotations and statements from the writings of seven Negro women who left an impress on their people. It has been compiled by Jean M. Brandon and is read by Dorothy Washington in a slightly elocutionist and stiffish way.

MN

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MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS
MANCHESTER

ISSUE DATED 14 MAR 1968

WATCHER on the SIDELINES

By Frank Singleton

GREAT reputations made by performers in mass media quickly fade and die. One who deserves to have his contribution remembered longer than most was Ed Murrow, perhaps the greatest commentator of our time—or those of us whose time included the last war.

I had the privilege of working with him as a colleague and after 20 years his powerful, gentle personality, more than charming, strangely compelling, impressive, is as vivid in memory as ever.

An American whose job was to broadcast home his accounts of the island scene, he had the advantage of the detachment of the stranger within our gates. His own sympathies, so warmly with us, made him instinctively understanding in a remarkable way. He became as famous over here as in America or among the millions of listeners all over the world who came to rely on Murrow for an unbiased and thoughtful interpretation of contemporary history.

INTEGRITY

Today a collection of his broadcasts of over a quarter of a century from the nervous days of 1938 to the optimism of 1961 and John F Kennedy's New Frontier, the book is called **In Search of Light** and the keynote is integrity and wisdom.

Here are some of his best known broadcasts, most worthy to last. They bring history alive with startling immediacy. Hitler overwhelms Austria; Londoners—and Murrow himself—survive the dark days of the Blitz; the United Nations fight in Korea; and in America Senator Joseph McCarthy whips up a witch-hunt, of which Murrow was among the few courageous opponents.

Here is the essence of Murrow's pilosophy as it emerges in what he had to say to a generation of Americans in the most revolutionary quarter century in the history of man. These were years that saw the bloodiest war ever fought, race suicide without parallel, worldwide ideological warfare, the end of Western Colonialism.

TURBULENCE

They saw Africa's emergence, the founding of the United Nations, the Communist takeover in China, birth of the atomic age and the first rocket probes of outer space. The United States scrapped its traditional policy of isolationism in peacetime; it strove to adapt to the Negro revolution; McCarthyism imperilled freedom of the individual through fear.

Contemplating the turbulence of this period, Murrow said: "I have lived through its as a reporter and can scarcely credit it."

Another chronicler of the times, of a very different type, presents herself in an autobiography which she calls **Steppes to Fleet Street.**

Grandfather was a poor glazier from Minsk who brought his family to Birmingham. For a few years Olga Franklin's father was prosperous and she went to school with Godfrey Winn and Lady Docker. There must have been some consolation when his fortunes slumped and out of the rut of life in a dull Midland city she emerged into what has turned out to be an exhilarating life.

DOGSBODY

The war gave her the chance of realising her ambition, to become a journalist—initially general dogsbody at Reuter's, then a minor reporter on the *Oxford Mail*, and the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle*.

And at last the big chance in Fleet Street, on the day that Warsaw was liberated, and she was the only person around who had known the city at first hand. Thereafter she became a much by-lined journalist.

Eventually it was as a "stunt girl" that her paper, the *Daily Mail*, used her most. Reluctantly, she became anything that her editors dreamed up: from waitress to policewoman; all-night lorry driver's all-night mate, to sewing lady in a royal couture house.

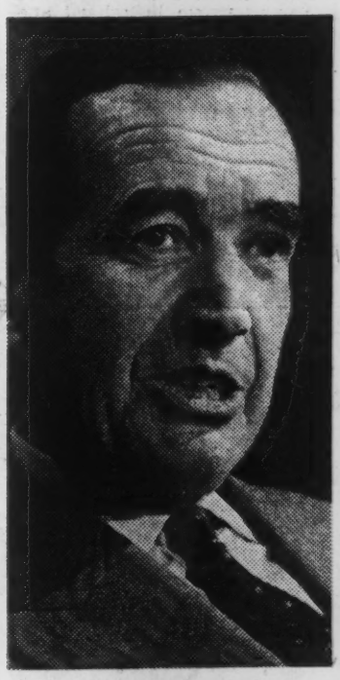
She has pursued Princess Grace of Monaco, visited ex-King Zog of Albania, been the guest of a sheikh in Beirut, raced her own greyhound at Harringay, dug a hole in the road on the M.1. Now and then she has had hysterics.

Once or twice she has said no. And she has arrived at the conclusion that journalism isn't what it was cracked up to be; the going can be too rough.

In **Sir Philip Sidney, the Shepherd Knight,** Roger Howell, an associate professor of history at Bowdoin College, Maine, has written a fascinating biography of Sir Philip Sidney, the Elizabethan poet, scholar and soldier.

Sideny was not just a chivalrous hero; he was to many the archetype of the hero, and he sought to make his own life and works a serious representation of this ideal, which was perpetuated by his friends after his death.

What Sidney and his circle added to the tradition of chivalry was the element of active Protestantism. And here the shepherd was no doubt a useful symbol. It had religious overtones with its echoes of the Good Shepherd.



ED MURROW

STAR RATING

★★★★ **IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow 1938 - 61 (Macmillan, 36s).**
Broadcasts of perhaps the best of all commentators.

★★★ **STEPPES TO FLEET STREET. Autobiography by Olga Franklin (Gollancz, 35s).**
A lively one among those of whom Kipling says they "have sold their heart to the old black art we call the daily press."

★★ **SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, the Shepherd Knight, by Roger Howell (Hutchinson, 50s).**
Interesting biograph of Philip, the Shepherd Knight, who symbolised much of what Elizabethan England was all about.

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UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA PRESS Philadelphia

White Man, White Mind

by C. Vann Woodward

W. J. Cash was a one-book man, but that book, *The Mind of the South,* has gained the status of a minor classic. Since its publication in 1941 its influence and prestige have mounted cumulatively until it occupies a virtually unchallenged popularity. It has long been the first and often the only book of a historical nature that visiting journalists, pundits, and other authorities on the contemporary South read to fill them in on background. It is cited, quoted, paraphrased, and plagiarized so regularly as to have practically entered the public domain. Popular writers regularly recapitulate its formulas, often unknowingly, as part of the received wisdom, and several generations of college students have gratefully discovered in Cash a relief from textbook prose and an illusion that they had painlessly got on top of Southern history.

W. J. Cash: Southern Prophet
A Biography and Reader
by Joseph L. Morrison
(Knopf; $6.95)

In addition to its merits of insight and fresh perception, Cash's *Mind* has attributes of another sort that help account for its appeal – especially to the young and to the non-Southerner. Here was a man who was obviously not putting them on or taking them in. Undergraduates saw in him one man over thirty they could trust, and non-Southerners found a Southerner who "talked sense." He dealt summarily and impiously with regional pieties and pretenses, and no one could have been more offhanded in dismissing romantic folderol about aristocracy, agrarian fantasies, plantation legends, and white supremacy. His book was the perfect foil for the contemporary novel, *Gone With the Wind.* Cash's idol and model was H. L. Mencken. In his book he toned down and smoothed up the more raffish Menckenisms. "Blackamoors" and "coons" become "Negroes," and the prose often achieves dignity and elegance. But the mood remains essentially Menckenian. The category of historiography to which the *Mind* belongs is the same one occupied by the works of the 1920's that "exposed" the Puritans of New England. As history it is really about that dated.

Suspicious non-Southerners found further reassurance in Cash's maintenance of an attitude that, at least by New Deal standards, passed as impeccably liberal. He was friendly to organized labor, maintained a kindly tolerance toward the Negro, deplored the troglodyte industrialists of the time, and plumped for New Deal reforms. More than that, Cash struck powerful blows at lynching and all varieties of inhumanity, injustice, oppression, and brutality. Then, in addition to the virtues of "correctness," he undoubtedly possessed gifts as a phrase maker. One thinks of his "proto-Dorians," his "hell-of-a-fellow complex," his "lily-pure maid of Astolat," and his *aperçus* about Southern womanhood, paternalism, and demagogues. Surely our common stock of perceptions is the richer for them.

Cash is secure in the credit he deserves for all these contributions, but a reassessment of his history is long overdue. That task would take space unavailable here and must be postponed. In the meantime some of his limitations should be noted. Cash's "South" was the Appalachian foothills that stretch northward from his native Gaffney, S. C., through Charlotte, N. C., his home as an adult, and on up. In the hard-bitten thirties this subregion of small-town industries and plain folk came belatedly to flower in a harsh depression climate. Thomas Wolfe, of Asheville, was its poet, James Agee of Knoxville its reporter, and Jack Cash of Charlotte its historian. Theirs was a hard-scrabble South, especially in the thirties, when the whole South was pretty much hard-scrabble. Cash knew nothing firsthand of the Tidewater, the Delta, the Gulf, the Blue Grass, or the Trans-Mississippi South. But the hill country had heard quite enough of the pretensions and poses of folk from those remote and high-living parts, and Cash figured it was time to let them

have an unbiased history of the South from the hillbilly point of view. He had little time for aristocrats, planters, and slaveholders. His "basic Southerner," his "Man at the Center" was a hillbilly – and no one from Tidewater, Delta, or Blue Grass need apply.

If Cash's "South" has geographical limitations, it also has historical blind spots. In seven pages he swoops through the first two centuries of Southern history, and by page ten we are knee-deep in Jacksonians and cotton snobs. The book is really about the period from the 1830's to the 1930's, and space is very unevenly distributed at that. The Old South gets short shrift. The Civil War is over a quarter of the way through and the 1920's and 1930's get nearly half the book. A lopsided geography and chronology are complicated by a skewed interpretation that arises from a devotion to some highly tendentious hypotheses. Of these the basic ones are (1) insistence on an overriding consensus of Southern whites and (2) the fundamental continuity of Southern history. Consensus plays down conflict and obscures profound internal cleavages over Secession, Reconstruction, and Populism and important differences between classes as well as between conservatives, liberals, and radicals. Consensus on race is overplayed. Insistence on continuity blurs one of the distinctively un-American traits of Southern history – its *dis*continuity. On the smooth rhetoric of "proto-Dorian" consensus, the Southern mind slides over Secession, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction, and industrial revolution without altering its course, unchanged and unchangeable. It would take a lot of printers' ink to straighten out the resulting distortions.

In Cash's *Mind*, Negroes are left virtually mindless. He had a perfect right to confine his subject to the whites, of course. But in view of the enormous impact slavery had on the mind of both whites and blacks, he cannot be excused for brushing over the Peculiar Institution as lightly as he did. The few pages he does give the subject are illuminating, but they are wholly disproportionate to the importance slavery had for millions of people of both races and their prosperity.

The tragic theme was simply not Jack Cash's dish. Perhaps that was the ex-

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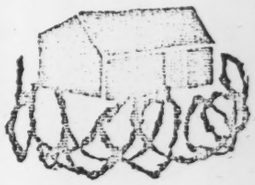

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planation for the block he had about William Faulkner, all of whose important novels appeared before Cash's death. He was capable of speaking of "the Faulkner-Caldwell pattern," of writing of Wolfe that Faulkner was not "remotely his equal," of complaining that the Mississippian neglected "social forces," and of contending that the creator of Charles Bon and Joe Christmas and Lucas Beauchamp had fallen for the myth of the happy Negro.

Joseph Morrison's book on Cash is the occasion rather than the inspiration for these reflections, for it shares none of the exceptions taken to Cash's history and interpretation and undertakes no critical reappraisal of his work. To Morrison, Cash's role was "truly prophetic," his work "original historical writing of the highest order." The biography is a labor of love conducted with scrupulous thoroughness and exhaustiveness. It tells us all we need to know (and perhaps a little more) about the obscure struggles of this modest, neurotic, but rather appealing and courageous writer. It was a sad and pathetically short life, gladdened at the end by a happy marriage and a brief literary acclaim and then ended quickly by suicide. On the circumstances of the suicide, Morrison has gone to great pains to collect all the evidence, including clinical and expert medical testimony. He describes a terrifying onset of paranoia at the very end but believes, without conclusive evidence, that the illness was "toxic rather than psychic." The "Reader" part of the volume, nearly half of it, reprints fugitive pieces that add nothing to Cash's reputation but provide some biographical insights. The much needed critical reevaluation of *The Mind of the South* remains to be done.

The Man of Many Ways

by Rolfe Humphries

An embarrassment of riches! With Mr. Lattimore's new translation we have, for the second time in a decade, a fine translation of *The Odyssey;* the earlier work was that done by another excellent poet, Robert Fitzgerald. What do we do now? Get Mr. Fitzgerald to translate *The Iliad,* I guess; then we can have all the students buy all four books for their courses in Humanities

The Odyssey of Homer
translated by Richmond Lattimore
(Harper & Row; $8.95)

I, or the Great Books seminar, be fair to both translators, double royalties and profit to publishers, and help the scholars by establishing in this way coordinates on Homer, on *The Iliad,* on *The Odyssey.* For what is there to choose, really, between Lattimore's

. . . and there is the place where his fruit trees are grown tall and flourishing
pear trees and pomegranate trees and apple trees with their shining
fruit, and the sweet fig trees and the flourishing olive.
Never is the fruit spoiled on these, never does it give out,
neither in winter time nor summer, but always the West Wind
blowing on the fruits brings some to ripeness while he starts others.
Pear matures on pear in that place, apple upon apple,
grape cluster on grape cluster, fig upon fig. . . .
and there two springs distribute water, one through all the garden
space, and one on the other side jets out by the courtyard
door and the lofty house, where townspeople come for their water

and Fitzgerald's

To left and right, outside, he saw an orchard
closed by a pale – four spacious acres planted
with trees to bloom or weighted down for picking:
pear trees, pomegranates, brilliant apples,
luscious figs and olives ripe and dark.

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THE ECONOMIST
25, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
ISSUE DATED 8 JUN 1968

In Search of Light: *The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961*
Edited by Edward Bliss.
Macmillan. 316 pages. 36s.

"What will America do?" That is what Ed Murrow found the English asking when he came to start his famous wartime broadcasts from here to his country. For the rest of his life this was for him the first question. He was not an apologist or advocate, but a reporter —"trying to find and analyse the news." But he was such a good reporter, his inquiring antennae received the signals so well, that his broadcasts spell out a man of judgment and principle, as well as courage and integrity—whether he is talking about the war from the Blitz to Buchenwald and the Bomb, or about the peace from Marshall, McCarthy and MacArthur to Korea and Kennedy.

All the time his concern is that his country shall comport itself well, in the world and at home. His reporter's knack puts his finger presciently on key things: the myth of America's unique technological know-how; the power of guerrilla warfare; the limits of modern force against Asian peasants; the error, in America, of confusing dissent with disloyalty. He is no appeaser of Communist takeovers. America has to do its duty. But always he comes back to manners, morals and minds, to tolerance and magnanimity. "Our example may be more important than our dollars."

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GUARDIAN JOURNAL
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ISSUE DATED 27 MAR 1968

In Search of Light, by Ed Murrow (Macmillan, 36s.).

From the grim thirties, when Hitler menaced the free world, to the optimistic days of Kennedy's New Frontier, which now itself seems so remote, millions were guided by the commentaries of the well-loved American, Edward R. Murrow. This collection of some of his best-known broadcasts brings history to life in a manner which always holds the attention, and is often startling.

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Hitler's miscalculations

JAMES V. COMPTON: The Swastika and the Eagle (42s. Bodley Head). SAUL FRIEDLANDER: Prelude to Downfall. (42s. Chatto & Windus).

Germany's fate was sealed in the First World War when the United States intervened. Why did Hitler invite the same fate in 1941 by declaring war on the U.S.? This declaration, as Dr James Compton remarks, has never been satisfactorily explained. As it happens, two books on this theme appear almost at the same time, and both writers have gone to the German archives and other sources in order to trace Hitler's relations with America and what effect the possibility of American hostility had on his war plans.

Hitler was not well informed about the U.S. or deeply interested in it, apart from its technological achievements. German diplomats supplied accurate assessments of American affairs, but the Fuhrer was apt to distrust his official advisers. He relied on more casual, informal sources. He was well aware of America's material strength, but for various reasons his policy was not greatly influenced by the thought of American reactions.

America was mixed racially, and a democracy, so that the Fuhrer felt some contempt for it as a country lacking dynamic leadership and racial purity. American isolationism appeared to be strong, despite Roosevelt's sympathy with the Western democracies, and his policy of all aid short of war. Besides, in Hitler's eyes America was ill prepared for war, and he expected a quick victory over Russia would banish the danger of American intervention.

Hitler's calculations turned out to be wrong in the case of Russia, though even then he might have hesitated to add the U.S. to his enemies. he invited the Japanese to attack America, although he strictly ordered his naval commanders to avoid any provocative action in the Atlantic. Perhaps Japan needed no instigation, and war between the U.S. and Germany might have been inevitable. Hitler's attitude to the U.S. was not unrealistic, but he was plainly more at home with plans for land warfare than with the role of sea power.

Hitler miscalculated about Russia's strength and also about the imminence of U.S. entry into the war. Saul Friedlander and Dr Cowan describe the build-up of tension between Germany and the U.S. from 1939 to 1941, the impact on America of the Jewish persecution in Germany, Roosevelt's efforts to help the democracies and Hitler's failure to foresee the consequences of American intervention or, indeed, to see the war as a strategic whole.

"The war with America," Hitler said shortly before defeat, "is a tragedy; illogical, devoid of fundamental reality." But it was the result of his own erratic judgment.

FORREST C. POGUE: George C. Marshall. Ordeal and Hope. (50s. MacGibbon & Kee).

General Marshall became Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army on the day Hitler invaded Poland. The second instalment of his biography describes his efforts to prepare the U.S. forces for war, though Congress and public opinion hoped this would be avoided. Marshall himself had serious reservations till the fall of 1941 about the wisdom of America's entry.

Pearl Harbour and Hitler's declaration of war solved all doubts, and for the next year Marshall directed the expansion of the Army and agreed with Roosevelt's policy of putting the European theatre of war before the Pacific. By the end of 1942, the finishing point of this volume, the Americans were in North Africa, and the work of a great staff officer, reviewed here in detail, was beginning to bear fruit.

EDWARD R. MURROW: In Search of Light. (36s. Macmillan).

Ed Murrow's first broadcast was an eye-witness account of Hitler's entry into Vienna in 1938. He soon established himself as an incomparable radio reporter, his broadcasts to America from London at the time of the blitz being particularly memorable. This selection from his 5000 broadcasts ends with the inauguration of President Kennedy.

Broadcasts are normally as ephemeral as the day's newspaper, but Murrow's stand up well. What a courageous, liberal commentator had to say about U.S. and international affairs, especially about the egregious Joseph McCarthy, is of abiding interest. Edward Bliss, the editor, contributes a vivid personal note on Murrow.

San Francisco CHRONICLE June 16, 1967

BOOKS

Non-fiction

Tribute to a master craftsman

In Search of Light, the Broadcasts of Ed Murrow 1938-61 (Macmillan 36s.).

A journalist extolling a journalist may sound suspiciously like special pleading. But with only three months of the New Year gone, I can say confidently that this book will be one of my top choices for 1968.

One hears so many charges of sensationalism levelled against the press, charges of angling for effect. But here one has the deceptive simplicity of a master of his craft. Ed Murrow, that great American reporter, whose opening phrase "This is London" prefaced so many broadcasts from war-time Britain.

Murrow, the man who shared the risks. His account of a bombing raid on Berlin, in which he took part, is memorable for its starkness.

There are few wasted words here. It is an American style without American brashness, an English style without self-conscious reserve.

Some of these broadcasts were made 30 years ago. Today they still come alive, a model of penetrating observation.

Murrow, who died in 1965, was one of the courageous opponents of McCarthy's Communist witch-hunt.

This collection is an outstanding tribute to a man who was unquestionably one of the great journalists of this century.

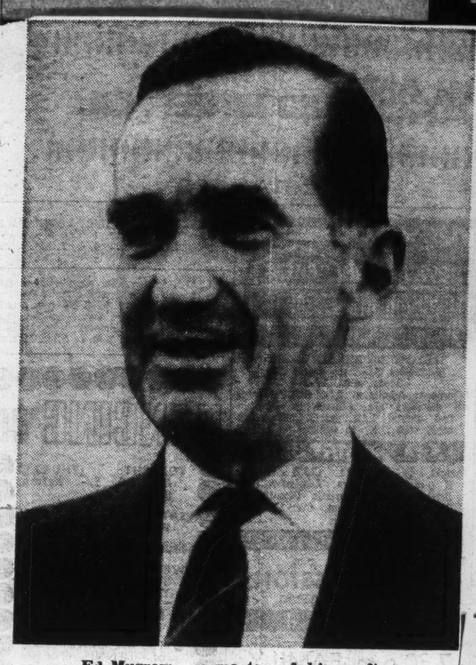
Adaptable

NO MATTER how often they are written off, the aristocracy, unlike the drowning man, still manage to come up.

But, of course, the aristocracy, like so many British institutions, possess that national characteristic of adaptability.

After the Conquest essential qualifications of an aristocrat were military prowess and aggressiveness.

Later, in Tudor times, the idea of the elite was that of landed gentlemen, the ownership of an estate, and some sense of public service.



Ed Murrow . . . master of his craft.

DURRANT'S
DURRANT HOUSE
HERBAL HILL
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01-278 1733
THE GLASGOW HERALD
GLASGOW
ISSUE DATED 6 APR 1968

Britain's maquis?

THE LAST DITCH. By David Lampe. 36s: Cassell.
IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow, 1938-61. 36s: Macmillan.

By JAMES HOLBURN

TO this day few people are aware of the war-time goings on at Melville House, Ladybank, Fife.

This was the headquarters for Scotland of the Auxiliary Units, Home Guard, which were to have functioned as the Resistance Movement of an occupied Britain. The whole country was "seeded," as Mr Lampe puts it, with their cells. Their organisation, training, equipment, and preparations, linked with the names of General Gubbins, Peter Fleming, Eustace Maxwell, and others, are described for the first time in Mr Lampe's intriguing book.

They were volunteers of all ages and all sorts. Without doubt, the need arising, they would have shown high efficiency at killing and sabotage by stealth; but for all the ingenuity of the hideouts Mr Lampe tells us about one fears that behind German lines most of them would not have survived very long. Perhaps enough would, in some parts of the country anyway, to play a vital part in eventual liberation. One can't say. Much would have depended on the military strength which the Germans could have spared for the occupation of Britain.

But meanwhile German reprisals, including the execution of hostages, might have driven many British into co-operating with them to put down the Resistance. Again, who knows? The German plans for the government of Britain given by Mr Lampe would have made life scarcely worth living for anyone.

The Gestapo's list of Britons who were to be arrested, reproduced in full by the author, includes the late R. T. Clark, for many years a member of "The Glasgow Herald" editorial staff, and a great diversity of others eminent in most fields of the national life. They were not necessarily to be liquidated, but as their fate would have been in the hands, largely, of one Dr Franz Alfred Six, who was to have been head of the Gestapo team in Britain, many, no doubt, would have been.

✦ ✦ ✦

The 31-year-old Six, who had been a teacher of Nazi politics and philosophy, went to Russia instead at the head of an Einsatzcommando which shot more than 100 Soviet political commissars in 25 days. He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment after the war, served four of them, and survived.

Even without Dr Six and the German Army in our midst, Britain's Second World War ordeal was bad enough. How much our morale owed to the American Ed Murrow's "This is London" broadcasts cannot be overestimated. One can perhaps say that by trumpeting Britain's deeds of defiance to the world Murrow kept alight in many still more unfortunate countries fires of resistance which eventually were to overwhelm Hitler.

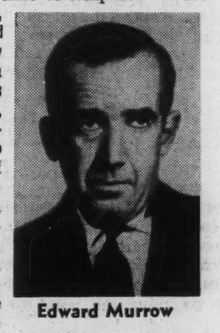
Mr Edward Bliss has done well to edit for publication the most striking and important of Murrow's war-time and post-war broadcasts. They may be journalism, but they are not ephemeral.

World of Books

The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow

William Hogan

READING IN the scripts of the late Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts, one is stuck by his command of the English language. His words — on the world at war, at peace, or "in time of tempest"— were simple, forceful, underplayed and honest. Murrow made more than 5000 broadcasts for CBS News, from Hitler's seizure of Austria to the first days of Kennedy's administration, which he joined as director of the U.S. Information Agency.



Edward Murrow

His shortwave reporting of the Battle of Britain — "This is London" — won him his reputation. But Murrow's whole career, whether reporting on the antics of Senator Joseph McCarthy, or Korea, Berlin, or on Mr. Eisenhower's heart attack which lent new urgency to the question of succession in case of presidential disability, was marked by integrity, grace and a sense of communication rare in the annals of news broadcasting. Indeed, at times his words seemed to express the conscience of a nation.

A winnowing of this journalism appear as **"In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961,"** edited by Edward Bliss Jr. It eliminates the "hard news," or straight reporting of facts, and concentrates on Murrow's comment, often his personal interpretation of a running story. The book is history, or a montage of historical events of an important period as filtered through a talented, hard-driving and articulate reporter, probably the best of breed.

Much of it makes exciting reading today, and for one who heard many of the original broadcasts, much of it nostalgic reading. Murrow would report on flowers in the parks of wartime London ("not as well kept as they were this time last year" as he covered the evacuation of the city's children, or underplay an account of joining a bomber crew on a mission over Berlin.

Upon returning to New York at the war's end and after years abroad, he was stirred by impressions created by this country at peace: "You all look very, very healthy," he observed. "You're not as tired as Europeans, and your clothes — well, it seemed to me for the first few days that everyone must be going to a party."

Murrow could be outraged, as when he saw the desolation of Buchenwald; or ironic, as when absurd national political situations called for irony. Few television scripts appear in this book. The editor explains that words are tied to pictures in television; each loses sometimes without the other.

Excerpts from two particularly interesting TV broadcasts are here: the "See It Now" broadcast of 1954 when, by means of film clips, Murrow demonstrated McCarthy's ruthlessness; again, a conversation with Carl Sandburg, with the poet reading his own question from "Remembrance Rock:

"When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love is it we mean?'

After Murrow's death in 1965, his colleague Eric Severeid noted that "We will live in his afterglow a very long time." This sampling of his work suggests why. Certainly it establishes a goal for today's radio and TV newscasting.

In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss Jr. Knopf; 364 pp.; $6.95.

DURRANT'S
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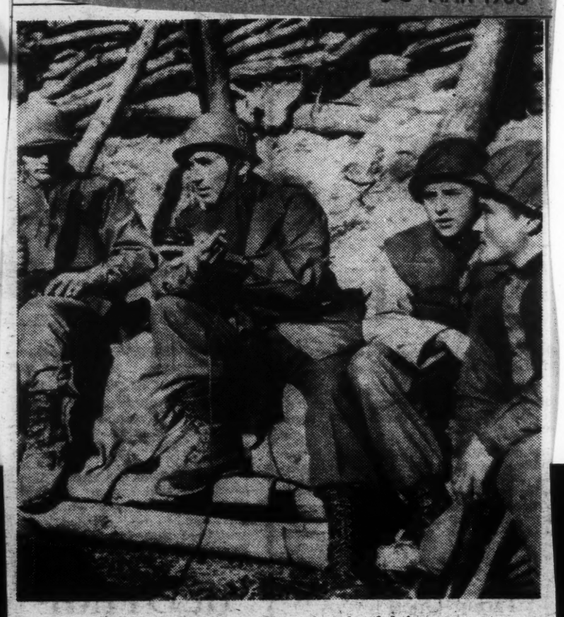
CAMBRIDGE NEWS
CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
ISSUE DATED 23 MAR 1968



Murrow had great respect for the fighting man — especially the Battle of Britain pilots. He flew 40 missions in two wars and here is seen on one of his three visits to Korea.

THIS WAS LONDON

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow (Macmillan, 36s.).

FOR a man who found the British rather stuffy when he first came from America, Ed Murrow did a remarkable piece of public relations work for us during his 25 years in broadcasting.

"This is London" is the opening phrase for which he is most conveniently remembered, and when his listeners heard those three words it really was London speaking. Through his eyes America saw just what we were up against during the early war years and how we were facing up to it; he played a not insignificant part in shaking them out of their complacency and in his foreword to **"In Search of Light,"** Harold Macmillan speaks of a personal debt to him which many Britons share.

The impression of these broadcasts in cold print is not of a literary genius, nor of a great orator. Ed Murrow was simply a first class journalist with an uncommon knack for summing things up in an instant, and a sometimes unnerving gift for reading the cards. The latter was best demonstrated by his early warnings on McCarthyism.

He made more than 5,000 broadcasts during his career, from Hitler's seizure of Austria to John F. Kennedy's inauguration. A book which contained them all would be too much of a good thing, but this selection, edited by Edward Bliss, Jr. (a former night editor of CBS News) is a ready-made scrapbook including some of the most vivid descriptions of our finest hours.

DURRANT'S
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01-278 1733
BELFAST TELEGRAPH
BELFAST
ISSUE DATED 18 APR 1968

Murrow's magic

ED MURROW was posibly the finest broadcaster of his age. **In Search of Light** (Macmillan, 36s) covers almost a quarter-century of his reporting, from Vienna waiting for Hitler's arrival in 1938 to Kennedy's inaugural speech in 1961.

Kennedy went on to appoint him director of the US Information Service, whereupon — in Arthur Schlesinger's words—"the Voice of America became the voice, not of American self-righteousness, but of American democracy."

In this country, he is best known for those wartime broadcasts which began "This is London." His accounts of the blitz—belying his own comment that "There are no words to describe the thing that is happening"—are moving portraits of quiet bravery.

Murrow flew about 40 missions over Europe and Korea, and had a special respect for flyers. One of his best broadcasts covers a Berlin raid from which two newspapermen failed to return.

"There is something of a tradition amongst reporters that those who are prevented by circumstances from filing their stories will be covered by their colleagues," Murrow noted on the air. "This has been my effort to do so."

Back in America after the war, Murrow was to play a substantial part in defending traditional American freedoms against the tide of McCarthyism. Throughout successive public debates—over communism in Hollywood, Alger Hiss, the execution of the Rosenbergs, racial segregation—a voice of liberal sanity was heard over the CBS network.

A brilliant assessment of Adlai Stevenson, who commanded his admiration, concludes: "Stevenson has a supreme gift of communicating ideas. The difficulty of defining the changing world needs this talent."

The talent Murrow recognised in Stevenson was abundantly present in himself.

Murrow's Broadcasts Are Still Inspiring

"In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-61, edited with introduction by Edward Bliss Jr." (Knopf, 364 pages. $6.95)

We owe the fact that we have these broadcasts, in this book form, to Edward Murrow's equally courageous and charming wife, Janet, and to her friend, Blanche Knopf, the wife of Alfred Knopf. It is to her that this book is properly dedicated.

One of the really great commentators and purveyors of news was Edward R. Murrow. No one will question that his reassuring voice amid the storms, "This is London", remains giving strength and inspiration still to all who heard him.

That is also true of his later comments from New York as chief of CBS and with expanded responsibilities, as interpreter for the federal government, from Washington.

Today many who carry on in his steps, Eric Severeid for example, still draw strength from his strength.

How fortunate that these broadcasts were given from the roof tops of London, from an airplane over Berlin, and from the halls of government.

How honest, free-minded, compassionate and courageous he was. Eric Severeid is so right as to these broadcasts, "We shall all live a long time in their afterglow!"

Remsen Bird

ZENITH
APARTMENT SIZE
COLOR TV
DISCREETLY PRICED
HUGO & VINING TV
520 Fremont, Monterey
373-1848
— and —
MARINA VILLAGE TV
Marina Village Shopping Center

Spend a day in "The City of History"
Sunny SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
Beautiful Old Mission, State Historic Park, distinctive shops, fine restaurants.

1058
555

In Search Of Light: The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow, 1938-61, edited by Edward Bliss. Macmillan, London 1968 (296 pp., 36s.).

This collected edition of broadcasts, mainly radio, by Ed Murrow neatly complements Fred Friendly's book reviewed above. It covers a period from Europe in the last years before its façade crumbled into war in 1939, to the setting up of the New Frontier in the United States with the election of John F. Kennedy as President. Murrow made about 5,000 broadcasts altogether, of which perhaps the most memorable were those on short-wave from London during the days of the blitz. He went wherever he felt there was a story, in air-raid shelters, on troopships, on roof-tops with firewatchers, on bombing missions. He rubbed shoulders with the leaders of nations, but his sympathies and most eloquent commentaries were aroused by the quiet bravery of the ordinary men and women he encountered on his journeys. The range of material, although necessarily edited, is remarkable. The reader of these scripts can follow the steady development of Murrow's technique from eye-witness descriptions of wartime scenes to his dry, perceptive

EBU Review
May '68

12/2/67

Publishers' Auxiliary

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961, edited, with introduction by Edward Bliss Jr. (Knopf), $6.95.

Edward R. Murrow is one of the really big names of broadcasting—in all the best meanings of the word "big."

Winner of several George Foster Peabody Awards and other distinctions, he had attained the international status which made it appropriate for Eric Sevareid to say at the time of his death in 1965: ". . . we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

This "afterglow" is given new and enduring meaning in the book. The emphasis in this volume is on radio, although there are excerpts from three television broadcasts.

To read this book is to relive significant days in history and broadcasting and to come to understand why the word "big" applies to Murrow and the times which he reported.

Edward R. Murrow

Durham Morning Herald 1/7/68

Murrow Told History In Poetic Manner

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95.

It may come as a surprise to others, as it did to this reviewer, to discover that a man who had been so spectacularly associated with television, had been a reporter and commentator of importance on radio as long ago as 1938. It is pleasurably nostalgic to read his words, always concise and sometimes poetic, describing the events leading to the great war.

Murrow was of all things an intensely human man and always at his best when involving himself and his listeners in the emotions and troubled lives of those who were forced to act out the great events of the era. His capacity for involvement with others and his ability to project this involvement was the secret of his success.

This volume is arranged in chronological order; each broadcast dated, and many preceded by a brief summary of the particular event which is the subject of the broadcast. Here is an opportunity to read what an intelligent observer of the national scene had to say—at the time—about recent American history. It is curious to compare the contemporary reporting of an event with one's recollection of it and to realize how subsequent developments have changed one's perspective of the event, of the people involved in it and of its significance today.—C.B.

NEWS

By JOHN E. DREWRY
Dean, Henry Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia

Edward R. Murrow was one of the really big names of broadcasting—in all the best meanings of the word "big."

Edward R. Murrow

Winner of several George Foster Peabody Awards and other distinctions, he had attained the international status which made it appropriate for for Eric Sevareid to say at the time of his death in 1965: ". . . we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

This "afterglow" is given new and enduring meaning in the book, "In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961" (Knopf), edited, with an introduction, by Edward Bliss Jr.

The origin and nature of this important volume are explained in the dedication by the subject's widow, Janet Murrow, which reads:

"For almost 30 years Blanche Knopf tried to persuade Ed to write a book. Somehow he was always too busy with an immediate project to undertake this work. After Ed's death I asked Blanche if she would be interested in publishing some of his broadcasts. Her response was enthusiastic. I wished that in some way her belief in Ed and his work might be recorded. Therefore, this volume is dedicated to Blanche with love and appreciation."

Noting that he came to know Murrow well when he became night editor for CBS News in 1948, Bliss says that when Mrs. Murrow asked him to edit this book, he undertook the project as "a high honor and fearsome responsibility."

Recalling that "Ed Murrow made more than 5,000 broadcasts, starting with an eye-witness report on Hitler's seizure of Austria and ending, 23 years later, with observations on the inaugural of John F. Kennedy," Bliss says that "to put all that is significant of this work between the covers of less than an encyclopedic book is not possible." He has therefore limited himself to "the broadcasts . . . that add dimension to history because of Murrow's perspective, or that show development of his reporting style and beliefs. A few light pieces are included . . ."

Although there are excerpts from three television broadcasts, the emphasis in this volume is on radio, because, as Bliss explains, radio scripts read better in book form than television scripts; they are written to stand by themselves," whereas "in television, words are tied to pictures; each loses something without the other."

Well Said: "Liberal education . . . always . . . esteemed . . . has never been finally and conclusively defined."— A. Whitney Griswold in "In the University

Atlanta Constitution Aug. 28 | 68

New York Times
Book Review
June 18, 1967 -

In a voice no one will ever forget
EDWARD R. MURROW
brought the quiet drama
and the orchestrated hell
of history-in-the-making
into the world's living room.
These extraordinary broadcasts
from the thick of things
are collected here in a book
that moves spectacularly
from the Anschluss in 1938
back and forth across
the international scene to
John F. Kennedy's inauguration.
"He was a shooting star",
said Eric Sevareid of
Murrow when he
died, "and we will
live in his after-
glow a very
long time."

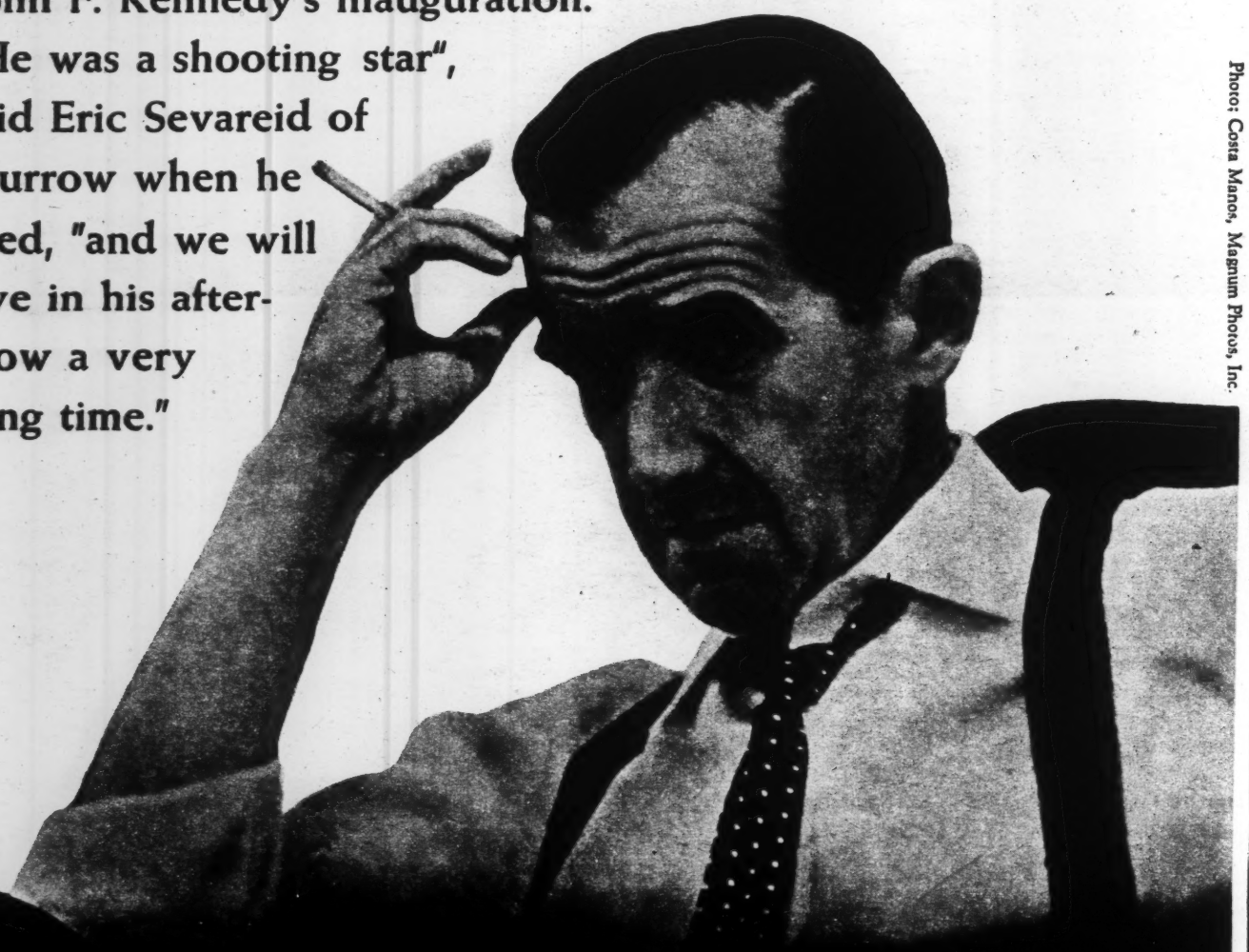

Photo: Costa Manos, Magnum Photos, Inc.

Edward R. Murrow's IN SEARCH OF LIGHT

Typography, binding, and jacket design by George Salter • 364 pages • 15 photographs • $6.95 • now at better bookstores ALFRED • A • KNOPF

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EDWARD R. MURROW
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and the orchestrated hell
of history-in-the-making
into the world's living room.
These extraordinary broadcasts
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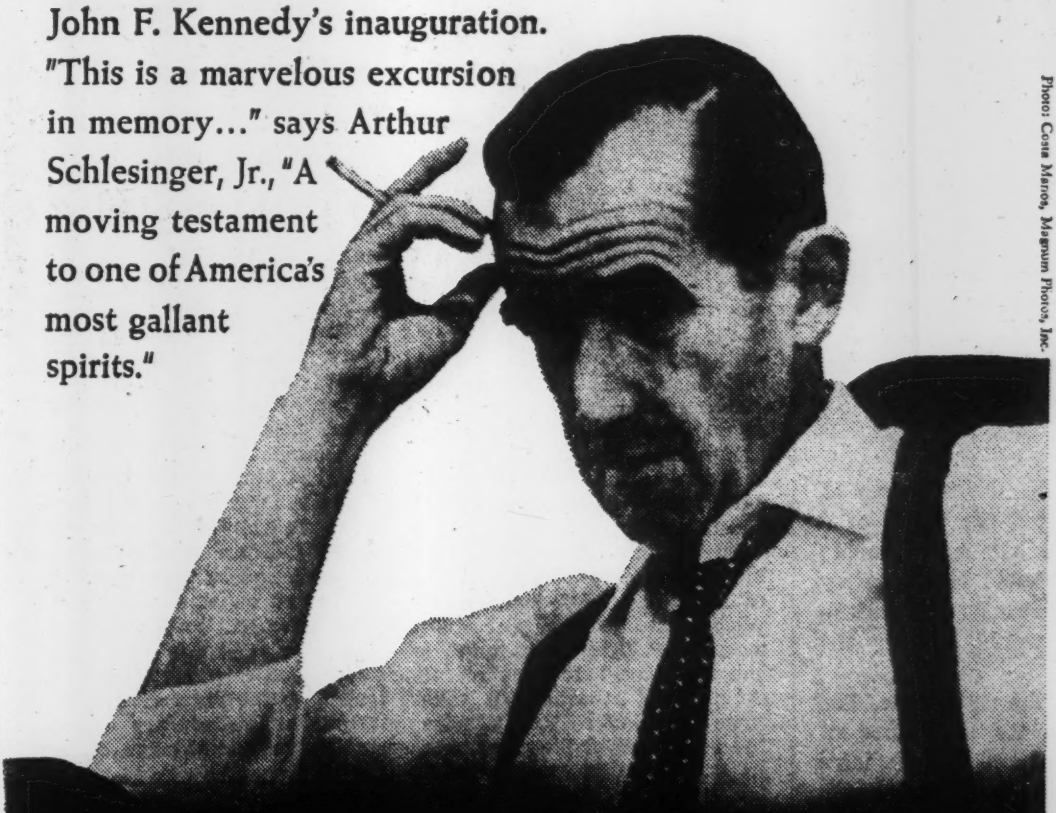
in memory..." says Arthur
Schlesinger, Jr., "A
moving testament
to one of America's
most gallant
spirits."



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JUN 11 1967

Reading & Writing

Some Evenings With Edward R. Murrow, A Pioneer in International Reporting

By TOM YARBROUGH

THE LATE EDWARD R. MURROW, an eminent pioneer in radio and television broadcasting, never got around to the business of putting some of his better pieces together in a book. He started with Hitler's invasion of Austria in 1938, became best known for his reports on the Battle of Britain—"This—Is London"—and ended with observations on John F. Kennedy's inaugural address in January 1961.

In those 23 years he established a reputation that made him pre-eminent in his field. He had a basic gift of faultless elocution, a constant interest in people and news, and an integrity that caused Eric Sevareid to say, when Murrow died in 1965, "we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

The late Blanche Knopf, publishing partner of her husband Alfred, tried for nearly 30 years to get Murrow to write a book, but now his wife Janet explains that "somehow he was always too busy." After his death, Mrs. Murrow suggested the present selection, and it has been edited with a fine appreciation by Edward Bliss Jr., who served for some years as night editor at CBS, where he had the duty of being a final reader of Murrow scripts.

IT IS A PLEASURE to read these scripts, many of which I heard in the course of keeping abreast of news and commentary, and it is depressing to conclude that no one nowadays seems to be doing the job quite as well as Ed Murrow did it.

He grew to prominence in radio, and when television became a major news medium 10 years after the Battle of Britain he moved with the times and was a sight as well as a voice, with "See It Now," "Background," and "Person to Person." For the purposes of this book the radio broadcasts are more satisfactory. As Bliss says in his introduction, "In television, words are tied to pictures; each loses something without the other. Consequently radio scripts read better in book form than television scripts; they are written to stand by themselves."

Murrow's stature as a defender of ideals is emphasized in the introduction and in the texts that follow. "When full assessment of Ed Murrow is taken," Bliss writes, "it may be said that he served his country best as unofficial ambassador to Britain in its finest hour; as head of the United States Information Agency, which he revitalized; as defender of the rights and dignity of Commonman, not just in the McCarthy era, but throughout his career. Murrow recognized McCarthyism long before the word was invented."

As for his ideas on what was later called McCarthyism, he was saying in 1949—two years before it really caught on—"It is regrettable that individuals and some organs of opinion are disposed to convict people by association or before they have been tried." It was in March 1954 that Murrow and Fred W. Friendly, on the half-hour "See It Now" broadcast, made an effective assault on Senator McCarthy's methods by the simple expedient of showing him in action, campaigning and sitting as chairman of his investigating committee.

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961, Edited With an Introduction by Edward Bliss Jr. (Knopf, 364 pgs., $6.95)

Edward R. Murrow

But Murrow was not willing to let McCarthy's actions speak wholly for themselves. He said in conclusion, "The line between investigation and persecution is a very fine one, and the junior Senator from Wisconsin has stepped over it repeatedly. . . . We must not confuse dissent with disloyalty."

IT WAS A MURROW trademark that he gave views with the news, but without ever masquerading one for the other. He had his opinions, and because they were reasonable he had a large popular following. He made some of his most outspoken comment on his own field of operations.

In October 1958, in a speech to a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago, he challenged the broadcasting industry to "live up to its responsibilities," in what Editor Bliss says was "perhaps the major speech of his career." He said, as a sample, "One of the basic troubles with radio and television news is that both instruments have grown up as an incompatible combination of show business, advertising and news. Each of the three is a rather bizarre and demanding profession. And when you get all three under one roof, the dust never settles."

The foregoing review gives major weight, as should be given, to Murrow's serious side. But he had a lighter side, too, which he showed now and then for change of pace. On Labor Day 1951 he reported: "There have been a lot of Labor Day speeches. We haven't read them all. But enough." Earlier that year, in the furor over President Truman's recall of General MacArthur, Murrow reported as follows: "In Los Angeles, a man smashed a radio over his wife's head in the course of an argument about MacArthur's removal. Reports say it was a table model."

These were fine years for Murrow—1938-1961—and for his listeners and viewers as he served them.

In Search of Light: *The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961*

Edited by Edward Bliss.

Macmillan. 316 pages. 36s.

"What will America do?" That is what Ed Murrow found the English asking when he came to start his famous wartime broadcasts from here to his country. For the rest of his life this was for him the first question. He was not an apologist or advocate, but a reporter —"trying to find and analyse the news." But he was such a good reporter, his inquiring antennae received the signals so well, that his broadcasts spell out a man of judgment and principle, as well as courage and integrity—whether he is talking about the war from the Blitz to Buchenwald and the Bomb, or about the peace from Marshall, McCarthy and MacArthur to Korea and Kennedy.

All the time his concern is that his country shall comport itself well, in the world and at home. His reporter's knack puts his finger presciently on key things: the myth of America's unique technological know-how; the power of guerrilla warfare; the limits of modern force against Asian peasants; the error, in America, of confusing dissent with disloyalty. He is no appeaser of Communist takeovers. America has to do its duty. But always he comes back to manners, morals and minds, to tolerance and magnanimity. "Our example may be more important than our dollars."

New Statesman June 8 1968

Chicago Tribune
June 11, 1967

Much more than a news reporter

In Search of Light

The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961

EDITED BY EDWARD BLISS JR.

Reviewed by Francis Coughlin

IT IS A HEART-WARMING tribute to Edward R. Murrow that men who worked for and with him remember him as a staunch friend as well as a gifted colleague. However famous, Murrow was never a taskmaster, a show-off, or a know-it-all. He didn't depend on ingenious exploits or private sources to best the opposition. He made no show of glibness or glitter in his prose. He was rarely the sole newsman present on any occasion. For the most part his radio rivals spoke from the same scenes and on the same subjects. True, he scored resounding news beats. But they were exclusives on stories the opposition deemed too chancy or too controversial to handle. Murrow, the newsman, seldom scooped anyone.

Nevertheless, Murrow's newscasts, 5,000 of them, voiced on CBS radio and television between 1938 and 1961, spanned the years with astonishing impact and importance. He dealt with the major happenings of his world—prewar, war time, and post-war. He was equally at home with matters foreign and domestic. His reportage embodied courage, clarity, and conviction. He saw with a steady eye. He spoke with a disciplined and responsible tongue.

From recordings, manuscripts and two speeches—one on the reception of the Freedom House award, and the other [probably his most important person-to-person address] delivered before a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago—Edward Bliss Jr., a long time CBS colleague, has prepared a kind of chapbook of Murrow tracts for our past knowledge and future guidance in perilous times.

The work is an anthology. The compiler is well aware that selections from so large a volume of material must be fragmentary and sketchily ordered. The Murrow broadcasts began with his eyewitness account of Hitler's taking over Vienna. His last telecast dealt with the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy.

The newsman comes clearly into focus in the Bliss compilation. Murrow's was a stubborn righteousness, as the title reads "In Search of Light." To that search he brought a cool head and what he liked in others, "a fire in the belly." He was an American of Irish, English, French, and German ancestry — which must be close to par for the American ethnic course.

MURROW WAS AN Anglophile. He had reason to be. He had seen the German storm cloud build over Europe. He was at his post in Britain when the island alone stood to arms under the blitz, holding the world against the nazi savages. The dogged British courage found a response in him. He had the same kind of courage when the bombs fell. He had it when he went along on 40 air combat missions. He had it after the war, when he confronted fear-mongers, hatred, suspicion, and demagogery in his own country.

Murrow was a liberal. He had reason to be. He had watched Europe go down under the German scythe but only after the small states and the French and British peoples had been bemused by senile leaders and lulled by conservative appeasement of fascist force and fraud.

The blitz over Britain was the making of Murrow. His was the strong voice after the Big Ben chimes prefacing his nightly newscasts with the famous "This is London!" In his reports, and in the reports of his radio colleagues—among them Shirer in Berlin—the war came to America a vital 18 months before Pearl Harbor while yet many Americans basked in delusions of isolation, distrusting their own government, indulging their own smugness, blindness, and partisan malice.

Thus in a sense the blitz was the making—or the salvation—of America. The Murrow newscasts were a fire bell in the night. The war time generation of American listeners remembers them. They hammered home the feeling that the battle of Britain was an assault on the faith and freedom of the western world even before the full story of nazi bestiality was told. Coming back to America after the war, remembering the turbulence of the nation's emergence as a world power, weighing the balance of atomic terror, examining the issues of the McCarthy years, the Negro revolution, the Korean war, the MacArthur imbroglio, Murrow said, "I have lived thru it as a reporter and can scarcely credit it."

To what degree a new generation of Americans will credit the Murrow anthology—the items necessarily brief and their immediacy diluted by the passage of time—is hard to say. My own reluctant guess is that much of the newscaster's persuasive presence will be lost on readers who never heard him. The blitz was in 1940. Murrow was then 32 years old. Today's readers of that age were in kindergarten during the blitz. They were 10 years old on VJ day. Few readers under 25 can be expected to recall the McCarthy confrontations of the mid-1950s.

Passion and persuasion are embodied in the anthology, of course. But Murrow was no great shakes as a stylist seeking immortality thru color and eloquence. On the air his voice was untheatrical. His prose was fashioned for hearing and not for reading. His vocabulary was a pruned, down-to-earth, American English. Possibly the only rhetorical device he employed was a quiet understatement. I say possibly, because it may have been no device at all, but a manner of speaking characteristic of the man. At any rate, understatement isn't convincing on the printed page. The settings and circumstances of eyewitness radio are poorly conveyed by bare textual translation. Moreover, if the radio impact is diminished by transference to another medium, a television text is all but meaningless without pictures. Fortunately both audio and video tapes of the great Murrow newscasts are available. They will continue to illuminate the middle decades of our century.

IT COMES AS a kind of revelation to discover Murrow as a moral philosopher, the more so because philosophers, moral or otherwise, are rare fowl in the newscasting profession. Yet the larger aspects of news were his principal concerns. He saw happenings as causes and effects in terms of moral and ethical rather than sensational values. He made his faith contagious. He was a convinced democrat—certainly with a small and likely enough with a large D—as an admirer of F. D. R. and served briefly with distinction under John Kennedy. He was a champion of the British system of fair play under which an alien, an enemy, a nonconformist was patiently heard and scrupulously judged.

The subversive notion that a nation—his own or any other — may employ totalitarian methods to fight totalitarianism was repugnant to him. He shrugged off a bully. He despised a knave. Above all, he disputed ignorance, intolerance, and indifference whether in individuals, institutions or establishments, whether their false faces were social, governmental, military, or civilian. At bottom, Murrow thought the evil-doer a fool. He did not suffer fools gladly. He did not suffer them silently, either.

Reading the present anthology of his newscasts one is surprised to realize how clear the Murrow views were, and how sound was his understanding. One begins to suspect that Ed Murrow did more than report history. By communicating courage, clarity, and conviction to millions of listeners, by sharpening their judgments and informing their purpose he *made* history.

He did not, it goes without saying, remake history to his heart's desire. He was a prophet, not without honor, but unfortunately, without much more than honor in his own communications country. Addressing a convention of radio and television news executives in Chicago, Murrow put it this way: "We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable, and complacent. We have currently a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information."

Then he looked to the future: "But unless we get up off our fat surpluses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, amuse, and insulate us, then television and those who finance it, those who look at it, and those who work at it, may see a totally different picture too late."

The last text loses nothing in translation or timeliness. It was spoken in 1958. To sum up the Murrow reprint and philosophy—for the mature reader the pulse-beat of a bygone time, for the younger reader a floodlight on a great [and hopeful] heritage. [Knopf, 364 pages, $6.95]

Francis Coughlin, formerly on the staff of W-G-N, is a free-lance writer.

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JUN 11 1967

Good night, and good luck

By Richard Severo

Murrow (left) in London with three wartime colleagues: Paul Manning, John Daly, and Robert Trout

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss jr. Knopf. 364 pp. $6.95.

There is a fleeting quality to the news business. Its practitioners may ride rockets to the moon on one day and find themselves writing obituaries the next. As a result, possibly to bolster their chronic insecurity, reporters like to talk about themselves in idolatrous terms. They drink together, think together, praise each other's stories, give each other awards, defend each other, and tend to think of what they do as holy writ.

But the bitter truth is that after the years pass and the clips yellow, only a few reporters emerge as truly great; only a few who saw the significance of what they were writing about and captured it, only a few whose prose did not succumb to the daily moment of truth that is press time. In broadcasting, greatness is even harder to come by. Reporters must try to capture in a few sentences what newspapermen may take many paragraphs to say. And if one is working for radio, the deadline is determined by how long it takes to walk from the event to a telephone booth.

If there is any doubt that Edward R. Murrow was the first great broadcast journalist, any thought that he has been idolized excessively by the men and women who worked with him, it should be dispelled by this collection of broadcasts which he made from 1938 to 1961. Murrow in print is every bit as compelling as Murrow the voice. And perhaps the most reassuring thing about reading this book is the realization that he is not a myth, after all.

Here are Murrow's reports from Vienna awaiting the arrival of Herr Hitler, from London when the Germans were bombing it, from the south of Italy when it appeared that country would go communist. Here also are his observations from the McCarthy days and the Eisenhower days, from front lines, from conventions, from almost anywhere, including the uninspiring surroundings of a network studio. Reading these reports is a piquant experience for anyone old enough to remember how it was to turn on the radio and hear that voice say with almost Delphic conviction, "This is London."

Murrow's prose has aged well. Consider this excerpt from a broadcast he made in September, 1940, as the blitz was beginning:

> Before eight, the siren had sounded again. We went back to a haystack near the airdrome. The fires up the river had turned the moon blood red. The smoke had drifted down till it formed a canopy over the Thames; the guns were working all around us, the bursts looking like fireflies in a southern night. The Germans were sending in two or three planes at a time, sometimes only one, in relays. They would pass overhead. The guns and lights would follow them and in about five minutes we could hear the hollow grunt of the bombs. Huge pear shaped bursts of flame would rise up into the smoke and disappear. The world was upside down. Vincent Sheean lay on one side of me and cursed in five languages; he'd talk about the war in Spain. Ben Robertson of *PM* lay on the other side and kept saying over and over in that slow South Carolina drawl, "London is burning, London is burning."

And a few days later, this report:

> We looked in on a renowned Mayfair hotel tonight and found many old dowagers and retired colonels settling back on the overstuffed settees in the lobby. It wasn't the sort of protection I'd seek from a direct hit from a half-ton bomb, but if you were a retired colonel and his lady, you might feel that the risk was worth it because you would at least be bombed with the right sort of people, and you could always get a drink if you were a resident of the hotel.

In a sense, Murrow was lucky. He covered World War II for radio, before radio was eaten up by television and television was eaten up by assorted cable-splicers-turned-producers, by show biz types, personality projectionists, animal magnetism reporters, and the more mendacious tendencies of Madison Avenue.

CBS was lucky, too. For Murrow gave them a legacy no other network has ever had. But in the years since Murrow flourished, CBS has shown a remarkable capacity to squander that legacy. In so doing it is not unlike other networks. For the Murrow legacy was there for all. The point is that Ed Murrow was a reporter. He evaluated and analyzed the news as he saw it. He was not a slave to broadcast technology and he was not interested in gimmickry. Because of what he represented, the thing we call electronic journalism got off to a propitious start. Unfortunately the networks have failed to build on the foundation Murrow laid down. Investigative reporting is at a minimum; newscasters are too often rated more for their ability to attract and hold large audiences than for their understanding of news; documentaries are generated not so much by network reporters who have done a great deal of leg work, but by network producers who rely heavily on newspaper and magazine articles for their ideas. In this respect, TV news and documentaries are too often imitative rather than original—more show than substance.

Here are only a few examples taken from my observations as a CBS newswriter (I have no doubt that similar examples could be found at any of the other networks):

> A top correspondent read over the radio a "personal reminiscence" of Pope Paul that was written by a newswriter who had neither seen the Pope nor interviewed the correspondent first about what his impressions actually were.
>
> A reporter who had just been sent to Santo Domingo cabled a newsworthy development which he thought should be incorporated into the script of a newscast. But one news executive was heard to say he had not seen the story, either on the wire service tickers or in *The New York Times*. "The hell with it," he said, but he used the story the next day—only after it appeared in the *Times*.

On numerous occasions when the wire services or *The New York Times* would run news analyses written by specialists in foreign or national affairs a few of the network's correspondents could always be counted on to follow with their own analyses—analyses that sometimes sounded very familiar.

An unusually gifted reporter rarely appeared on the network's early evening news show because a producer said he thought the reporter "looked like an Armenian rug salesman." Wrong image. The fact that the man had charm, wit, good taste, and a remarkable facility for humor apparently was not enough.

When it was announced that Fred W. Friendly was replacing Richard S. Salant as president of CBS news, there were hurrahs in the network newsroom. It was almost like having Murrow back in the shop. Friendly, who had been Murrow's close associate, had a reputation for high standards. Maybe he could recapture the magic and return to CBS the dominance it had enjoyed when Murrow was in his heyday.

We should have known better. Perhaps because the concern for profits had almost completely overshadowed the concern for the quality of news coverage (the central issue that Friendly examines in his recently published book, *Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control . . .*), nothing really changed. Even within the limits imposed by the "system" it seemed to me that Friendly, who was certainly energetic, was often unpredictable, volatile, and largely ineffectual. In contrast to Salant, who almost never involved himself in the daily news operation, Friendly fretted too much over small details and second-guessed subordinates on matters which would have been best left to them.

Although one may criticize aspects of Friendly's performance, it should be noted that trying to live up to the standards set by Murrow requires a nearly superhuman effort today. Who knows what would happen to Murrow if he tried to make it at CBS now? Perhaps he himself summed up best what is wrong with television. In a speech made nine years ago but just as applicable today he said:

> I invite your attention to the television schedules of all networks between the hours of 8 and 11 p.m., Eastern Time. Here you will find only fleeting and spasmodic reference to the fact that this nation is in mortal danger.
>
> I am frightened by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything: by the absence of a sustained study on the state of the nation.
>
> Stonewall Jackson, who knew something about the use of weapons, is reported to have said, "When war comes, you must draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." The trouble with television is that it is rusting in the scabbard during a battle for survival.

Richard Severo, a former writer for CBS news, is a reporter for The Washington Post.

Savannah Morning News June 18, 1967
Magazine

Books

By ANNA C. HUNTER

Monet

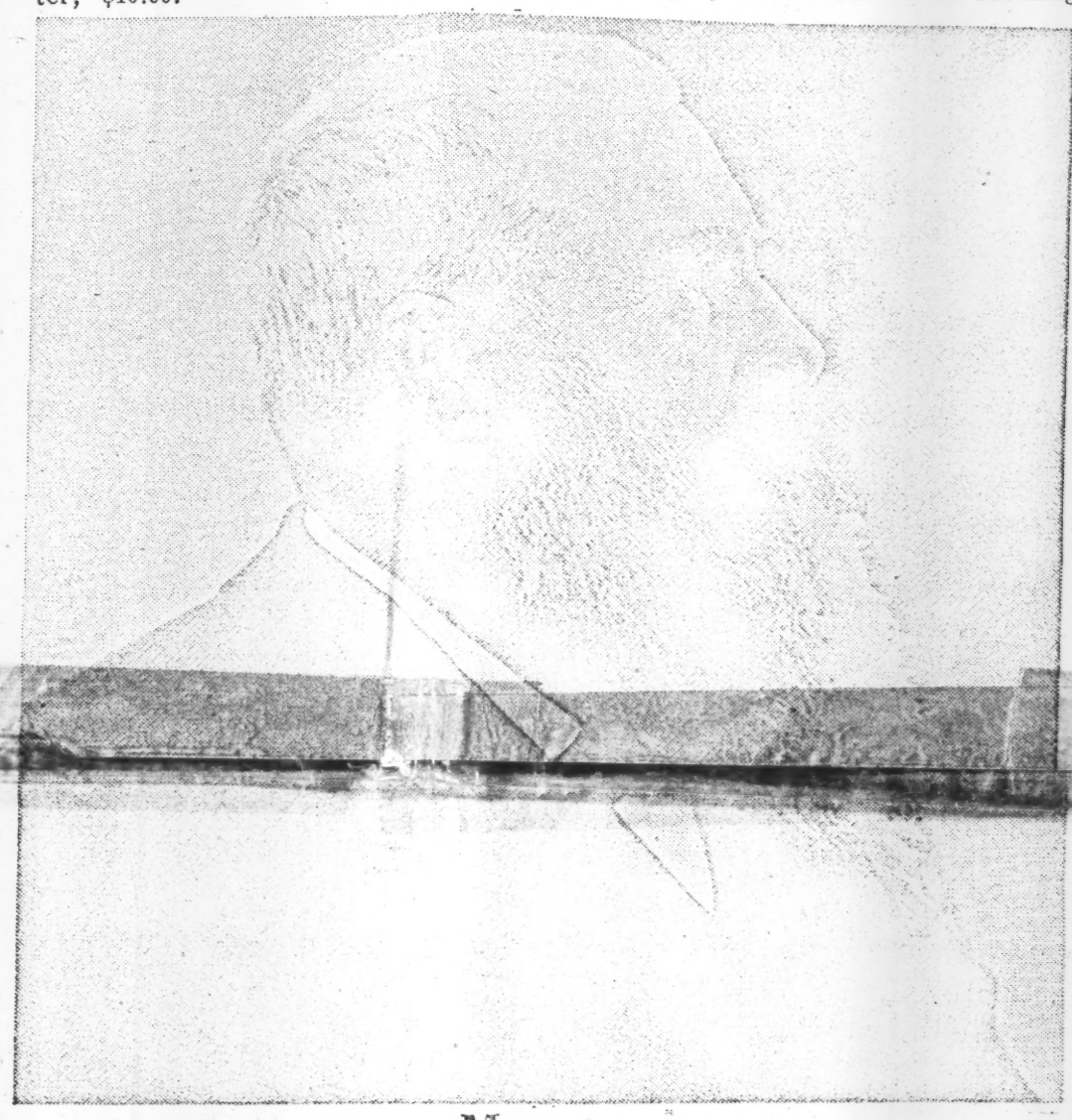
By Charles Merrill Mount
Reviewed by Anna C. Hunter

The popular impression of Monet as a benign old gentleman with flowing beard is only half the story of this complex character and great impressionist. Charles Merrill Mount has written a monumental study of Monet, a biography enriched by an exhaustive analysis of his objectives and his work. The author declares he has sought to present Claude Monet without either gilding or destroying an image. However, the account and the artist's letters quoted in detail certainly leave the subject damned in many respects. Particularly detrimental is the record of Monet's continuous, shameless supplication among his friends for financial help. The author apparently condones this trait during years of abject need and adversity, but offers no commentary on Monet's insistent appeals when he was successful. He attributes much of Monet's neurotic behaviour during his youth to his insecure childhood.

Mr. Mount traces Monet's career from his first early struggles and, having shown the dominant role played by the Salon in that day, describes Monet's desperate efforts to reach that goal. He follows him through his first triumph, after abortive efforts to create a large masterpiece, The Picnic. The description of the technical changes and the different approaches used in this work is one of the most interesting and revealing episodes in the book.

While the story is a biography and Monet is central character the biographer declares Camille, Monet's mistress and later wife is really the heroine. There is certainly prejudice in this phase of Monet's life, as it is shown that Monet refused to marry the devoted Camille, mother of his child, until he found a belated dowry arrangement would be made if he took her as wife. Mr. Mount had access to much material which aided in his account of Camille, who, he says, was until 1955 nothing more than a name, practically nothing being known of her background and life.

The biography is really on two planes: one the story of Monet's life as centered around his career; the other a detailed delineation of his techniques, the influences which he experienced and the methods he employed to achieve his objectives. None reading this carefully researched and richly woven biography could fail to find it engrossing. Nor could one fail to have a greater insight into the work of this famous and controversial artist. It is a full-fledged work and a dynamic production. Simon & Schuster, $10.00.



Monet

Galahad and Thought of Daisy

By Edmund Wilson
Review by Lucy B. McIntire

Galahad, and Thought of Daisy, by Edmund Wilson are two short works of fiction were first published separately in the twenties and are now being published jointly with much revision.

The first one, Galahad, is somewhat dated, a discussion of sex and religion in the lives of high school boys in the early nineteen hundreds. The second one is a Greenwich romance of the same era; the narrator is supposed to be a typical example of an American intellectual of the twenties and Daisy is the American reality which is always eluding his grasp. They have been much revised and for the first time published in the same volume, readable and amusing. Farrar & Giroux, $5.50.

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THE BROWSER SHOP

In Search of Light
The Broad casts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961

Reviewed by Malcolm Maclean

This book contains the broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow between the years of 1938 and 1961. It is composed mainly of his radio broadcasts. The part that most of the now middle-aged generation will recall most sharply is the first section of the book. In that is covered his short wave reporting of the Battle of Britain. Most of these broadcasts began "This is London" and they won him his reputation.

We are all now so familiar with the nightly broadcasts on TV covering all the capitals in which news is originating that it is difficult to realize that the first broadcast of this kind occurred in 1938 when Murrow was in Vienna and "wondering where and at what time Herr Hitler will arrive." There are excerpts from three TV broadcasts; two of which were from the "See It Now" programs, and the third from the premiere "Small World" broadcast.

It is an interesting and enlightening book for those who did not live through World War II, and for those who survived those years it refreshes the recollection. In particular, it refreshes the recollection of London under air attack with the search lights combing the night sky and the darkened city lying in wait for the German bombers, the ominous throb of whose engines could be heard in the distance. Afred A. Knopf, $6.95.

The Better Part

By Kit Reed
Reviewed by Jean Fark

The life of a motherless young girl in a correctional institute for wayward girls is explored sensitively in Kit Reed's new novel, The Better Part. Martha Ewald's father is director of Faircrest, and she feels herself as much a prisoner as the delinquents in his charge. All her frustration and jealousy of the attention and concern he lavishes on the girls are poured out emotionally into the non-critical "ear" of a tape recorder, transcripts of which form the story and which she hopes her father will discover.

All the crazy, mixed-up sophistication and innocence, cynicism and naivete, bravado and fear, humor and horror are combined to present a vivid picture of Mart. After the tragic consequences of assisting a wild, amoral girl to escape and running away with her to share some fantastic adventures, Mart is shocked into maturity and understanding of her father's devotion to Faircrest, and she learns suddenly to share his feeling of responsibility for all the girls in the institute. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Exploring the Psychic World

By Fred Archer
Reviewed by Ellen Hopkins

Since the end of the Dark Ages and the beginning of free scientific investigation, many of the puzzles of extraordinary phenomena in the natural world have been pieced together, or, explained into oblivion. For Fred Archer, and numbers like him, however, there are many inexplicable phenomena in the realm of the psychical world, which is, to 'believers' as real as the corporeal reality. In his chronicle of spiritualistic and psychic experiences, the author, for sixteen years editor of a large British newspaper, has collected evidence of psychical phenomena which he presents with an authenticity, open mindedness and humor even skeptics will find refreshing. Exploring the Psychic World, written with the objectivity of a knowledgable and intelligent 'believer' relates the experiences, apparently not uncommon, of many famous people . . . George Bernard Shaw, Queen Victoria, Donald Campbell, Sir Winston Churchill and Albert Schweitzer, to name a few. One of the most spell-binding chapters in this exciting book explains the true reasons for Queen Victoria's friendship, considered strange and dangerous by her family and court, with her servant, the Scotsman John Brown. The Royal Family's history of interest in spiritualism is studied, and "authenticated ghosts" are described along with advice for the suitable handling of same, should one meet a disembodied spirit. Ways of detecting the frauds and fakes who take advantage of the gullible are explained. The range of remarkable, unexplained, intriguing, and mystifying happenings in the world is as broad and as varied as the personality, and individuality of man himself. The lore of perplexing, unanswerable, reason-defying psychical phenomena makes exciting reading, when set down with the wit and expertise of an experienced observer such as Mr. Archer, who's able pen shoots holes in the science-oriented basis of our modern thought and wisdom. William Morrow and Co. $4.95.

Authors of Books Appearing in June

Morton Cooper, author of The King, a swirling, big novel about a singer-turned-king maker, just released by Bernard Geis Associates.

Miss Mamma Aimee

By Erskine Caldwell

Reviewed by Carol Doremus

Today's changing south is the setting for Erskine Caldwell's new novel, Miss Mamma Aimee. This prolific writer tells us that the centerpiece of his story, a colorful family group on a run-down Augusta plantation, are aristocrats whose community status is shrinking as rapidly as the family fortune. As aristocrats, however, this clan, and in particular Matriarch Mamma Aimee, are incredibly miscast. Mamma's personality and conduct throughout the story is reminiscent of a housemother in a brothel nd her voluptuous daughters would ualify as her indelicate charges.

Mamma's son-in-law, a folk-rock laying beatnik, is the only vital and ossibly redeeming character in a gallery of "losers." His asides, via song nd verse, are humorous, if no more, nd give the reader some solace.

Even if this novel is intended as a lossal caricature of the transitional uth and her fading "Four Hunred," Mr. Caldwell falls short of tching the theme in two major eas. His characters are "tobacco adish," not "mimosa hallish" and e situations and dialogue are inferi- comedy. Briefly stated, this novel tolerable only because it spans a ere two hundred and nine pages in rge print. New American Library, .00.

Space Science

by Heinz Haber

Reappraising our knowledge of e universe, in the light of much w, dramatically important information, Dr. Heinz Haber's Space Science illiantly summarizes and explains e meaning of all current space projects. Those plans for the immediate ture, such as permanent laboratory atellites, project Apollo, and the oyager series are succinctly described, and up to date findings of our space research teams—from the Ranger landing on the moon, as well as the Mariner and Explorer expeditions—to orbiting labs are discussed with clarity, simpliity and imagination. Dr. Haber's special genius for skillfully dramatizing the world of space and science, without sacrifice of scientific accuracy, has long been recognized. This, his most recent work, will be an invaluable handbook to all interested in our daily accomplishments in the worlds of space. Golden Press, Inc. $3.95.

French Sociologist, Georges Friedmann whose new book What is A Jew? is of timely interest as he gives some interesting lights on Israel. (Doubleday)

Brave Day Hideous Night

By Sir John Rothenstein

Reviewed by Jean Fark

The second volume of Sir John Rothenstein's autobiography, BRAVE DAY, HIDEOUS NIGHT, covers the years 1939-1965 when he served as Director of the Tate Gallery in London. It was through his efforts that the collection grew to its present eminence as he rearranged items to show a proper chronology, planned new exhibitions and acquired important new paintings and sculptures with the limited funds granted for expansion.

During the hazardous war years, the collection was dispersed to three large country homes for safety, and the Tate was severely damaged by bombs. The years following the reopening of the gallery in 1946 were most fruitful and gratifying to its director. But in 1952, when Sir John and his family had begun to restore their country home, Beauforest House, the scandalous "Tate Affair" hit the newspapers. An ambitious underling with the improbable name of Leroux Smith Leroux started a savage attack against the author which stirred controversy in Parliament as well as the press and created the most bitter furore the art world had ever experienced. Now, twelve years after, the full account of the affair is calmly given.

The great and near-great of the art world, society and world affairs are warmly presented in the book, not as an exercise in name-dropping but rather as part of a rich and busy life. Three sections of photographs add pictorial pleasure to the reader's enjoyment of this important autobiography. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. $6.95

Winston Graham, author of a fast moving and engrossing novel, The Walking Stick (Doubleday)

The Touching Hand

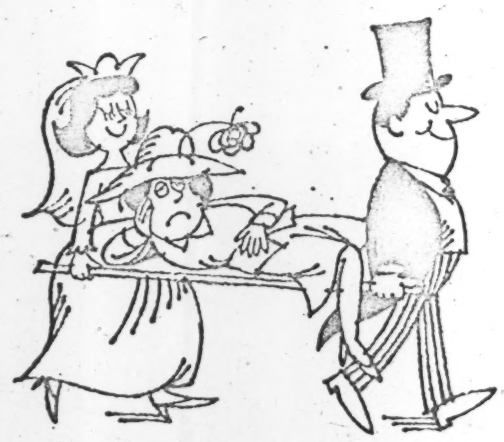
By Sally Bingham

Reviewed by Ellen Hopkins

The fragile land of childhood, with its magic and wonder and puzzlement at the outside world harbors subterranean recesses of uncertainty and fear which are often ignored or forgotten with the spiritual corrosion of time. The skillful and delicate artistry of an exciting new writer quickens these forgotton terrors and delights, exposing ephemeral, strangely familiar feelings, as that most lovely time comes to life again. The Touching Hand, a novella and six short stories by Sallie Bingham, is the work of a uniquely sensitive, brilliantly skillful stylist, whose grasp of reality and re-creations of fantasy are as deft as they are exquisitely honest. The novella is patterned on a nanny's gift of love to her children, which makes them vulnerable and is, yet, the one gift which can save them. The stories which make up the rest of the volume are, in various ways, concerned with the poignancy of human relations, the changes wrought as reality intrudes on fantasy's domain. The illusory and fleeting truths and compassions, which become brittle with worldly experience and daily existence, spring to conscious life as Miss Bingham weaves her spell. Self- concern, self-consciousness, all of the unattractive aspects of adult vision, are dispelled, dissipated, left behind as one enters the world of The Touching Hand. Houghton-Mifflin Co. $4.50.

With Brass and Gas

by Munson Baldwin



Jacket Design of Here Comes the Bride, There Goes Mother

Irene Keampen's hilarious account of the mother's role at doughter's wedding (World Publishing Co.)

Even if you're not madly interested in the history of ballooning during the mid-Nineteenth Century, Munson Baldwin's "illustrated and embellished chronicle" of the aforementioned is certain to delight and entertain. Recapturing the voices and spirit of that rash, brash breed of early aeronauts who dreamt of extra-terrestrial locomotion, With Brass And Gas incorporates many tragi-comic accounts of the balloonists themselves, with the speculations of the press and outraged shouts of Americans vintage 1850 whose children and cattle were frightened, and-or scattered by descending gas bags, and plummeting balloons. Beacon Press, $6.00.

Robert Flynn, author of North to Yesterday, a tragic, sometimes comic novel set in the West (Knopf)

A Lamp for India Story of Madame Pandit

By Robert Hardy Andrews

Review by Mary B. Scandrett

We consider Gandhi, Nehru, and Mme. Pandit leading characters in the play which is out for a long run, i.e., the cosmic social revolution now in progress. It is reassuring to contemplate these three titans, whose staadfast purpose, endurance, and wisdom brought order where no order was, and whose patient, painstaking labors for independence and peace in India are an inspiration to today's leaders.

Altho, Robert Hardy Andrew's book deals mainly with Mmr. Pandit, much light is necessarily thrown on her brother, Jawaharlal, andhis daughter, Indira Gandhi. Pre-eminently the Mahatma walks gently but effectively through this dramatic account of history in the making.

The title A Lamp For India, derives from Nehru's remark when Gandhi died, "The light has gone out of our lives." Mme. Pandit now became the candle casting the far beam. Again successively at Nehru's death and Shastri's death she kept the flame burning. As a young girl she had watched her brother follow Gandhi's leadership against England's oppressive rule.

Significantly, Mme. Pandit's given Indian name is Vijaha Lakshmi. Vijaha means victory. Lakshmi means fortune. She arrived at both, altho, along the way she endured hardships which would have defeated less gifted women.

As the struggle for independence became more intense, all the Nehrus devoted their resources, material and spiritual to the cause. Their large home became Freedom House. Through years of heartbreaking sacrifice, they lived for their beliefs, until full freedom was granted India in 1947.

Mme. Pandit served her country and the world in many positions, among them as Minister of Health, as Indian ambassador to the United States, and as President of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This is a rewarding and inspiring book, giving full coverage to historic fact, conveying the feel of modern India, and projecting the leading lady as a vital force in shaping her country's destiny. Prentice Hall, $7.95.

The Salt Lake Tribune
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
D. 108,632 SUN. 190,451

JUN 4 1967

Murrow Viewed History From Front Row Seat

"In Search of Light: the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961," Alfred A. Knopf Co., photographs. $6.95.

"In Search of Light," a 365-page collection of many of Edward R. Murrow's finest broadcasts, is a permanent testament of a great reporter.

Mr. Murrow

Murrow had a front-row seat at some of the most important events in recent history; thus "In Search of Light" also is a public diary of a tumultuous quarter century.

Skyrocket to Fame

Murrow's ability to talk about international situations skyrocketed him to fame in World War II when he reported the Battle of Britain for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"This — is London," was the way Murrow began his blitz broadcasts. His was a deep, resonant voice — some compared it to the voice of doom — and the taut, emotion-packed reporting which followed chilled and thrilled listeners as he described from the scene what became known as Britain's finest hour.

On the pages of "In Search of Light," the reader finds Ed Murrow reporting from the rooftops of wartime London, describing the "orchestrated hell" of a bomb run to Berlin and responding with outraged disbelief to the horrors of Buchenwald.

Great Events

After the war Murrow continued his CBS coverage of world events, on both radio and television. He reported the Nuremberg trial of war criminals, the wedding of Queen Elizabeth, the Korean War, President Truman's firing of Gen. MacArthur, the Negro revolution and the first rocket probes of outer space.

Although Murrow once said he never had an intimate friend, he was liked by some of the greats of the world.

A colleague said of Edward R. Murrow when he died of cancer in 1965, "we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

"In Search of Light" does a great deal to brighten that afterglow. — Rodger Dean Duncan.

Arabs And Islam Not The Same, Says Writer

"AN 'ARAB' today is not what an 'Arab' has been over the centuries," Joel Carmichael, a scholar long-time resident in the Middle East, writes in **The Shaping of the Arabs** (Macmillan, $7.95), an ethnic study of a variety of peoples, some of whom have been in the Middle East spotlight.

The Arabs gave birth to Islam, says the author, but "they are not at all coextensive with it . . . I have tried to extricate them from the far larger community of Islam, and so have concentrated on the fortunes of people who may be or have been called Arabs." The period covered is "from the beginning, some 1,300 years ago, through the Middle Ages down to the present day."

Other notable new books, in profile:

In Search of Light — (Knopf, $6.95). These broadcasts and speeches of the late Edward R. Murrow, from his emergence as a broadcaster in Europe in 1938 until just before his death in 1965 are the record of a responsible, public career. "I do not advocate that we turn television into a 27-inch wailing wall, where longhairs constantly moan about the state of our culture and our defense," he told a convention of broadcasters in 1958. "But I would like to see it reflect occasionally the hard, unyielding realities of the world in which we live." Murrow's conscience was unyielding.

H. ALLEN SMITH has written sequel to an earlier tale of a cat named Rhubarb who was filthy rich. Leo Hershfield illustrated new book, "Son Of Rhubarb." (Trident Press)

The Decline and Fall of the New York Yankees — By Jack Mann (Simon & Schuster, $4.95). Mickey Mantle & Co. would benefit from reading this tale of the fall of the house that Ruth built and what rotted the foundation. The author is a sports writer who covered the fall with a jaundiced eye; his emphasis is on the front office.

The Corporation and the Arts — By Richard Eells (Macmillan, $7.95). A professor of business advances the theory, in depth and breadth, that the arts and business have more of common purpose than is often acknowledged. "For both the artist and the business leader there must be cooperation rather than antagonism in allying with all the forces of society that can man the bulwarks of freedom at home and abroad."

You and the New Morality — By James A. Pike (Harper, $3.95). The controversial Episcopalian bishop explores, in the framework of 74 case studies, the conflict between the Christian ethic and modern practices.

Blow a Wild Bugle for Catfish Bend — By Ben Lucien Burman (Taplinger, $3.75). The sage of Catfish Bend carries on his droll philosophy as acted out by such characters as Judge Black, a vegetarian blacksnake, J.C. the fox, and Doc Raccoon; whimsy with a whip for contemporary foibles; illustrated by Alice Caddy.

Art and architecture:

Modigliani — Text by Alfred Werner (Abrams, $25). There are 122 reproductions of Amedeo Modigliani's works — 48 of them tipped in, in full color, suitable for framing — in this big book; lavishly produced in Japan.

The Radiant City — By Le Corbusier (Grossman - Orion Press, $22.50). This is the first English translation of the late French architect's master work, first published in the 1930s, revised by Le Corbusier in 1964; many photographs and drawings, some in color.

The World of Watteau — By Pierre Schneider and the editors of Time-Life Books (Time-Life, $4.95). There are many color plates in this newest volume in the Time-Life Library of Art, which presents a comprehensive study of the works of Antoinne Watteau, 18th century French painter.

Eskimo Masks: Art and Ceremony — By Dorothy Jean Ray (University of Washington, $12.50). A well-illustrated study of Eskimo masks (drawings and photographs) and the role they played in the early cultures of the Pacific Far North.

Fashionable Contrasts — By Draper Hill (New York Graphic Society-Phaidon Press, $12.50). The "meat" here is to be found in 100 caricatures from the bold brush of James Gillray, British cartoonist-satirist of the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Encyclopedia of Modern Architecture — Edited by Gerd Hatje (Abrams). Thirty-one architectural writers from almost as many countries collaborated in this encylopedic tabulation of the world's leading architects and principal architectural terms, schools etc.; more than 440 photographs of representative works.

The Pacific Northwest north of the Columbia country is the locale of **Grizzly Country**, by Andy Russell (Knopf, $6.95), a hunter-naturalist's account of the life and habits of the grizzly bear — a dangerous fellow and hearty traveler; illustrated by the author's photographs.

Twenty-eight short tales from the pages of Playboy magazine are packaged in **The Playboy Book of Horror and the Supernatural** (Playboy-Trident, $5.95), a sampling of the modern trend in the ghost story. Authors include Herbert Gold, Ray Bradbury, Fredric Brown, David Ely, Charles Beaumont, Ken Purdy, 16 others.

"What is dog?" That question is answered from scores of directions in **Lore of the Dog**, a canny canine commentary by Patricia Dale-Green (Houghton Mifflin, $5). The dog - man "partnership", the dog's nature, ancestry, depth, etc., through history and today are explored, with imaginative illustrations.

VARIETY
NEW YORK, N.Y.
WEEKLY - CIRC.N.AVAIL.

JUN 7 1967

Murrow Book Never Submitted to Holt

Editor, VARIETY:

VARIETY reported, issue of May 31, that "In Search of Light," the anthology of Edward R. Murrow broadcasts published by Alfred A. Knopf Inc., was submitted to Holt, Rinehart & Winston "prior to its proposed merger with CBS but drew a reject." The fact is that the only publisher to whom Mrs. Murrow mentioned the idea was the late Blanche Knopf. The conversation took place in the offices of Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 501 Madison Ave., on Oct. 21, 1965.

Mrs. Murrow never approached Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Neither did anyone authorized to speak for her. As she explains in her dedication of the book, "For almost 30 years Blanche Knopf tried to persuade Ed to write a book. Somehow he was always too busy with an immediate project to undertake this work. After Ed's death I asked Blanche if she would be interested in publishing some of his broadcasts. Her response was enthusiastic. I wished that in some way her belief in Ed and his work might be recorded. Therefore, this volume is dedicated to Blanche with love and appreciation."

In the interest of accuracy, and because of the special personal relationship in this case between the widow of Edward R. Murrow and the publisher, I hope VARIETY will help set the record straight.

James M. Seward,
Executor of the Edward R. Murrow Estate.

New York Post
D. 324,256 SUN. 243,637

JUN 20 1967

The Record, TV Style

From "In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961" (Knopf, $6.95).

The oldest excuse of the networks for their timidity is their youth. Their spokesmen say, "We are young; we have not developed the traditions nor acquired the experience of the older media." If they but knew it, they are building those traditions.

Recent And Readable

Here is a list of recently published books by title, author, publisher, and price, together with a brief description of its contents.

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. By Edward R. Murrow. (Knopf, $6.95.)—The eloquence of Ed Murrow's spoken word translates just as brilliantly into print in this book, made up of selections of his radio broadcasts from the 1930's to the 1950's.

★ ★ ★

APPALACHIAN TRAIL. By Ann and Myron Sutton. (Lippincott, $4.95.)—Two naturalists describe the 2,000-mile Appalachian Trail, recall some of their own adventures, and depict the natural wonders that can be found there. Lavishly illustrated.

★ ★ ★

CONVERSATIONS. By Roy Newquist. (Rand McNally, $6.95.)—A series of interviews between the author, writers, and critics. The best is with Ramparts editor Edward M. Keating, who discusses "hidebound Catholicism." Among others interviewed are poet Gwendolyn Brooks, Helen Gurley Brown, and Will and Ariel Durant.

★ ★ ★

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. Edited by Robert Scharff. (McKay, $3.95 in paperback.)—A must for persons planning a trip to the park, this volume includes history, scenic views, and facilities, including areas outside and inside the valley, pictures, and maps.

★ ★ ★

IS ANYONE THERE? By Isaac Asimov. (Doubleday, $5.95.)—These skillful articles explore scientific horizons, such as memory pills, synthesis of life, and hydrogen power plants. Also discussed are possibilities of other forms of intelligence in the universe. Asimov is a biochemistry teacher and a well-known science-fiction writer.

★ ★ ★

EARL WARREN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY. By Leo Katcher. (McGraw, $8.50.)—In a well-researched book which quotes both praise and criticism of Warren during his long career as district attorney of Alameda County, California, governor of California, and Supreme Court justice and chief justice, the author contends that praise far outweighs the criticism. Warren is shown as a hard working, honest reformer.

★ ★ ★

THE LURE OF THE LIMERICK. By William S. Baring-Gould. (Clarkson Potter, Inc., $5.)—The most popular verse form in the world, the limerick, is surveyed as to form and history. All of the old favorites are included, erotic examples outweighing the clean. The book, which could not have been published 10 years ago, is by the author of "Sherlock Holmes of Baker Street."

★ ★ ★

ABUSE OF POWER. By Theodore Draper. (Viking, $3.95; paperback $1.25.) — American Vietnam policy is traced through the administrations of the last three presidents, together with a scathing denunciation of U.S. policy. The author condemns the "domino" and foreign aggression theories.

The Blade
Toledo, Ohio
6/18/67

Sunday Oregonian
6/18/67

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Brodie S. Griffith — General Manager
Perry E. Morgan — Editor
Bob Smith — Associate Editor
Darrell Sifford — Managing Editor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1967

'This—Is—Lon-don'

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961. Edited by Edward Bliss Jr. Knopf. 364 pp. $6.95.

In 1938 during my early newspapering days, even after a hard night's work and a late bedtime, I would set my alarm clock so I might be awakened in time to hear the 8 a.m. news.

My special interest was the news from Europe, for the war menace was growing alarmingly. I was anxious to learn whatever developments might be at hand, and my favorite radio reporters were William L. Shirer and Edward R. Murrow. Shirer came on the air without any fanfare, speaking in his flat, professorial, near-mincing tones. But Murrow announced this news with a prefatory note, a combination of Big Ben and the Voice of Doom as he intoned:

"This — Is — Lon-don."

And for the next couple of years, until the United States became directly involved in the war, I depended on Murrow and London to tell me about the Nazis influencing Austria, demanding Memel or a battle, sending Mr. Chamberlain back to London with only his umbrella intact, invading the Low Countries, driving through Belgium, crossing into France and then turning on erstwhile ally Russia.

My memory has been refreshed by this collection of Murrow broadcasts, particularly of the early days of war in Europe. He added to my knowledge of national and international matters in the 1950's, and surely has shown me that lightning does indeed strike twice in the same spot.

Highly interesting in retrospect are Murrow broadcasts dealing with the succession of Russian rulers, the decline of Chiang Kai-shek and the rise of Mao Tse-tung, the age of McCarthyism, the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the French debacle in Vietnam, and on and on.

Lessons for today may be found in broadcasts 10 or more years old. Here are a few excerpts:

MURROW

"The crisis in South Vietnam is getting worse . . . The French have threatened to pull out their troops and wash their hands of the whole mess. If this happens, we will inherit the mess." (May 4, 1955)

"There is no doubt that a crisis is building up in the Middle East. The flash point could be almost anywhere. It might well be on the Jordan River between Syria and Israel." (Feb. 10, 1956)

"Mao Tse-tung . . . has made two secret speeches on doctrine and advocated a milder approach to domestic problems . . . He said a Communist regime should never use the same power against its own people that it uses against an enemy." (May 30, 1957)

"We are now in an argument about the draft deferment of college students. This deferment is possible for any student now in or preparing to enter college . . . What about the 19-year-old whose parents cannot afford to send him to college?" (April 2, 1951)

Ed Murrow made more than 5,000 broadcasts starting with the 1938 trouble in Europe and ending with comments on the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy shortly before he took a job with that administration directing the Voice of America. In addition to straight news, he did analysis, documentaries and personality pieces. But whatever he did, either in relating the horrors of Buchenwald, the trial of Alger Hiss, the Berlin Airlift or an occasional light piece, such as the proper way to make coffee, he went straight to the heart of the matter.

He put radio newscasting on a highly respectable basis, and no radio newsman before or since commanded the admiration Ed Murrow did. As his colleague Eric Sevareid observed, Murrow was an original, and when he left the broadcasting scene they threw away the mold.

— BUD COX

Murrow at Work in London During World War II
. . . even then, the ever-present cigaret

Memories of Murrow And 'This Is London'

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow. 1938-1961. Knopf. $6.95.

When this famous radio broadcaster died two years ago, his friend and associate, Eric Sevareid, said, "We will live in his afterglow a long time."

Murrow's keen mind, his grave, quiet voice and complete familiarity with the English language added a new dimension to history. His opening three words, "This is London," became his signature.

His first broadcast was made March 13, 1938, the day before Hitler entered Vienna to proclaim the Anschluss. His last one was on the inauguration of John F. Kennedy, 23 years later.

During the Munich crisis his shortwave reports from London were beamed to practically every home in America and to many in Europe. As an air reporter, he felt his first duty was to inform and, in those days before television, radio was almost a literature in itself. Radio was more graphic and precise because it touched the mind through the ear and not the eye.

Murrow's voice was as familiar as the President's as it reached us from the rooftops of London when the bombs were falling; from troop ships and bomb shelters; from blacked out streets and secret government buildings.

Edward R. Murrow
. . . in early '60s

Little of his life is described in this volume. In fact, practically nothing is told except that he was born in South Carolina, graduated at the University of Washington, was made director of the U.S. Information Agency, given the Medal of Freedom, America's highest honor, flew 40 combat missions and seven weeks after his death, was made Honorary Member of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth.

Next to his own country, he loved England best and probably understood the complex British character better than any correspondent.

Murrow lived through and reported the most revolutionary quarter century in the history of man: the bloodiest war ever fought, genocide unparalleled, the end of Western colonialism, Africa's emergence, the founding of the U.N., the Communist takeover in China, the Negro revolution and the birth of the atomic age.

Several of his intimate, see-it-now interviews are included in the book and the only criticism is that there is not more about the man himself.

Some of his comments were prophetic: "Democracy was on trial. It has survived but the trial is not ended. It will be determined not by dollars or American battleships, nor by luxury and affluence at home, but by the degrees in which America understands the role in world affairs that has been thrust upon us.

One opinion might have been written yesterday: "If the epitaph of the U.N. is ever written, provided there is anyone left to write it, it will have to read: 'Moral force was not enough.'" — B.W.

The Miami Herald 6/11/67

CHRISTIAN CENTURY
CHICAGO, ILL.
W. 38,000

JUN 14 1967

This Week

MARTYRDOM AND PERSECUTION IN THE EARLY CHURCH. By W. H. C. Frend. Doubleday, $1.95. June 9.

This Doubleday Anchor Original (i.e., this paperback marks its first American appearance; it was published in England two years ago and received excellent reviews) offers 577 pages of first-rate scholarly research and writing on a subject which, as Frend says, "still has its lessons today." Why was the early church persecuted when so many of its religious competitors were left alone? Why did it prevail? Permit us some enthusiasm: we know of no other book which provides such meaningful answers to these questions. All students of the early church and all who care about Christian destiny can profit from it. Thanks, Doubleday!

BLACK POWER AND URBAN UNREST. By Nathan Wright, Jr. Hawthorn, $1.95. June 9.

An eloquent, simple defense of Black Power, this paperback applies positive thinking to a touchy subject. It features a chapter which argues that "there are no institutions which have more to gain from the current focus on Black Power than the churches of America, both black and white"; read Wright and find out why.

MORAVIANS IN TWO WORLDS. By Gillian Lindt Gollin. Columbia University Press, $8.75. June 12.

Sociologist Gollin compares the marriage customs, property rites, liturgies and community intentions of quiet, dwindling, true-to-its-purpose Herrnhut in Saxony and an American Moravian colony: Bethlehem, Pa., now better known for steel than for Saxon sanctity.

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. Edited by Edward Bliss, Jr. Knopf, $6.95. June 12.

Edward R. Murrow fans will find much to evoke memories in these transcripts of the broadcasts he made 1938-61.

MONTEREY PENINSULA HERALD
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

JUN 3 1967

Murrow's Broadcasts Are Still Inspiring

"In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-61, edited with introduction by Edward Bliss Jr." (Knopf, 364 pages. $6.95)

We owe the fact that we have these broadcasts, in this book form, to Edward Murrow's equally courageous and charming wife, Janet, and to her friend, Blanche Knopf, the wife of Alfred Knopf. It is to her that this book is properly dedicated.

One of the really great commentators and purveyors of news was Edward R. Murrow. No one will question that his reassuring voice amid the storms, "This is London", remains giving strength and inspiration still to all who heard him.

That is also true of his later comments from New York as chief of CBS and with expanded responsibilities, as interpreter for the federal government, from Washington.

Today many who carry on in his steps, Eric Severeid for example, still draw strength from his strength.

How fortunate that these broadcasts were given from the roof tops of London, from an airplane over Berlin, and from the halls of government.

How honest, free-minded, compassionate and courageous he was. Eric Severeid is so right as to these broadcasts, "We shall all live a long time in their afterglow!"

Remsen Bird

The Times Sunday Magazine 6/11/67

BOOKS

DOWN THESE MEAN STREETS
By Piri Thomas
Alfred A. Knopf, $5.95

The search for self-identity seems to be particularly acute for the post World War II generation. Invariably the questions "Who am I?", and "Why am I here?" crop up. It should, therefore, be no surprise that these same questions bother people of Spanish Harlem. What is surprising is that these people should have found so articulate and poetic a spokesman as Piri Thomas. This book then, is his autobiography, the story of a man in search of himself.

Piri is a man of Spanish Harlem who has been a gang member, a drug addict, a holdup gangster and a convict. He was also for a short time a Black Muslim member. Perhaps this is Piri's biggest problem, for not only does his skin color set him apart from the rest of America but it also sets him apart from his own brothers and sisters. Piri is a man of "heart" (courage) who writes as he talks, leaving out none of the four letter words or Spanish expressions that are part of the language of his world.

He tells his story in a series of episodes that range in loose chronological order from his boyhood to his return from prison. This technique makes for easy and interesting reading but it leaves time gaps and provokes questions. Why, for example, did the war make so little impact on a boy who was 13 in 1941? How did Piri escape the draft? Where and when did he decide to become a writer?

Inevitably, this book will be compared to Lewis's "La Vida" and many will see this as an expose of the culture of poverty. Unfortunately for them Piri is not a man of La Vida for he does not fit the definition of the culture of poverty that Lewis so carefully describes. Not only is Piri's father married to his mother but the father takes responsibility for his family. It is by choice that Piri returns to his old neighborhood although that choice is triggered by a high school incident centered on Negro prejudice. In short Piri is not hopelessly lost, like the people of "La Vida," in a

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confusing morass of lower class norms but has ample opportunity to live a different life if he so chooses. That he does not choose to live a life apart from Spanish Harlem is not the fault of society but is a decision which rests on his own personality and attempt to discover a suitable self-image.

This is a book for the general reader who wants the vicarious experience of living in our largest slum and trying to find one's self when one is a "marginal man." A "marginal man" is a person who is torn between cultures and does not belong to any particular culture. Piri Thomas is such a man. He is a man who is black but is not Negro, who is intelligent but has no degrees, who is American but whose language is as much Spanish as English, and who was in prison but was not a convict. That such a man could write proves indeed that he is "muy hombre."

—Paul Wershub Goodwin.

Paperback Best Sellers

(C) 1967, New York Times News Service

FICTION

TAI-PAN. James Clavell.
THE ADVENTURERS. Harold Robbins.
THE DETECTIVE. Roderick Thorp.
THE COMEDIANS. Graham Greene.
THE SOURCE. James A. Michener.

GENERAL

THE MEDIUM IS THE MASSAGE. Marshall McLuhan & Quentin Fiore.
IN OLD BLOOD. Truman Capote.
PAPA HEMINGWAY. A. E. Hotchner.
UNDERSTANDING MEDIA. Marshall McLuhan.
RUSH TO JUDGMENT. Mark Lane.

Once Over-- But Lightly

NOBODY EVER TELLS YOU THESE THINGS (About Food and Drink), by Helen McCully (Holt, Rinehart, Winston, $6.95). With so many girls growing up with so little real knowledge of cooking and housekeeping, this handy do-it-yourself kitchen manual should be a boon to many June brides. It answers these questions: How can you prevent a skin from forming on a sauce? Why do boiled eggs sometimes crack? How do you scale a fish? What are the marks of fresh strawberries? Can food be left in the can once it has been opened? How do you remove wine stains from table linen? What is the best way to scramble eggs? How do you fry fish without smelling the house up? And how long can frozen meats be stored? (Ground beef and sausage, one to three months; fresh pork, three to six months; veal and lamb, six to nine months; beef, six to 12 months. Smoked meats should never be frozen.)

scale a fish? What are the marks of fresh strawberries? Can food be left in the can once it has been opened? How do you remove wine stains from table linen? What is the best way to scramble eggs? How do you fry fish without smelling the house up? And how long can frozen meats be stored? (Ground beef and sausage, one to three months; fresh pork, three to six months; veal and lamb, six to nine months; beef, six to 12 months. Smoked meats should never be frozen.)

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, (Knopf, $6.95) is a fine monument, in his own words, to a great reporter who set a standard that too fe wTV commentators have followed. These broadcasts were made between 1938 and 1961 and form a diary of some of the most important events in recent history. Murrow reports from the rooftops of wartime London, living with young American soldiers on a troopship, describes the "orchestrated hell" of a bomb run to Berlin, and the horrors of Buchenwald. He reports the wedding of Queen Elizabeth, the Korean War, the first rocket probes of outer space, the Negro revolution. He paints word portraits of Churchill and Eisenhower, and in the words you can hear his deep, resonant voice as he covers the waterfront.

Book Review

from

The Christian Century

407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

THE ATTACHED CLIPPING
is from the issue of
JUN 14 1967

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. Edited by Edward Bliss, Jr. Knopf, $6.95. June 12.

Edward R. Murrow fans will find much to evoke memories in these transcripts of the broadcasts he made 1938-61.

Courant Views on Books

The Sunday Courant Magazine
~~May~~ June 18, 1967

Edited by ELIZABETH A. McSHERRY

Well-Remembered Voice

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, the Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow — Edited by Edward Bliss Jr.; Alfred A. Knopf; $6.95; 364 pp.

Reviewed by BOB EDDY

"This is London." It is almost impossible, for those of the middle generation or older, to see these words and not hear again the crisp, personable words of Edward R. Murrow reporting the story of Munich and the blitz.

Mr. Bliss, the editor, has done a superb job of writing the foreword and selecting the newscasts that portray the spirit the clean wording, the graceful wit and the ethnics of Murrow. Most of these essays, and that's what they really are, read like a very good letter home.

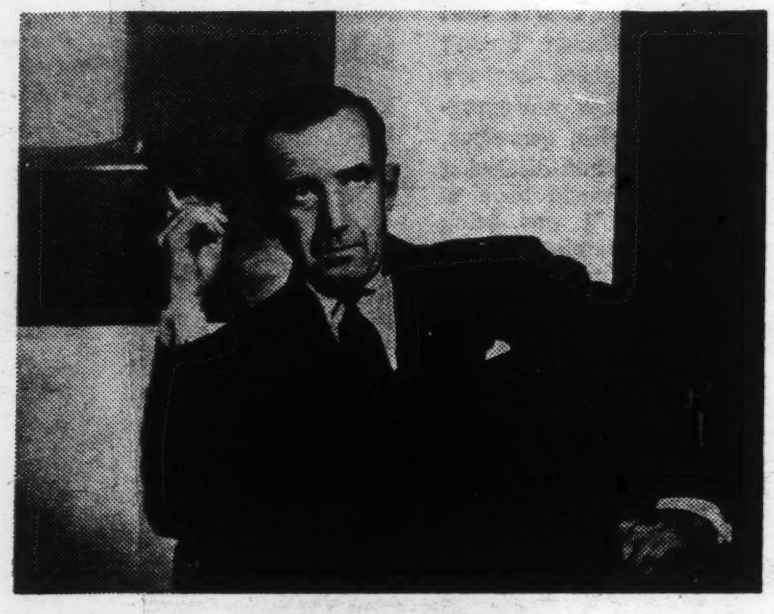
The newscasts cover the years 1938 to 1961. One reads of the war, of the English, the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, Alger Hiss, the Korean War, Dienbienphu, McCarthy, Suez Canal, Ghana, atomic weapons.

But Murrow himself emerges most clearly in two speeches reprinted at the end of the book, particularly the last one. Here he is, addressing a convention of radio and TV news directors:

". . . During the daily peak viewing periods, television in the main insulates us from the realities of the world in which we live. If this state of affairs continues, we may alter an advertising slogan to read: LOOK NOW, PAY LATER.

"For surely we shall pay for using this most powerful instrument of communications to insulate the citizenry from the hard and demanding realities which must be faced if we are to survive. . . ."

The title of the book is aptly chosen. Edward R. Murrow unerringly sought the light, not the heat, in even the most inflammable topics.



EDWARD R. MURROW
Alfred A. Knopf has published "In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961."

"Emancipation Party" at the suggestion of Dorothy Canfield Fisher when he sold the drug store which had been a family business to devote his full time to writing.

Mrs. Hard keeps the reader aware of the accomplishments, joys and sorrows of the family. It happens that each finds writing a natural way of life after close association with writers in books and in person. Her husband as a long time newspaper columnist of the "Rutland Herald" and author; Mary, a librarian, broadcasting reviews of books and writing one for Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.; Walter, Junior, editor-in-chief of "Vermont Life" magazine carried on and many of Mrs. Hard's poems are scattered throughout the book.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher as a good neighbor in nearby Arlington appeared many times as well as in Montpelier when Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hard were members of the General Assembly, which meets in Montpelier. Several of Sarah Cleghorne's poems are included since her book "Portraits and Protest" is out of print. Robert Frost, Sinclair Lewis, Pearl Buck and many other literary figures came into the shop. People who drove through were aware of the paintings of Cecil Grant, always in front of the place of business.

With a fine blending of local history, stories of personalities, Mrs. Hard mirrors an understanding of literary merit coupled with a civic interest in the community. To the many who visited this unusual book shop, its sale in 1965 just before the death of Mr. Hard was a sad occasion but now each one can pull up a rocking chair and have a visit through these pages with a true Vermonter.

Summer Reading

DRUMS OF KHARTOUM — By Chloe Gartner; William Morrow & Co. Inc.; $4.95; 342 pp.

This good, rather light novel is set against the backdrop of the siege of Khartoum by Dervish armies in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1884.

Victoria Hubbard, daughter of the Episcopal minister in Khartoum, returns to her birthplace, a refugee from an unhappy marriage, a short time before the siege starts.

Her presence causes a stir among other members of the small English colony, including Major Gavin Graham, who almost gives up the other two women in his life for her, and Dr. Charles Blair, ostracized by the Victorian moralists of the place.

The interwoven relationships of the many interesting characters in the book, heading toward the disaster which is about to befall them, make this perfect summer reading.

JAMES DEVANEY

VARIETY
NEW YORK, N.Y.
WEEKLY - CIRC.N.AVAIL.

MAY 31 1967

Murrow's RCA Pub

"In Search of Light," an anthology of Edward R. Murrow news broadcasts via CBS from 1938 to 1961, edited by CBS news editor Ed Bliss Jr., reaches the bookstalls June 12.

Book was pitched to Holt, Rinehart & Winston prior to its proposed merger with CBS, but drew a reject. It's being brought out, instead, by Alfred A. Knopf, now under RCA via the latter's Random House acquisition.

Newsday
Garden City, N.Y.
6/17/67

Other Books This Week

"IN SEARCH OF LIGHT," by Edward R. Murrow, edited by Edward Bliss Jr. (Knopf: $6.95. 364 pp. index.) A masterly selection from the broadcasts (radio, chiefly) of a man who was a great reporter and a great human being. Starting in 1938 they carry through the McCarthy era and edge into the Vietnam era creating the moods and emotions of the time. Though most of them deal with war, cold and hot, there are included some lighter themes, particularly an interview with Carl Sandburg, that leaven the whole. A nostalgic book.

"TO BE A FATHER," edited by Alvin Schwartz. (Crown: $4.95. 249 pp.) Scarcely a point of view on the joys and terrors of being—or having—a father has been missed in this broad collection of stories, reminiscences, poems, letters and aphorisms concerning that difficult state. One of the most amusing is Frank O'Connor's short story, "My Oedipus Complex," one of the most horrendous a letter from Thomas Jefferson outlining a day's study for his daughter. John Updike's delightful "Wife-wooing" is included, a bit from "Romeo and Juliet," a poem of Carl Sandburg's; the authors include Mark Twain and Clarence Day, Adlai Stevenson and Theodore Roosevelt, Sherwood Anderson and John Steinbeck and many others.

"ARTS OF ANCIENT MEXICO," by Jacques Soustelle, photographs by Claude Arthaud and F. Hebert-Stevens. (Viking: $18.50. 160 pp. index.) Elegant and unusual photographs in black and white and in color enhance this big beautiful book which outlines the various cultures that produced the pre-Columbian art and architecture. Sketches, drawings and maps add interest to the text which is closely integrated with the photographs of rare antiquities.

"HERE COMES THE BRIDE; THERE GOES MOTHER," by Irene Kampen. (World: $4.95. 146 pp.) If you have ever been or are about to be the mother-of-the-bride, you must not miss this hilarious little book. Mrs. Paulson, mother-of-the-bride, finds herself in the most incredible situations, aggravated by a "miss Emily Post" bridesmaid, an ever changing succession of ushers, an ever growing list of guests and a substitute organist who breaks into "Hit the Line for Harvard" during rehearsal—"just noodling, Mrs. Paulson." These and other equally appalling crises (will a cat really eat a birth control pill?) will keep the reader (father will enjoy it, too) laughing aloud, knowing most of them can and do happen.—M.S.

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE: CHAOS OR COMMUNITY," by Martin Luther King. (Harper & Row: $4.95. 209 pp. index.) Dr. King makes the point that black and white must learn to live together in the world or face chaos; together they must fight poverty and the threat of war. He ultimately opposes the Black Power slogan

—Continued on Following Page

Staten Island Advance
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
D. 57,734 SUN. 45,423

JUN 4 1967

Bookmarks

He Gave a Long Life To a Fragile Medium

By ROBERT RAYMOND

Radio broadcasts seem like such a transient thing. A voice and an idea, and then they're gone. Almost as passing as those situation comedies on television. Try to remember even a part of most of them even a few minutes after the next show has come on.

Perhaps the radio broadcasts of the late Edward R. Murrow through the years from 1938 until 1961 fall into the heard-and-forgotten category, but we doubt it. For a generation of Americans, they brought truth, light, frankness and humility into homes.

And there is a fascination

EDWARD R. MURROW — HERBERT GANS

in reading those broadcasts in what now seem to be a century ago. If you doubt it, try "In Search of Light" (Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95) a complication of Murrow's broadcasts edited by Edward Bliss Jr.

Murrow was a pace-setter in radio, just as he was in television and still later as the director of the United States Information Agency —a principled man who insisted on truth as his base.

The years come tumbling back. There is Murrow in Munich awaiting the arrival of Herr Hitler, in London when Chamberlain departs and Churchill steps into power, on the rooftops of London as the fire bombs fall, on troopships, on the bombing runs over Berlin, at the wedding of Queen Elizabeth, at local trouble areas, in Korea.

This book has been viewed as a diary of our times. Indeed it is. But it's also more than that. It's a calm voice speaking out in the midst of storms: it's the voice of courage and journalistic integrity with wit. James Reston said, "He had courage, and he had style." That tells the story.

* * *

We don't know of anyone who will argue that Philip Roth isn't a good contemporary novelist. If there are

PHILIP ROTH

doubters, they might sample, **"When She Was Good"** (Random House. $5.95) his latest.

In what might seem to be a most difficult task, Roth weaves a tale with members of four generations of one family as his principal characters. But he manages it skillfully.

The main part of the story deals with Lucy, of the third generation, daughter of an alcoholic and the wife of a somewhat boyish husband. Lucy moves toward inevitible destruction as she attempts to form her own life and reform those of her father and her husband.

There's a compulsion about Lucy, a reality that might apply to the girl next door (and not in the Hollywood version), a futility that rings with so much of life itself. Lucy may be incredible, but there's a credibility to the unfolding of her story.

Here we have hope and disappointment. While it doesn't shape up as a fruitful marriage, it does in Roth's hands.

* * *

What is suburbia today. We have been flooded with exposes, with analyses, with explanations and with interpretations. Most have been the shock treatment.

Residents of suburbia, we've been told, are given to adultery, alcoholism, futility as a way of life. They reportedly long to return to the cities they have left and forego the patches of green for the swatches of grey concrete.

Herbert J. Gans provides a much more logical picture in his **"The Levittowners"** (Panthcon. $7.95). He was among the first to move into Levittown, N.J., and he stayed two years. During that time he carefully recorded the kind of people who moved there, why they chose to do so, how they met all their problems — religious, economic, political and racial.

The Levitts themselves are observed coldly and analytically. Each one of his ever-increasing number of neighbor-subjects are given the same treatment. It's a first-rate sociological study, one which we daresay may well be referred to for some time to come.

It's not surprising that the people of Levittown are really no different than people anywhere else. It's only surprising that it took so long for anyone to put it down on paper.

There's an interdependence among these people as well as the usual stream of American independence. Even the area's name has been changed, to Willingboro. This is a good study of America in the '60s.

* * *

The Junior League of Stamford-Norwalk in Connecticut has published a small book called **"Going Places,"** a guide book of day trips for children in the Connecticut-New York area. It's available at many book stores but can be purchased for $1.50 by mail.

Designed to fill an obvious need among parents who strive to give their children the best in informational, educational and recreational facilities, it might well be used by those of all ages in the metropolitan area.

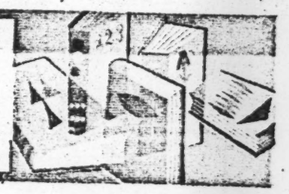
There are bundles of ideas for days when the skies are dripping or for days when the sun is shining brightly. It should end the moans of "What to do?"

LOOKING FORWARD, GLANCING BACKWARD. Viking Books will publish Orchestras and Beginners by Frederic Raphael, director of "Darling" and "Far From The Madding Crowd." Jessica Daves, Ready-Made Miracle traces history, personalities in ready-to-wear from its beginnings. In Search of Light broadcasts Edward R. Murrow kaleidoscopes events from wartime England to Kennedy Inaugural. The Life that Late He Led, Cole Porter biography, reminisces about high days of American musical comedy. All Men Are Lonely Now, written by Francis Clifford (The Naked Runner), said to be on coming spy movie lists.

REAL ESTATE SCOOP. Newest place to buy property is Malta. Hurry.

Harper's Bazaar June 15 1967
International Fashion Newsletter

Books in Communications



Saturday Review June 10, 1967

Murrow in Type

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to read a page of Edward R. Murrow's prose without hearing beneath the printed word the unforgettably resonant Murrow voice. The ear catches the deep roll of "This is London," the sometimes somber signoff, "Good night and good luck." But reading further into the collection of his broadcasts, *In Search of Light* (Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95), one finds oneself listening to something else—the Murrow temperateness and fairness, his judiciousness as a reporter even where he had strong feelings, his compassion and conscience.

Repeated and recurring, until it becomes the underlying theme of reports and comments that are widely scattered in time and place, is his declaration for free expression as the first line of defense of a free society. His words, written in the context of other national debates, have a reassuring ring today. The broadcasts, surprisingly, have the timelessness of history.

How do the words read when they were written only to be heard? Surprisingly, again, the book is not simply a collection of Edward R. Murrow broadcasts. Rather it becomes a unique historical record from the Second World War to the Kennedy inaugural, with little left out. For this, Edward Bliss, Jr., a Murrow CBS colleague and friend who edited the volume, deserves some of the credit.

Murrow developed a new style when he first began delivering his reports from Europe in 1938. It grew out of the vagueness of news sources in the war years, the need to be present, to "eyewitness" the news event, to snatch the mood out of the air. It is surprising, and refreshing, to look back and note the informality of those first broadcasts from London when war was brewing. A hotel doorman was as good a news source as a cabinet officer.

It was, of course, a new style of journalism. The immediacy of the radio broadcast matched the immediacy of the time. Murrow relied on his own eyes and ears. In the Blitz he stood on a London rooftop to spot the fires. He watched a troopship dock in Scotland. He went on a bomber run over Berlin. The words wear well even though spoken extemporaneously. Murrow wrote of the Hyde Park searchlights as "long pillars supporting a black canopy." Suddenly a phrase leaps out of a script to shock us into an awareness of how long ago it was. In a line Murrow summons up the primitiveness of the aircraft defenses: "All along the coast of this island, the observers revolve in their reclining chairs. . . ."

Amid so much uncertainty, Murrow clung admiringly to the steadfastness of the British. He was always in the background, the observer. He did not pretend to be the most important figure on the scene. The voice suggests a kind of formality, an assertion of authority, but the printed words show he did not assume or affect infallibility.

How often the issues Murrow covered in his day seem the issues again today: the release of national security information; the dangers of censorship; the right to dissent without being accused of disloyalty. The text Murrow wrote about McCarthyism, when the country was torn with counter-accusation, is meaningful today. Murrow weighed inflammatory issues with fairness to all sides.

He expressed his concern without passion and his passion without hysteria.

In style, in tone, these pieces are instructive and inspiring to a working journalist in any medium. Murrow was deeply concerned with his own. In 1958 Murrow's solution for radio was simple: "In order to progress, it need only go backward." As for television, Murrow today, with his colleague Fred W. Friendly, might despair of reforming from within and turn, as many do, to the new hope of public television. However we do proceed, whatever the solution with whatever the tools, we shall hardly be able to do better than to turn the clock back to Murrow.

World Beat: Reporter, sports writer, correspondent, columnist, commentator, Bob Considine is the complete journalist. His autobiographical *It's All News to Me* (Meredith Press, $6.95) covers such a staggering range of material so personally, from how INS beat AP in covering a crew race to Adenauer's forecast of a United States-Soviet rapprochement, that it sometimes seems to elevate office horseplay to the level of history and reduce historical event to anecdote. In a journalistic world turning to specialists, Considine may be the last of the generalists.

Happy With Words: It's really a pity the way Bernice Fitz-Gibbon's *Macy's, Gimbels and Me* (Simon and Schuster, $5.95) may drive young writers into advertising. She writes brightly, entertainingly, and optimistically about copywriting, and the converts she is bound to win may look in vain for anyone as zestful and companionable in the business as herself.

Other Books Worth Noting: *Best Magazine Articles: 1967*, edited by Gerald Walker (Crown, $5.95), twenty pieces, screened from several thousand, that stand the test of literature; *A Man in His Time*, by John L. Spivak (Horizon, $7.95), the personal record of a crusading reporter with a strong streak of social conscience; and *Ford Madox Ford and the Transatlantic Review*, by Bernard J. Poli (Syracuse University Press, $5.50), a memoir of a little magazine whose literary flame burned for twelve issues and expired.

—STUART W. LITTLE.

Much more than a news reporter

In Search of Light

The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow 1938-1961

EDITED BY EDWARD BLISS JR.

Reviewed by Francis Coughlin

IT IS A HEART-WARMING tribute to Edward R. Murrow that men who worked for and with him remember him as a staunch friend as well as a gifted colleague. However famous, Murrow was never a taskmaster, a show-off, or a know-it-all. He didn't depend on ingenious exploits or private sources to best the opposition. He made no show of glibness or glitter in his prose. He was rarely the sole newsman present on any occasion. For the most part his radio rivals spoke from the same scenes and on the same subjects. True, he scored resounding news beats. But they were exclusives on stories the opposition deemed too chancy or too controversial to handle. Murrow, the newsman, seldom scooped anyone.

Nevertheless, Murrow's newscasts, 5,000 of them, voiced on CBS radio and television between 1938 and 1961, spanned the years with astonishing impact and importance. He dealt with the major happenings of his world—pre-war, war time, and post-war. He was equally at home with matters foreign and domestic. His reportage embodied courage, clarity, and conviction. He saw with a steady eye. He spoke with a disciplined and responsible tongue.

From recordings, manuscripts and two speeches—one on the reception of the Freedom House award, and the other [probably his most important person-to-person address] delivered before a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago—Edward Bliss Jr., a long time CBS colleague, has prepared a kind of chapbook of Murrow tracts for our past knowledge and future guidance in perilous times.

The work is an anthology. The compiler is well aware that selections from so large a volume of material must be fragmentary and sketchily ordered. The Murrow broadcasts begin with his eyewitness account of Hitler's taking over Vienna. His last talk deals with the [illegible] today.

The newsman comes clearly into focus in the Bliss compilation. Murrow's was a stubborn righteousness, as the title reads "In Search of Light." To that search he brought a cool head and what he liked in others, "a fire in the belly." He was an American of Irish, English, French, and German ancestry—which must be close to par for the American ethnic course.

MURROW WAS AN Anglophile. He had reason to be. He had seen the German storm cloud build over Europe. He was at his post in Britain when the island alone stood to arms under the blitz, holding the world against the nazi savages. The dogged British courage found a response in him. He had the same kind of courage when the bombs fell. He had it when he went along on 40 air combat missions. He had it after the war, when he confronted fear-mongers, hatred, suspicion, and demagogery in his own country.

Murrow was a liberal. He had reason to be. He had watched Europe go down under the German scythe but only after the small states and the French and British peoples had been bemused by senile leaders and lulled by conservative appeasement of fascist force and fraud.

The blitz over Britain was the making of Murrow. His was the strong voice after the Big Ben chimes prefacing his nightly newscasts with the famous "This is London!" In his reports, and in the reports of his radio colleagues—among them Shirer in Berlin—the war came to America a vital 18 months before Pearl Harbor while yet many Americans basked in delusions of isolation, distrusting their own government, indulging their own smugness, blindness, and partisan malice.

Thus in a sense the blitz was the making—or the salvation—of America. The Murrow newscasts were a fire bell in the night. The war time generation of American listeners remembers them. They hammered home the feeling that the battle of Britain was an assault on the faith and freedom of the western world even before the full story of nazi bestiality was told. Coming back to America after the war, remembering the turbulence of the nation's emergence as a world power, weighing the balance of atomic terror, examining the issues of the McCarthy years, the Negro revolution, the Korean war, the MacArthur imbroglio, Murrow said, "I have lived thru it as a reporter and can scarcely credit it."

To what degree a new generation of Americans will credit the Murrow anthology—the items necessarily brief and their immediacy diluted by the passage of time—is hard to say. My own reluctant guess is that much of the newscaster's persuasive presence will be lost on readers who never heard him. The blitz was in 1940. Murrow was then 32 years old. Today's readers of that age were in kindergarten during the blitz. They were 10 years old on VJ day. Few readers under 25 can be expected to recall the McCarthy confrontations of the mid-1950s.

Passion and persuasion are embodied in the anthology, of course. But Murrow was no great shakes as a stylist seeking immortality thru color and eloquence. On the air his voice was untheatrical. His prose was fashioned for hearing and not for reading. His vocabulary was a pruned, down-to-earth, American English. Possibly the only rhetorical device he employed was a quiet understatement. I say possibly, because it may have been no device at all, but a manner of speaking characteristic of the man. At any rate, understatement isn't convincing on the printed page. The settings and circumstances of eyewitness radio are poorly conveyed by bare textual translation. Moreover, if the radio impact is diminished by transference to another medium, a television text is all but meaningless without pictures. Fortunately both audio and video tapes of the great Murrow newscasts are available. They will continue to illuminate the middle decades of our century.

IT COMES AS a kind of revelation to discover Murrow as a moral [illegible]

moral or otherwise, are rare fowl in the newscasting profession. Yet the larger aspects of news were his principal concerns. He saw happenings as causes and effects in terms of moral and ethical rather than sensational values. He made his faith contagious. He was a convinced democrat—certainly with a small and likely enough with a large D—as an admirer of F. D. R. and served briefly with distinction under John Kennedy. He was a champion of the British system of fair play under which an alien, an enemy, a nonconformist was patiently heard and scrupulously judged.

The subversive notion that a nation—his own or any other—may employ totalitarian methods to fight totalitarianism was repugnant to him. He shrugged off a bully. He despised a knave. Above all, he disputed ignorance, intolerance, and indifference whether in individuals, institutions or establishments, whether their false faces were social, governmental, military, or civilian. At bottom, Murrow thought the evil-doer a fool. He did not suffer fools gladly. He did not suffer them silently, either.

Reading the present anthology of his newscasts one is surprised to realize how clear the Murrow views were, and how sound was his understanding. One begins to suspect that Ed Murrow did more than report history. By communicating courage, clarity, and conviction to millions of listeners, by sharpening their judgments and informing their purpose he *made* history.

He did not, it goes without saying, remake history to his heart's desire. He was a prophet, not without honor, but unfortunately, without much more than honor in his own communications country. Addressing a convention of radio and television news executives in Chicago, Murrow put it this way: "We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable, and complacent. We have currently a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information."

Then he looked to the future: "But unless we get up off our fat surpluses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, amuse, and insulate us, then television and those who finance it, those who look at it, and those who work at it, may see a totally different picture too late."

The last text loses nothing in translation or timelessness. It was spoken in 1958. To sum up the Murrow reprint and philosophy—for the mature reader the pulse-beat of a bygone time, for the younger reader a floodlight on a great

Francis Coughlin, formerly on the staff of W-G-N, is a free-lance writer.

BOOKS

Edited by Ernest Cady

Deft Blend Of Fact And Fancy

A GLIMPSE OF EDEN. By Evelyn Ames; Houghten Mifflin; $5.

The phrase "poetic prose" may have become a cliche. But we can think of no better capsule description of this factual but highly imaginative account of a month-long journey.

Two couples with their white guide and native helpers went on a safari in East Africa, not to kill, but to see, hear, and feel the unspoiled scene, to catch "A Glimpse of Eden."

Many writers have described the contrasts in East Africa between the primitive and the modern. But nowhere have we seen a greater awareness of "that further dimension of thought by which we are able to observe ourselves, remember selectively, imagine, and create."

Mrs. Ames makes no ostentatious attempt to display a knowledge of things ancient and modern. But in her seemingly effortless references to a great variety of facts and moods she displays a sophistication that should appeal to knowledgeable readers.

In her last chapter Mrs. Ames logically sums her impressions of crossing the bridge to the primitive land the return almost like a transformation in time and scene. "The whole concerto is still being played. It is only that I am no longer there to hear." — I. F. Howell.

In Short . . .

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961; Knopf; $6.95.

A 364-page collection of notable broadcasts by the late CBS commentator, television executive and, in the Kennedy administration, director of the USIA. Included are the famous broadcasts from embattled London in World War in which Murrow reached the peak of his career.

Columbus Dispatch
6/18/67

Ind. Star News

ART AND BOOKS

PAGE B-6 PASADENA, CALIF., SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1967

Ed Murrow's Radio Work Now History

Reviewed by
Dick Benke

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938-1961, Alfred A. Knopf, 364 pages, $6.95.

If we knew then what we know now, we never would have made that mistake.

History is a many-faceted fairy tale that hinges upon interpretation and upon the spirit of the time in which the interpretation is made and upon what the historian had for dinner before he sat down at his writing table.

But the broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow are good reliable history, produced on the spot as the events unfolded, and through his reports we can see again that we did know then what we know now, and it has changed things not very much.

Murrow's history is reliable, because above all he strove not to interpret the events of the past but merely to report clearly and accurately the events of the moment, and he did so with enormous style and wit, and he did so while on the scene.

★

This collection of Murrow's transcripts begins in 1938 while the correspondent was stationed in London, watching with all the world the maneuvers of Adolf Hitler, the rather ironic prediction by Neville Chamberlain of "peace in our time," and England's entrance into the war with Germany.

Of the London blitz, Murrow reported, on Sept. 13, 1940:

"Again the Germans have been sending their bombers in singly or in pairs. The anti-aircraft barrage has been fierce but sometimes there have been periods of 20 minutes when London has been silent. Then the big red buses would start up and move on till the guns started working again. That silence is almost hard to bear. One becomes accustomed to rattling windows and the distant sound of bombs, and then there comes a silence that can be felt. You know the sound will return. You wait, and then it starts again. That waiting is bad. It gives you a chance to imagine things."

★

What Murrow knew then, as he said reporting the blitz was an impossibility, was that you don't know what it's like to be bombed unless you've been bombed. Later, reporting on the Army-McCarthy hearings, June 10, 1945, Murrow gave a clue as to just why this might be:

"Someone once said something to the effect, 'Do you consider it strange that I regard a cut upon my finger as more important than the death of thousands, if I be separated from those thousands by oceans and continents?' For most of us reality attaches only to those things that strike near home, and that is as true of a bomb as of an accusation."

By being on the scene, the bombs and the accusations were striking close to home for Murrow, allowing him a ringside look at reality such as historians never have observed it.

Through his reports, the reader, 10 or 15 or 20 or 30 years later, becomes aware of how little the world has changed, and how much, and where it has changed and why — an immense order.

★

He reported on the 1954 Geneva convention which provid- for elections in what was then French Indochina, now known of course as Vietnam . . . May 20, 1954:

"At the outset of this Geneva conference, the Russians and Chinese were frankly alarmed at the prospect of American intervention. They, too, have to calculate the risk that Indochina might touch off the third world war. The American threat of toughness slowed the attack against Dienbienphu . . . Then it became clear that there was to to be no American intervention."

Murrow chronicled the remarkable Mideast crisis of 1956. Even a child can see how terrifyingly similar it was to the one currently happening, was not the moral force of the United Nations that brought about the cease - fire in Egypt and the withdrawal of British French and Israeli troops. It was primarily the Russian threat of military action and the American threat of economic sanctions."

He spoke out against what he felt to be an increasingly channeled freedom of the press and of speech. He interviewed world leaders in their homes. He covered WWII, the Korean war, the Congress, four presidents, and realizing how little we use what we have known from before, he closed his broadcasts ominously: "Good night and good luck."

Sunday Arkansas - Comm-Appeal

5,000 Broadcasts, 23 Years

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow. Edited by Edward Bliss Jr. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95.

Reviewed by DOROTHY C. MAY, Memphis.

Edward R. Murrow made more than 5,000 broadcasts, starting with an eyewitness report on Hitler's seizure of Austria and ending 23 years later with observations on the inaugural address of John F. Kennedy. This collection does not cover all that happened during this time span. "Large events occurred while Murrow was vacationing or serving CBS News in a non-broadcasting capacity," says Edward Bliss, Jr., who edited the collection and wrote the introduction. "Some broadcasts were omitted because the events that occasioned them proved of transitory interest or importance."

In August, 1951, Mr. Murrow said, "Once during my vacation I heard a broadcaster described as 'one who thinks only with his vocal cords' — and I did not debate the point — but I am privileged to be able to use mine to say that we have less reason to fear and to feel sorry for ourselves than any people I know. Whatever means may be required, however long it may take, no matter what the sacrifice, we shall win this struggle for the world. But it seems to me that a lot of us could afford to believe a little harder that we can do it, and that it's worth doing."

* * *

READING THIS BOOK gives one a feeling of going back in time. Things forgotten or only half remembered come to life, bringing a feeling of nostalgia to those of us old enough to remember.

The book begins with a broadcast called, "A Reporter Remembers," which Mr. Murrow did for the BBC in 1946. In this broadcast he revealed his first impressions of England from a visit to London in 1930. "It was not love at first sight," says Mr. Bliss.

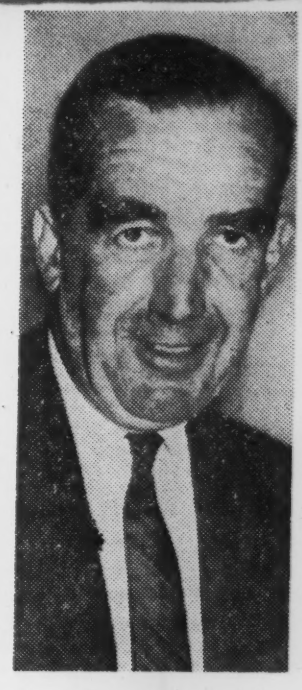
On March 13, 1938, he began his on-the-spot broadcasting from Vienna. One can almost hear that familiar voice as he says, "It's now nearly 2:30 in the morning and Herr Hitler has not yet arrived. No one seems to know just when he will get here, but most people expect him sometime after 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

* * *

FROM VIENNA he went to London to bring reports and impressions of a city as it anxiously tried to avoid war. While Hitler marched steadily forward, Neville Chamberlain talked about "peace in our time."

For nine years, Mr. Murrow reported from London and many other places during World War II and its prelude. He brought news from the rooftops of bombed-out buildings and air raid shelters during the London Blitz, visited Allied Headquarters in North Africa, and later accompanied Allied paratroopers to drop zones in Holland. He described the V-2 rockets and the people's feelings about them. From Buchenwald he told the world of the horrors of the concentration camp. On VE Day in London he described the joys and reactions of the people to victory.

In March of 1946, Mr. Murrow delivered what he thought would be his last broadcast from London. He returned to New York to take up his duties as a CBS vice president and director of public affairs. However, he felt ill at ease in the executive suite and returned to reporting in September, 1947. He went back to London in November, 1947, and provided pre-television Americans with a beautiful word picture of Princess Elizabeth's wedding.



Mr. Murrow

* * *

LATER HE RODE the airlift with a new crop of GIs and reported on the Berlin blockade. He explained the Truman upset victory over Dewey and reported on the trials of the American Communist leaders and later the trial of Alger Hiss.

In 1950 Edward R. Murrow went to Korea to bring the country a first hand report of the war there. He "had thought to have seen enough of dead men and wounded buildings, of fear and high courage" during nine years in Europe. Yet he went.

The last phase of the book, 1953-1961, starts with President Eisenhower's State of the Union message. In this period, he made his celebrated attack on McCarthyism and reported on the ruling against racial segregation in public schools, the 1956 Suez crisis, the Hungarian revolt, and other important events of the Eisenhower era.

* * *

MR. MURROW MADE his last newscast on Jan. 22, 1961, when he commented on President Kennedy's inauguration. Soon after this President Kennedy appointed him director of the United States Information Agency, where he served from 1961 to 1964.

Included in this book are two speeches. One was made by Mr. Murrow in 1954 when he received the annual Freedom House Award. The other was his address to a convention of radio and television news directors in Chicago on Oct. 15, 1958.

Berkeley, Calif. The Gazette June 26 1967

Bookshelf

The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow Bring Back a Flood of Memories

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT — The Broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow — 1938 to 1961, Knopf, $6.95.

Edward R. Murrow was the greatest broadcaster known in the western world — at least to one generation of listeners. He began with an eyewitness account of Hitler's seizure of Austria and ended 23 years later with observations on the inaugural address of John F. Kennedy.

He was, as Eric Sevareid said when Murrow died in 1965, "a shooting star and we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

There were many memorable broadcasts during those years.

One very brief one stands out:

On Sept. 22, 1940 he said, "I'm standing again tonight on a rooftop looking out over London and feeling rather large and lonesome. In the course of the last 15 or 20 minutes there's been considerable action up there, but at the moment there's an ominous silence laying over London. But at the same time a silence that has a great deal of dignity . . . ."

He describes the scene below for a few seconds and then says, "There's a three-quarter moon riding high. There was one burst of shellfire almost straight in the Little Dipper.

EDWARD R. MURROW

"Down below in the streets I can see just that red and green wink of traffic lights. One lone taxicab moving slowly down the street. Not a sound to be heard. As I look out across miles of rooftops and chimney pots, some of those dirty gray fronts of buildings look almost snow-white in this moonlight here tonight."

That was the essence of Murrow. Imagery, economy of words and realism.

There were other great broadcasts — "The orchestrated Hell" of a bomb run over Berlin, his outrage on viewing Buchenwald, his McCarthy broadcast over television.

A cornerstone of his philosophy might be summed up in a broadcast made in 1946. He said that he considered "the most important thing that happenede in Britain (during World War II) was that this nation chose to win or lose the war under the established rules of parliamentary procedure. It feared Nazism, but did not choose to imitate it. Mr. Churchill remained the servant in the House of Commons . . . Representative government, equality before the law survived."

Finally there was a 1951 broadcast concerning a speech made by a Texas senator by the name of Lyndon Johnson.

Murrow quotes Johnson as saying: "I can foresee the time when we will have had enough of indecisive fighting of battles without victories . . . and that someday we will strike back not at Russian stooges but at Russia itself . . . with all of our dread might."

History, literature, memories and even prophecy — these are the legacies of Edward R. Murrow.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Important and interesting books published recently.

TO BE YOUNG WAS VERY HEAVEN, by Marian Lawrence Peabody (Houghton Mifflin, $6). Eighteen volumes of diary become one book is this charming account of a Boston girlhood at the turn of the century. Mrs. Peabody, now 92, was born in 1875, the daughter of a Massachusetts clergyman. She described a colorful way of life, ending her book in 1906 when she married her cousin.

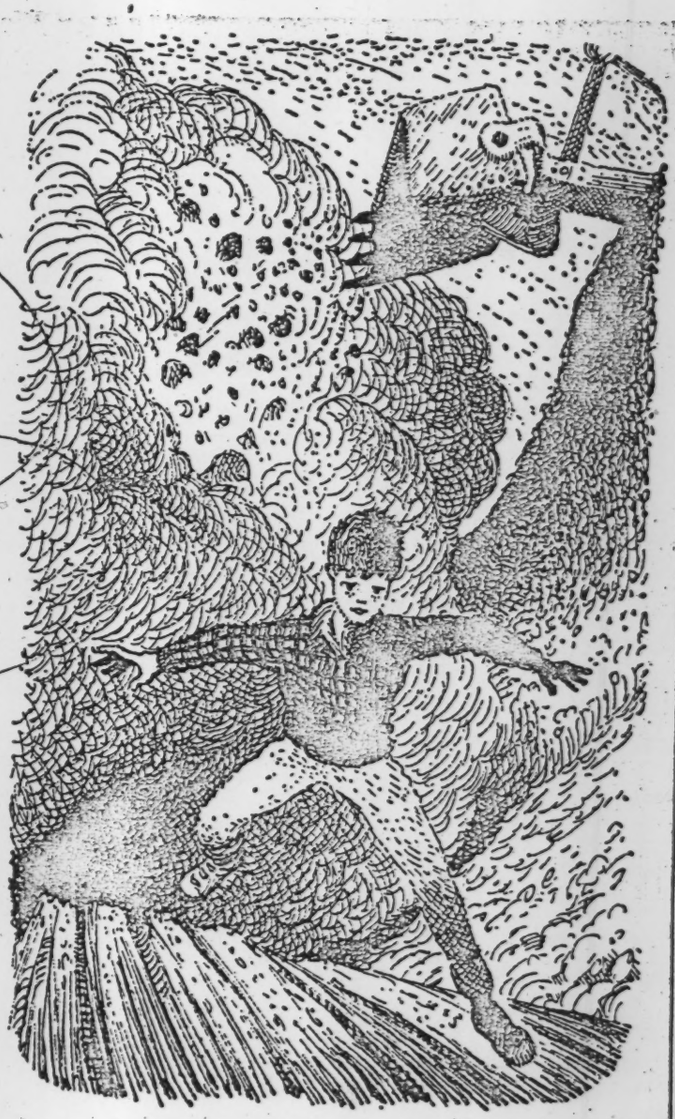
THE NEW YORK SPY, edited by Alan Rinzler (David White, $6). "Each of our contributing experts has approached his particular enthusiasm with the assumption that there is something splendid about this great feast of a city, something to be discovered, celebrated, enjoyed by visitor and resident alike," says editor Rinzler. The "experts" include such diverse personalities as Tom Wolfe ("Corned Beef and Therapy"), and Claude Brown ("Harlem").

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, by Edward R. Murrow (Knopf, $6.95). This selection of the broadcasts of the late Mr. Murrow prove as timely and interesting as they were at the time of their origin. This factor is dramatically shown in the author's remarks during his 1956 visits to Tel Aviv, during a period of crisis. His coverage included not only aspects of the imminent war, but a portrayal of the people whose activity put him in mind of the hectic period during the formation of the American West.

ANCIENT MEN OF THE ARCTIC, by J. Louis Giddings (Knopf, $10). Published posthumously, this is a fascinating Arctic archeological account in which Dr. Giddings substantiates his theory that, contrary to a popular belief that mass migrations took place from Siberia to Arctic North America, there was a circumpolar drift of peoples all the way from Central Siberia to Greenland over long periods of time.

HELOISE, by Elizabeth Hamilton (Doubleday, $4.95). Peter Abelard, the Medieval scholar who once believed he was "the only philosopher in the world," seduced his student, Heloise, when he was 37, she 16. Their love story became a legend in Western literature, though it ended in sorrow and celibacy for them both. Miss Hamilton's excellently researched biography is well-written and informative on the life, thought and canon law of 12th century France, but Heloise's poignant letters to her absent lover provide the best reading.

BLOW A WILD BUGLE FOR CATFISH BEND, by Ben Lucien Burman (Taplinger, $3.75). This is the fourth book in Burman's series of animal fables, started in 1951. According to the publisher, "Catfish Bend has become so real to so many readers that gas-station attendants along the Mississippi between Memphis and New Orleans have been asked precise road directions to this magic land of Mr. Burman's imaginary animals."



ANCIENT MYSTERY STIRRED UP
From Jane Louise Curry's "Beneath the Hill"

Minneapolis Tribune
6/18/67

Seeing It Then by Kenneth Adam

During World War Two I always met Ed Murrow underground, or so it seemed. First of all it was in the office/bedroom of R. T. Clark, the BBC's Chief News Editor, in the sub-basement of Broadcasting House, from which, for days on end, surrounded by dictionaries and encyclopedia, he never emerged, but where, by night, he held a coffee court for a mixed bunch of programme men, engineers and house staff. It was Clark, the brilliant, eccentric, egalitarian Scot to whom all the world was 'laddie', I went to see, playing temporary truant from my Home Guard duties (full Corporal, Medical). I thought little of the quiet American to whom I was introduced. He spoke laconically through a chain of cigarettes, nothing about himself. Only when he had left us did Clark say: 'Ed was over Berlin last night.' Murrow flew, in that and the Korean War, 40 combat missions.

Then I met him in the Criterion Theatre, underneath Piccadilly Circus, where one of television's pioneers, Cecil Madden, switching inexhaustibly to radio, organised a non-stop procession of programmes to the world at large on stage, while off-duty performers slept on mattresses in the dress circle. Ed and I were on the same programme. What it was, I do not remember, but I was left in no doubt that, against the bold backcloth which proclaimed *London Calling*, I, with 15 years of broadcasting behind me, was an apprentice facing a master-craftsman.

Another time, he asked me to go with him on a tour of the Tube shelters, while a raid was on. Imperturbable, he carried his tin helmet over his shoulder. I wore mine. As we surveyed the long lines of sleeping bodies, a scene recorded for us and for posterity by Henry Moore, Ed talked in a low and, for him, hurried tone about the way he had come to love the English and to identify himself with them. He was still puzzled about his new-found affection. Before the war, he had found us a museum piece, a complacent, class-conscious lot. Now he had changed his mind. He wanted to confess this. So, through his broadcasts, there came into being what the editor of this admirable selection from the 5,000-odd he made in his life, calls the 'special, almost legendary association' between the educationalist from North Carolina and the people of Britain.

When the war was over Ed Murrow went back home, the 'first authentic original' of radio journalism. If there is any doubt of the quality of his reporting work, this quotation (included in the book), from the Korean War, which he joined reluctantly, having 'thought to have seen enough of dead men and wounded buildings, of fear and high courage' during nine years in Europe, should dispel it: 'This broadcast was written on a small child's desk in a former schoolhouse, and it's being made by candlelight while, about 40 miles away, men who have finished with school are fighting in rough country that stands on edge. Outside the window, children too small for school, too young to know what it's all about, are squalling in the stinking evening heat. Their destiny, what they will learn at these little school desks, and a lot of other things, too, are being decided in those hills a little way to the west and south of here' (1 August 1950). This elegant, allusive, balanced phrasing brought Murrow sometimes close to poetry.

He came back to England of course, notably, in my memory, for the 1953 Coronation. I wish Mr Bliss had found room for a part of Ed's running commentary (as a contrast to his set-pieces) from the stand opposite Buckingham Palace he shared with Tal Duckmanton, now General Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and Wynford Vaughan Thomas, now a Harlech tycoon. But after the war he really belonged to his own country, and became one of its national characters, revered, reviled, always controversial, quite inescapable. He made the difficult transition from radio to television more easily than anyone except Richard Dimbleby, and by the early Fifties had ceased to be a reporter only, whether he admitted it or not, and became a challenge, a conscience, a crusade. The book I am reviewing here does not make enough of the great *See It Now* era, when the CBS chiefs for whom he worked cried, 'Why does he have to save the world every week?' and in the end got rid of him, for quiz-games and greater profits. The book that does tell the story, in all its brave, and ugly, detail, is Fred Friendly's *Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control.*

Murrow killed McCarthy, and his evil intent, almost in a single broadcast—the historic broadcast of 9 March 1954:

> His primary achievement has been in confusing the public mind as between the internal and the external threat of communism. We must not confuse dissent with disloyalty. We must remember always that accusation is not proof and that conviction depends upon evidence and due process of law. We will not walk in fear, one of another. We will not be driven by fear into an age of unreason if we dig deep in our history and our doctrine and remember that we are not descended from fearful men, not from men who feared to write, to speak, to associate and to defend causes which were for the moment unpopular.
>
> This is no time for men who oppose Senator McCarthy's methods to keep silent, or for those who approve. We can deny our heritage and our history, but we cannot escape responsibility for the result. As a nation we have come into our full inheritance at a tender age. We proclaim ourselves, as indeed we are, the defenders of freedom—what's left of it—but we cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home.

I am writing from the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in New Zealand. A day or two ago, an Asian delegate, himself a splendid speaker of English, grounded in Swift rather than Fowler, was complaining that broadcasting, and especi-

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In Search of Light. By Ed Murrow. Edited by Edward Bliss Jr. Macmillan 36s.

ally television, had massacred oratory. I read him that piece. It was new to him. He said: 'I am happy to retract.'

After that broadcast, Murrow became the darling of the people. Frank Gillard, who introduced an illustrated talk on him in Radio-4 a few weeks ago, can tell you of a walk through New York with Murrow when cab and truck-drivers, and policemen and public, shouted and waved in the streets as he passed by. I saw him, less dramatically, in office surroundings, some time later. He was still faithful to broad-striped suits and gay, spotted ties. He was still smoking, the curl sometimes hiding his eyes. He was still asking after England, and his friends.

However, the Establishment, bear-led by the Hearst Press, had decided that this turbulent man, who proceeded from the obsequies of McCarthy to be sympathetic to Oppenheimer, to fight school segregation, to espouse the cause of the small farmers of Iowa, and the public of Hawaii and Alaska who wanted statehood, must, by any hook or crook, go. A public Presidential hug from Eisenhower was not enough. Paley, boss of CBS, a man of courage until enmeshed in corporate earnings, found that the burden of Ed exceeded the glory. Ed's comment, when it happened, was: 'You can't win 'em all.'

My last meeting with Ed was a wry affair. He had become one of Kennedy's 'frontiersmen', and, as head of USIA, had revitalised a moribund organisation previously suspected of being an off-shoot of Dulles and the CIA. Nevertheless, he was unhappy. 'I am not an officer,' he said to me. 'I want all the time to be there, not here.' He was drawn, and coughed a lot. His fatal illness was upon him. But he wanted to talk about *Harvest of Shame* which, I think, was the last programme he did before he reluctantly took to office. This dealt with the appalling plight of the migrants who worked their way up from Florida, picking oranges and tomatoes, to New Jersey (lettuces) and Long Island (potatoes). 'A document,' says Friendly, his partner, 'full of anguish and outrage.' The BBC saw it, bought it, billed it in *Radio Times*. Then came a telephone call and a cable from the new head of USIA, who had made the programme, begging us to take it out. Southern senators had been busy in Washington. The excuse, one which in his earlier days Murrow would have hooted at, was that this was an internal problem, and need not be exported. It did not commend itself.

As a 'footnote', a favourite minimising phrase of his, I give a last quotation:

> With all our massive strength, speed of communication, productive capacity, high standard of living, we are not all-powerful. We checked the spread of communism in Western Europe because the people who live there decided that with our economic help they *wanted* to stop it. We spoke their language, at least enough of us, and there was a common objective—the salvation of personal and national freedom. The problem of communicating ideas is vastly more difficult in Asia. The economic problems are appalling, but in the end of the day it's the people who will decide. It seems to me that few things are more important than that we learn to speak their language, that we use every device, and maybe invent some new ones, to tell them the truth about the world in which they live and whose future they will so powerfully influence.

That was said in September 1950, from Seoul. They did not listen.

200, GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.1

ISSUE DATED 17 MAR 1968

Sunday Times 17 March 1968

Great reporter

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT, The Broadcasts of Edward R Murrow 1938-1961. Edited with an introduction by Edward Bliss Jr with a foreword by Harold Macmillan/Macmillan 36s

JEREMY ISAACS

IF JOURNALISM is writing in the sand, someone has said, broadcast journalism is writing in the wind. Yet here is a collection of broadcast pieces deservedly between hard covers and speaking still, even to someone too young to feel the sense of personal debt to the author of which Harold Macmillan writes in his foreword.

Edward R. Murrow came to England first as a student in 1930. He found us "slow, indifferent, exceedingly complacent, offensively class-conscious, lacking in vigour and purpose." But something, he was sure, escaped him. He came back to see the war through from London, and to tell America before it was over that we had "lived a life, not an apology." Murrow's radio reports from Europe through the war made his reputation, and form by far the best part of this book.

Murrow was a first-rate reporter, telling what he saw and heard in plain measured language. He had no great gift for phrase, and no taste for purple or personalised heroics.

But to the journalist's eye for detail Murrow added a sense of the social changes the war was forcing in Britain, and a vision of the world role America must fulfil. Murrow spoke always as an American who had been away from home, aware that fat cats are not loved by the lean, wanting his countrymen to see themselves as others saw them, eager that the United States should willingly shoulder the burdens of leadership in the free world.

He believed too that America's ultimate strength lay not in military might but in the force of example, and particularly in respect shown for the due process of law. Again and again in these pages he returns to that position; whether arguing that Hollywood Reds were entitled to dissent, that Congressman Leo Isaacson should have a passport, that McCarthy had overstepped the mark in the case of General Zwicker, or even that the Rosenbergs should *not* be reprieved, Murrow took his stand firmly on the constitution, and the principle of a fair trial.

Murrow, together with Fred Friendly, was responsible for three classic television broadcasts on McCarthyism. Only a brief excerpt from one appears here. Murrow and Friendly used the Senator's own words to destroy him. In any event the book relies almost entirely on radio because, the editor explains, "unlike television where words are tied to pictures, radio scripts are written to stand by themselves." Stand these do, and in them an authentic American liberal voice can still be heard; though there is nothing in this volume to do more than hint at the pressures to which Murrow was subject from sponsors, network bosses, and the columns of the far Right.

Murrow believed in objective and responsible reporting. He also knew that all arguments are not equal and that sometimes, as after "Harvest of Shame," a devastating CBS film about migrant workers, "no reporter with a conscience could avoid letting the viewer know how he felt."

I suspect it is partly because British broadcasting is unwilling to grant the commentator that right that we have thrown up no one to compare with him. It's certainly because he knew how to exercise it that Murrow's broadcasts are still worth reading today.

New Statesman 15 March 1968

More Light

KINGSLEY MARTIN

In Search of Light: The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow 1938-61 *edited by* EDWARD BLISS *Macmillan* 36*s*

Ed Murrow saw before most other people that after the war the US, compelled to emerge from its isolation, would be tempted by consciousness of power to try playing the part of world policeman, and he warned his fellow-Americans that 'we cannot, powerful as we are, do it alone'. He saw the supreme moral and physical danger of the Dulles policy of dividing the world into an American heaven and a Communist hell. He was in a stronger position, perhaps, than any other man to utter such a warning, because he was established as the world's most persuasive broadcaster.

In Britain he had earned our love and gratitude and helped us to see a new and worthy picture of the United States – a picture which Joseph Kennedy, America's pusillanimous Ambassador, had besmirched, not because he thought war evil, but because it might damage the New York Stock Market. Ed Murrow told America what the real issues were, how grave our danger, and how unlikely victory was unless the United States was on our side. He continued to broadcast regularly until 1961, and he must be one of the few broadcasters whose past comments can now be good to read.

Ed was not a member of that new profession of comperes and commentators whose faces may become as familiar to the public as those of film stars, but who yet stand for nothing in particular. Their job is to see that everyone gets a fair share of the argument and their duty is to hide any personal sympathy or political alignment. Ed had often to be careful in revealing his opinions; sometimes he did so with much subtlety. But his personal stand was unmistakable and he was at his most adroit in the exposure of McCarthy.

During the war, Murrow exposed the class distinctions which he thought would largely disappear in the peace; he discussed the chances of a continued alliance of the great powers after the war; and he tried to make the public believe the almost incredible facts which he had seen for himself when Buchenwald was liberated. He was always an open supporter of democracy and congratulated Britain at the end of the war on preserving its liberties:

> It feared Nazilism, but did not choose to imitate it. Mr Churchill remained the servant of the House of Commons, the Government was given dictatorial power, but it was used with restraint, and the House of Commons was ever vigilant.

He supported Truman in dismissing MacArthur, primarily because his action vindicated civilian control over even the most popular of generals, and he understood, speaking from Korea in 1950, that communism was not a passing phase or, as Dulles thought, an invention of the devil, but chiefly the result of Asian poverty. The communists talked the language of Asian aspiration:

> What they said, in essence, was this; do you think it possible that the peaceful Korean peasant, working in his ricefield, who is shot down by American artillery or aircraft, do you *really* think that he is the aggressor in this war? Or the humble worker in the factory, whose life is cut short by American bombs, is *he* the aggressor? The women and children who live in shacks beside the railroad tracks, when death comes to them from the sky, are they aggressors? Did they threaten the mighty United States?

And he ended his account of why communism was popular and foreign intervention hateful by explaining what it meant to the Koreans when their factories were destroyed:

> Maybe it's soap or woven cloth or fertilizer. It has taken decades to build that factory; they feel a sort of part-ownership, even though they may never have seen it or its products. In Asia there is no greater crime than to destroy a man's ricebowl; and the factory is regarded as a kind of big communal ricebowl.

He became in his later years more a teacher, though never a preacher. He made it clear that the Dulles idea of refusing to recognise Red China was a threat to the peace of the world and he was blunt enough about American folly in maintaining the military possession of the two offshore Chinese islands of Matsu and Quemoy. It was before the Cuban crisis that Murrow asked how America, which kept the Seventh Fleet as a perpetual threat to China, would react if Russia were to assemble a similar arsenal, including rockets and nuclear weapons, off the coast of America. In the period before his early death, soon after President Kennedy had appointed him Director of the United States Information Agency, he reminded the United States that President Eisenhower had given America a grave warning in his farewell speech:

> The Eisenhower concern, as I read it, was a fear that we may lose our liberties while preparing to defend them. He reminded us that our military organisation is unprecedented. We have created a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Three-and-a-half million men are directly engaged in the relief of the establishment. Each year we spend more money on military security than the net income of all the United States corporations. He counselled us to guard against the unwarranted influence of the 'military-industrial complex'. He was, in fact, suggesting that the machine might get beyond human or political control, that we could reach a point where, in fact, 'things would be in the saddle and ride mankind'.

How odd that President Eisenhower should offer this solemn warning after he had been in office and capable of reversing this tendency during two terms as President! In 1968, the United States no longer has a President willing even to call attention to these grave and apparently insurmountable pressures, nor unhappily have we a broadcaster of Ed Murrow's calibre to warn the world of these dangers.

The word and the image

Illustrated London News 16 March 1968

In Search of Light, by Ed Murrow; edited and introduced by Edward Bliss, Jnr; foreword by Harold Macmillan. Macmillan, 36s.

Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control, by Fred W. Friendly. MacGibbon & Kee, 30s.

Only Connect: four studies in communication, by Hugh Cudlipp, Fred Friendly, Asa Briggs, William Rees-Mogg. Panther, 5s.

C. P. SCOTT'S EDITORIAL DICTUM, "Comment is free but facts are sacred" made excellent sense in the context of his own *Manchester Guardian* during the sordid, sparkling 20s. Those who wrote the paper (*pace* Malcolm Muggeridge), and those who read it, knew, presumably, what the old boy was on about, and were able to make, if they wished to, the appropriate allowances. If the aphorism on further inspection seemed to beg rather too many questions—no matter: people would respect it, no matter how vehemently they disagreed with Scott's argument.

God knows how many times I have seen those gnostic phrases quoted or misquoted, and how glumly I've greeted them.

If it is objected that this is a quaint reaction, I retort that it is quaint to adduce an aphorism that, in general application, had whiskers when it was formulated. "Comment is free"—well, yes, so it is, up to a point, within the laws, which may or may not in given particulars be reasonable, of the civilized nation-states or sovereign federations. But Scott's "free" obviously connotes "responsible", and it also assumes a more or less objective grasp of those facts which are, he maintains, sacred.

Very good. What, in C. P. Scott's sacral sense, are "facts"? On the face of it, that's an easy question. At a given time on a given day of a given month in 1914, the advance guard of the Hohenzollern power entered Luxemburg with the apparent intention of violating the neutrality of Belgium. That is a fact. The consequences of that action are a fact; and the state of war that arose between the German and the British Empires after the expiry of the ultimatum extended from London to Berlin—that is a fact. Such facts—like the subsequent sinking of the *Lusitania* or the victory of a Calabrian New Englander in the great Greenwich Village ice-cream-eat—are sacred, according to the late Mr Scott. But facts by themselves, great or small, are meaningless fragments of chaos. To make sense, facts have to be fitted together by fair means or, more often, by foul: and then the jigsaw has to be justified by explanation or argument which had better be, in democracies anyhow, apparently reasonable.

So, in addition to description of the sacred fact, we are also given analysis and interpretation. In consequence the sacred fact and the free comment are intermingled; and the particular flavour of the mixture provided by the reporter is further intensified, or modified, by the men on the desk who cut, expand other sources, rewrite, estimate relative newsworthiness, put up headlines hot or cool.

Facts may in some sense be sacred, and comment in theory free; but the putative sanctity of fact is forever eroded by comment inspired by the commentator's prejudice; and the freedom of comment is forever circumscribed not only by the commentator's respect for actual, ascertainable, mensurable fact, but also legality, expediency, taste, and, sometimes, humility.

Ed Murrow's toughness as a broadcaster—and he was no slouch in the fiercely competitive fields of sound and vision—did not crowd out that humility which strengthens reporter as well as poet. Murrow was by no means without principles, views, opinions: everything he ever wrote or improvized was impregnated with the essence of his character and personality. Nobody hearing or reading him was ever in any doubt as to what manner of man he was or as to where he stood, intellectually and morally, in relation to his subject. A really good reporter, as Murrow was, as one may see on every page of the selection edited by Mr Bliss and blessed by Mr Macmillan, has the same faculties as the poet. Consider his broadcasts to the United States made immediately after trundling to and from Berlin or the Ruhr in a Lancaster. They have, like all his responses, the fidelity to experience without which neither poet nor reporter, will write anything of value.

Murrow was a good broadcaster because he was a good reporter, not because he was a "professional" dedicated to finding and adopting the most advantageous attitudes to microphone and camera. In the obvious sense he was, of course, a "professional". No one despised less than he the techniques and technicalities of his trade, or the expertise of technicians, for that matter. But Murrow was not the man to confuse, as so many of his bright successors confuse, the message with the medium. For Murrow it was the message that mattered, and the medium was subordinate to it. He earned his living and reputation by seeing, hearing, feeling, and thinking, and by ensuring that the technical assistants of the "communications industry" confined their expertise to the clear transmission, not the transformation, of his impressions.

Page, TV screen, and transistor alike are being muddied by an increasing complexity of legal, technical, financial, political, and sociological factors, and, not least, by the tacit general acceptance of that view of such intricacies which is described—most temptingly for bright boys on the make, though somewhat obscurely for bores who still expect words to have common meanings and who persist in respecting syntactical precision in linguistic intercourse—as McLuhanism, that vision of a future crammed with "communicators", rocking round the clock and reducing everything to rubbish.

That may seem a surly way to welcome Fred W. Friendly's essays on the problem of "public-service" broadcasting in the American setup where the programme-producing companies depend for their profits, on institutional sponsorship as well as straight advertising, and where programming depends on the whims or reasoning of businessmen, whose proper concern is with the profit and loss account. I get Mr Friendly's message. I admire Mr Friendly for his abiding enthusiasm and high moral tone as an electronic newsman no less than for his long and loyal association with the late Mr Murrow. The pursuit that he wants to see TV involved in is the pursuit of excellence.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is his model. He quit his job as President of the CBS News Division because a newly-promoted vice-president of the company, nervous about the money that would be lost by the network and its affiliates, declined to substitute the live transmission of George Kennan's testimony on Vietnam before a congressional committee for the regular *I Love Lucy*. One can sympathize with Mr Friendly in his frustration and anger. His new boss had made a mistake: CBS's competitors transmitted the hearings live. But it was, after all, only a mistake. It wasn't the end of the world. Yet it clinched Mr Friendly's view, that the pursuit of excellence is impossible within the framework of commercial TV, and he has been deeply involved since quitting CBS (within the commercial framework of which he and Murrow had worked so many wonders) with the extension of "educational" (that is, non-commercial) TV. He really does think of the world as an electronic village. He believes that TV, freed from commercialism, could, should, *must, will* become a power for good, enlightening and enriching the minds and lives of all.

But where are all the Murrows and Friendlys going to come from, and how are we to be sure that the non-commercial bosses who say yea or nay to this or that idea will not make mistakes no less serious, and maybe much more so, than refusing to let Kennan knock Lucy off the network for an hour or two? And who is to decide, and how, the relative degrees of newsworthiness? Are the hidden dangers of non-commercial TV,

however controlled so very much less formidable than the open pressures of advertisers, agencies, and sponsors?

There are many questions that Mr Friendly, arguing from his particular and distinguished experience to the general, does not touch on. There *is* a difference, and a great one, between TV on the one hand and newspapers and periodicals on the other. The printed word may be emotive, but it also stimulates some degree of reflective thought. One can go back and reread a paragraph, full of "sacred facts" or "free comment" or a mixture of both. One can check it against another paragraph in the same story, or against another story or editorial in the same paper. One can check one paper against another, against several others. And all but the most credulous learn very quickly, if their formal education hasn't already taught them, that there is much more to anything than meets the eye.

But TV is concerned with images, not words, and its chief effect is on the emotions. When its emotive power hastens the eclipse of someone like the late Senator McCarthy, we say: "Good." When the presidential contest between Kennedy and Nixon was lost mainly because the latter's make-up combined with bad lighting to create a somewhat unsavoury image, well, a few Republicans as well as most Democrats were pleased. But we begin to wonder. These flickering images mirror what is actually happening. They are "facts", but are they sacred? Are they even real? And if so, are they not only just one minute fragment of the whole truth, viewed in a special light and from a special angle which may or may not distort and destroy their fragmentary value. Sir Alec Douglas-Home lost the Tory leadership not because of the way he had "emerged" and not because he lost the election to Wilson, but because his TV "image" was not, it was considered, right. There is the power of TV. Where does its responsibility lie? Who determines it?

When the rump of Sir Oswald Mosley's party, after the leader himself had given up and gone, was holding its inane meetings and spouting into the spray of Trafalgar Square, people walked past and ignored the demonstrators. They were cranks, misfits, sick people, powerless, harmless, although their words were nasty. And then one day some Jewish activists decided that they should be taught a lesson. So the BBC and ITN were alerted and duly turned up with cameras, crews, and commentators. The Jewish activists broke up the meeting. Everybody saw it. It actually *happened*. So, on the instant, was created a "neo-fascist menace" which in fact had never existed. The reporting of such an incident by the press alone would have put it clearly in perspective? But because people could actually see the scuffles on the box, the Press was obliged to follow along and blow the story up and out of all proportion. Since those days the Press has recovered its equilibrium to some extent, but on large issues, such as the Vietnam war, the pace is set by the "true" but often quite factitious actuality of TV reporting and its emotive power. Those, like Mr Friendly, who would fight to the death for TV's right to that freedom of the Press on which our liberties largely rest, do not convince me.

But, pessimistic though I am, I share the hope with which Mr Friendly ended his Granada Lecture (reprinted in *Only Connect*), that we are not yet entirely at the mercy of "technological conditions beyond our human control".

The dangers are sketched by William Rees-Mogg in *The Role of Palimpsest*, the longest of these lectures. "The trend to large power and large organization," he says "is not in the least likely to be reversed, indeed, modern changes in communication . . . make it certain that it will still accelerate". He seems to be moderately hopeful that an ideology of independence will somehow be generated within the monolithic development which we must accept if mankind is to survive. Without such an ideology what would be the point of survival?

The Birmingham Post, Saturday, March 16, 1968

Voice

ED MURROW'S INTEGRITY

In Search of Light. By Ed Murrow. (Macmillan. 36s.)

By PETER MIDFORTH

AS *The New Yorker* once said, Ed Murrow was a man with the world on his back. How earnestly, yet lightly, he carried his burden is plain to see in this skimming of his more than 5,000 broadcasts which began with an eye-witness account of Hitler's seizure of Austria and ended—twenty-three years later—with some observations on President John Kennedy's inauguration.

"This is London" became Ed Murrow's call-sign from beleaguered Britain. It was a phrase the BBC had been accustomed to use, on suitably solemn occasions, but his deep, caressing, undaunted voice gave it a fresh and heartening significance. He was telling his fellow-Americans that our embattled island, and bombed and battered London, were still there and fighting on.

Ed Murrow scorned to do his job from a safe distance. He was out in the open, microphone in hand, as the bombs fell and buildings crashed in flames. He flew in combat missions over Europe, sharing the risks of the regular air crews and recording his impressions as the flak came up and the aircraft weaved and dodged out of the searchlights As the armies of liberation swept over Europe, driving the Nazis before them, he was there, taking his chance.

For those of us who lived through those years Ed Murrow was a man to whom we should be for ever in debt. As Mr. Harold Macmillan says in his introduction, his broadcasts were more than journalism—"they were notable interpretations of world history and the millions who heard them came to rely on Murrow for a clear, unbiased and deeply human view of world affairs."

More than that, his almost nightly reports on Britain's ordeal did as much to draw America actively to our side as his earlier commentaries on a Europe giving ground, step by fearful step, to Hitler's insatiable demands for *lebensraum* had warned his countrymen of the peril at hand.

Yet America owes him a still greater debt He fought McCarthyism, he strove to win understanding of the Negro revolution, he looked unflinchingly at the nuclear age, he pondered the significance of the first space probes, he spoke of the new Africa and of Communist China in words that compelled attention.

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT reflects, in virtually every extract, Ed Murrow's integrity as well as his deep compassion. He never coloured the news for the sake of effect. His stand for freedom and the human decencies, so movingly expressed here, reflected a habit of the heart.

Terse but evocative

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT: THE BROADCASTS OF ED MURROW 1938-61. Macmillan. 36s.

Ed Murrow won an international reputation as a radio commentator during nearly 25 years at the microphone and finished up as head of the United States Information Agency, probably a unique record in radio journalism.

He was a familiar figure in Britain during the Second World War when his broadcasts told Americans how the British stood up to the trials of war and how the men of both nations were carrying on the fight against Nazism. He flew on many combat missions and went into Germany with the allied armies.

Reading from this wide selection of his broadcasts it is easy to recapture the atmosphere of those dark, yet exciting days. "This is London . . ." he would begin, and then give a dramatic account of the night's bombing and what the Englishman thought about it all.

Murrow's terse, unpretentious style was used with telling effect. He spoke the language of the ordinary man. At the height of the Battle of Britain in September, 1940, he told his American listeners:

> 'You can have little understanding of the life in London these days—the courage of the people, the flash and roar of the guns rolling down streets where much of the history of the English-speaking world has been made, the stench of air-raid shelters in the poor districts.

At that time America was still in peace: Britain was daily expecting a German invasion attempt. But two years later the British triumphed at El Alamein. Murrow heard bells ringing in London.

> . . . the first time we have heard them in 29 months. Today they sounded in tribute to the first clear-cut victory over German arms, won on the sands of Egypt.

After the war he returned to the United States, where the cold war engaged his attentions—the long-drawn-out struggle in Korea, the McCarthy witch-hunt, the Indo-China war and the Hungarian uprising, to mention a few of the events he interpreted to millions of listeners.

Altogether Murrow made more than 5,000 broadcasts, covering one of the most eventful periods in modern history.

Times Educational Supplement 15. March 1968

The Yorkshire Post

LEEDS

THE BOOK REVIEW ATTACHED BELOW APPEARED IN OUR ISSUE OF

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Inquiries should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager at our London Office, 171, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 Tel. FLE 9693.

This is London . . .

By JOE ILLINGWORTH

IN SEARCH OF LIGHT. The Broadcasts of Ed Murrow 1938-61. (Macmillan, 36s.)

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN in a foreword to this excellent book describes Ed Murrow as a commentator whose broadcasts were more than journalism; they were, he says, notable interpretations of world history. The humorously sad-faced Murrow was content to call himself a reporter, and there was none better. He had a clear eye and an enviable simplicity. He was also an understanding man.

He died in 1965, a widely respected and admired American who, as his editor says "**In Search of Light**" had an almost legendary war-time association with England. Many of his war-time broadcasts from London are in the book. In March, 1941, he told his American listeners: "The average Englishman thinks it is just plain silly for the Germans to talk about a master race. He's quietly sure in his own mind that there is only one master race. That's a characteristic that caused him to adopt an attitude of rather bored tolerance toward all foreigners and made him thoroughly disliked by many of them. But it's the thing that has closed his mind to the possibilities that Britain may be defeated."

Murrow's fine, well-remembered voice falls easily on the inner ear as one reads his broadcasts. "This is London . . . " In the context of the Blitz there were no more moving words than these three.

He tells of a night of bombardment and of going afterwards with other correspondents to a hotel and ringing for coffee. "A pale, red-eyed chambermaid brought it and said 'I hope you slept well, sirs.'" He also tells of V-E Day in London, and in a word or two catches the weariness of a nation. "Six years is a long time. I have observed today that people have very little to say."

On the tragic death in 1948 of Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the Czech Republic, he recalled asking him in London what his war aim was, and Masaryk replied: "I want to go home." On Korea: "We've drawn a line not across the peninsula but across the world." On the death of George VI: "He had that quality that the British admire in horses, birds and monarchs—he was steady."

Courageously, he said of Senator McCarthy and his witch hunt: "His primary achievement has been in confusing the public mind as between the internal and the external threat of Communism. We must not confuse dissent with disloyalty. We must remember always that accusation is not proof and that conviction depends upon evidence and due process of law. We will not walk in fear, one of another . . . This is no time for men who oppose Senator McCarthy's methods to keep silent, *or* for those who approve. We can deny our heritage and our history, but we cannot escape responsibility for the result." These are clean and simple words, and they have the nobility of a Lincoln.